TERMS AND NOTICES.

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THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER.

REV. JOSEPH MCLEOD,.....EDITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 14, 1882.

—MR. GLADSTONE will soon have completed a half century of Parliamentary life, and the jubilee is to be celebrated in a fitting manner. A monster demonstration in the Crystal Palace is to be part of the celebration.

—JOSEPH COOK'S lectures in Japan are as highly spoken of as those delivered elsewhere in his round-the-world tour. He has delivered five lectures in Yokohama and Tokio, and is to give a course in Shanghai before going to Australia.

—THE CONFERENCE of the "British Methodist Episcopal Church," coloured, was held in this city, commencing on Friday last. Bishop Dinsey of Chatham, Ont., presided. We have not seen any statistics of the body, but presume it is prospering.

—THERE ARE, according to the statement of a Church paper, three thousand churches in Great Britain which do not contribute a penny to any mission enterprise either Home or Foreign. If not already dead they are surely dying. No church can live that does not honour the Lord with its substance.

—THE CONVENTION of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Dominion is to be held in Truro, commencing on the 10th of August. It will continue three or four days. It is expected that there will be a full attendance, representing all the associations in Canada. Some of the leading association men in the United States will be present. The Executive Committee are anxious that it be a meeting of great interest, and to this end request the prayers and earnest co-operation of Christian people generally.

—HON. A. MCL. SEELY, President of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, died on Monday. He had been in poor health for several years, and his death was not unexpected. He was for many years a prominent business man in this city. Since 1854 he has been a member of the Legislative Council, to the Presidency of which he was elected in 1875. He was a prominent member of the Baptist denomination, and will be missed from its councils. A worthy man, he served his generation well.

—THE DANES have gone vigorously to war against drunkenness in their capital, Copenhagen. Their primary recommendation is that the number of public schools in the city should be at once reduced from 1,350, the present figure, to 300. No dressy girl is to be allowed to stand behind a drinking bar for the fascination of silly youth. The landlords are forbidden to serve out drinks to any person under eighteen years of age, male or female, or to anyone who is already drunk. A drunken person is to be conveyed to his own dwelling in a cab or covered carriage—at the expense of the landlord in whose house he took the last glass.

—FORTY THOUSAND was the majority in Iowa in favour of the Prohibitory Amendment. The following is the amendment to the constitution of the State in favour of which the people pronounced so emphatically:

"No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall hereby provide suitable penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof.

The victory has given an impetus to the prohibitory movement all over the country. A vote will soon be had on the same question in Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. The good work goes on bravely; the enemy sees the hand-writing on the wall. Thank God!

—"IS IT because so much "rum" is said to have been used by the canvassers of Mr. Foster in Kings County that the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER calls his election a grand moral triumph? Or has Mr. Domville became a worse man morally, or otherwise, since the INTELLIGENCER last rejoiced in his election as a glorious victory?"

The above is from the *Freeman*, and is characteristic. Poor fellow! he feels badly, and must vent his spleen in some way. And what way more natural for him than to utter falsehoods. With two corrections the *Freeman's* utterance would be nearer the truth, for there would be nothing left,—(1) Prof. Foster's election was not secured by the use of rum or other immoral means, and (2) the INTELLIGENCER never rejoiced in the election of Mr. Domville.

In is amusing to notice the new-born love of Mr. Anglin (and some other people) for Mr. Domville. Is it because misery loves company? or, instead of love for Domville, is it deeper hatred of Foster and the INTELLIGENCER on account of their temperance principles? The latter, we judge. Poor *Freeman!* Whom it loves is to be pitied, and whom it hates need not mourn.

—THE COUNTING-OUT of Mr. Rogers in Albert Co. is a grievous wrong, not to him alone but to the people whose choice he was as representative. The legality of the proceeding we have no right to question, but it is no less wrong because legal. Mr. Rogers received a majority of the votes polled; and it is too bad that by the blunder, or worse, of a returning officer he should be deprived of the seat to which he was elected, and a large section of the County be disfranchised. The election law is defective in that it does not make provision for such cases. If heavy penalties were attached to such blunders by returning officers they would be more careful; as it is, the sufferers are the gentleman elect and the people whose ballots are made worthless by the act of a blockhead or a knave. Mr. Wallace would do himself honor if, instead of holding a seat which falls to him in such a manner, he would resign and give the people another opportunity of expressing their choice. He certainly can never feel comfortable occupying a position which the will of the people gave to another. It may not be a comfortable thing to be beaten, but it must be immensely more uncomfortable for a man to hold what does not belong to him. We hope he will resign.

There are other cases where the mistakes of returning officers have either thwarted the will of the electors or made it quite uncertain what that will is. Bothwell, Ont., and Lunenburg, N. S., are two cases. In both it would be better if the gentlemen declared elected would resign and let the vote be taken again. The law should be amended to provide for such cases.

—THAT the "Salvation Army," of which so much is written now, has done much good there can be no doubt. It has been rapidly enlarging its sphere of operations, and is receiving much more notice and countenance from high places than at first. It is just possible, however, that its usefulness may be destroyed by its "zeal without knowledge." The following placard issued by the Army at Leeds is certainly not in good taste, to put it mildly.

After the usual proclamation of "War! war!!" &c., and an invitation to everybody to "join in the fight against *Old Nick*," the plan of attack is thus described:—Monday, June 5, at 7.45, Salvation Charge. Tuesday, Great Exhibition of Hallelujah Lasses. Wednesday, Fire and Brimstone. Thursday, Roll-call, Soldiers to deliver up their cartridges. Friday, at 7.30, Baptism of Fire. Saturday, at 7.45, Rejoicing over Victories Won. All over the Shop Meetings. Sunday, July 11th, at 7 A. M., Knee-drill. Ammunition supplied to Soldiers by Quartermaster General. 11 A. M., Descent of the Holy Ghost. 2.30 P. M., Tremendous Free and Easy. 6.20 P. M., Great Charge on the Devil. 9 P. M., Halellujah Galop."

Did this placard stand alone it might be regarded as the work of some rash and ignorant subordinate "officer," but it is only a sample of the style of announcements made by the "Army," and for which the leader, "General" Booth, is responsible. Every Christian must wish well to every movement that has for its object the evangelization of the masses. That the Salvation Army has done good among a class not easily reached by ordinary means must be acknowledged: but it is a pity such announcements as those quoted are thought necessary. They savor too much of a pandering to the lowest tastes of the worst classes. Unless the "Army" avoids such excesses it is to be feared its usefulness may end all too soon.

WAR!

As will be seen by the despatches on the next page the English fleet opened fire on Alexandria on Tuesday. The bombardment seems to have been very effective, while the return fire amounted to very little so far as injury to the fleet is concerned. It is a pity that a way out of the difficulties could not have been found without resort to war. It is fair to assume, however, that the British Government exhausted every possible means of effecting a settlement of the troubles before resorting to the extreme measures now taken. What complications of the European powers may arise can only be conjectured; nor is it possible to forecast the effect of the struggle on Turkey. If a satisfactory and permanent settlement of the troubles that are ever and anon growing out of the affairs of the Turkish empire could be accomplished, there would be general gratification. At the present stage it is only right to have confidence in the wisdom of the British Government, and hope that right is being done, and that the result will be for the best.

The latest news will be found in the despatches on the next page.

A TRIP TO VICTORIA.

It was a fine day. After rain and cold the earth and the seed sown in it hungered for sunshine and warmth. The day gave them what they needed. Nor was it too warm for human beings, not even for those in close cars confined.

The time-table on the N. B. R. R. has been changed recently, and the change is an improvement. Distances are shortened, much to the gratification of those wont to travel that way.

There was a large number of passengers, including a number of raftsmen. To run a raft from Tobique to Fredericton and return does not consume the greater part of a week as it used to. The speed of the down trip is not increased, but the home-going is a matter of only a few hours.

At Newburg Junction we were glad to meet Rev. G. T. Hartley bound in the same direction as ourself. At Hartland Rev. J. Perry and Rev. J. T. Parsons and wife joined the party, and at Bath Rev. C. T. Phillips.

Perth was reached at 7 P. M.,—five hours from Fredericton. Only a few years ago to get there necessitated an all-day and all-night stage ride. The brethren were all kindly cared for, it being our pleasant lot to be hospitably entertained in the home of Mr. Moses Craig.

Bright and early Saturday—earlier than 6 A. M.—we were warned that it was time to be on the road. There is no railroad as yet up the Valley of the Tobique, there will be one some time though. Meantime the old-fashioned means of travel have to be used. Mr. Appleby provided the team, and the travellers—four preachers and a preacher's wife—enjoyed the sixteen miles drive. A beautiful morning, a decidedly picturesque road, hills enough to walk up and so relieve any possible monotony, and just as many to go down, the charming river, the neat farm houses on the older places and the unmistakeable signs of thrift on the new ones—these and many other things, not least of which was the good company which every member of the party was sure he had, made the ride pleasant.

Since we last passed over the road, some eight or ten years ago, there has been considerable improvement. The new settlements on the Tobique are said to be prospering. The first years are necessarily years of much hard work and some privation, but these soon pass away, and their trying experiences are probably almost forgotten in the enjoyment of the substantial comforts that follow.

ARTHURETTE

is a fine settlement, everything within and without the homes denoting comfort and prosperity. Of the hearty hospitality of the people we all had abundant proof. We were glad to see old friends, friends of ten, twelve, fifteen years ago, whose kindnesses then we can never forget, and glad also to make new acquaintances.

THE DISTRICT MEETING.

It was to attend the annual session of the First District Meeting we went to Arthurette. The first meeting of the session—a religious conference—opened at 10 A. M. on Saturday. The ministers present were—A. Taylor, J. Perry, J. T. Parsons, G. T. Hartley, C. T. Phillips, O. M. Bubar, W. DeWare, H. Hartt, J. Henderson, C. F. Rideout, Jos. McLeod, and Licentiate A. Rideout. Rev. J. Perry presided over the meeting. The attendance was only fair, but there were many Christian testimonies and the meeting was encouraging.

The Reporting Meeting opened at 2 P. M. Rev. John Henderson in the Chair. Rev. John Perry was elected Chairman for the following year. Of the twenty Churches in the District only nine were reported, and only six of them by letter. It was greatly regretted that there were not more reports; the failure, however, is accounted for by the fact that so little ministerial labor has been done in the District during the past two or three years. The delegates present spoke as encouragingly as possible of the situation, and certainly are disposed to bravely hold on. Laborers are needed, they must be had or the cause there will suffer beyond recovery. Following the reports were speeches by Revs. Messrs. Taylor, Parsons, Hartley, Rideout, Phillips, Henderson, Perry and McLeod. Bro. W. D. Hartt also made some timely remarks.

There were four services on the Sabbath—prayer meeting at 9 A. M., preaching at 10.30 by Rev. Jos. McLeod, at 2.30 P. M. by Rev. J. T. Parsons, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. J. Perry. In the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered; there was a good number of communicants, and it was a refreshing season.

The business was resumed Monday morning. It was chiefly routine. The matter of the semi-centennial celebration in October next was considered. The papers were distributed to the Churches. The brethren appeared to feel a hearty interest in the matter, and we think they will undertake to carry out the recommendations of Conference with some enthusiasm. We hope so.

We were glad to be present at the District Meeting, glad to learn so much of the condition of the Churches. It was gratifying to notice the spirit of the brethren and their evident determination to hold on and do their best in difficult and trying circumstances. May God bless them and give them faith and courage equal to their need. It is impossible to avoid the conviction that the District is in sore need of help. It should have help at once. A great host of the people are ours, and we should care for them and help them to help themselves. What is needed is the regular ministry of the word, and faithful, constant pastoral oversight. It is not so much revival that is needed as organization. Two or three ministers who would go about their work systematically and keep at it steadily in spite of difficulties real or apparent, would accomplish a great deal in a year. The work done by the brethren who have been in the District is not to be despised. There were testimonies in the meeting to the good done by their labours. But more is needed. If a year of the kind of work we speak were done there, we believe the District as a whole would be self-supporting.

The next session af the meeting is to be held at Fort Fairfield in July, 1883.

It began to rain at noon on Saturday and continued till Monday evening. The rain prevented a good many from attending the meeting, yet there were as many as the Meeting House could seat, and the meetings were probably better than if there had been a great crowd.

THE RETURN.

The ride to Perth was during a rain storm, therefore was not so enjoyable as that of Saturday morning. Rev. A. Taylor preached at Perth Monday evening, and, as is his wont, preached a good sermon.

A day at Bath in company with Rev. C. T. Phillips was pleasantly spent, as was a day in Woodstock. The friends of Bro. Phillips, especially the people of his circuit, will be pleased to hear that his health is much improved. He feels anxious to be at his work again, but we think he had rest the whole of the time so generously voted him. Brethren McDonald and Colpitts, whom we saw, are both well and happy. The ministers whom we met at District Meeting were looking well and are evidently enjoying their work.

Notwithstanding the "backwardness" of the season the country is looking well. The growth of grass, grains and roots is very rapid, and there is promise of an average harvest, perhaps more.

For all kind attentions received from many friends during the trip we tender our thanks. We want to go again.

DEAD-HEADS IN THE CHURCH.

Rev. J. B. Mann, in the *Advocate* of New York, writes of a numerous class—the "Church Dead-Heads." They are everywhere, perhaps even among the readers of the INTELLIGENCER there may be found one. If so, to read a description of himself may do him good. Five kinds are described thus:

1. The numerical dead-head. But why condemn him? seeing the Church is rarely ever troubled with his presence. Ah, "there's the rub." His is "a reserved seat," always at the cost of the society, secured, on his solicitation, at considerable expense and inconvenience; but unoccupied from Sabbath to Sabbath, while he lazily reclines at home, visits his friend, loafs in the tavern, lounges upon store-boxes, or straggles the streets as the Gospel car is rolling on. Twice a year he is taken account of: First, when current expenses are apportioned; and secondly, when Conference statistics are made up—showing the rapid growth of the Church. He is also anxiously looked for in the interim of the fourth and "fifth quarters," when the puzzled directors are calculating their chances of meeting their obligations, and keeping the "train running." It is "hoped he will do something" to relieve their embarrassment. Alas! they had as well count upon the proceeds of a turnip patch in the mountains of the moon, or a contribution from the mines of the Golden Age. Numerical dead-heads, like bounty jumpers and Sunday soldiers, appear only on paper, invariably to the chagrin of the Church whose clemency they abuse. She derives no real benefit from their connection. On the contrary, like certain land owners, the more she possesses the poorer she becomes. From this whole brood, in her agony of despair, she would cry aloud in the language of the Litany, "Good Lord, deliver us."

2. The financial dead-head. He is closely related to the numerical, with this difference—ever ready to ride, never willing to pay, even when his means are ample. He gives lavishly an abundance of excuses. But then, as "Uncle John" urged, in reply to his indignant wife, who mildly impeached him with lying to his mistress, "'bout dem hosses," "the world turns round on 'scuces," and this dead-head seems to hold on to the crank with the grip of fate.

There is, or should be, in every community of Christians the Lord's poor, who should elicit the tenderest regard. They are a heritage from her absent Master, and her solicitude for their welfare is a crowning honor; woe betide her when she shall shun or cast them off! But these must not be confounded with the painfully augmenting class who contribute nothing, or its equivalent, with a regularity and persistence that astonishes the heavens, confuses the inhabitants of earth, terrifies the official board, and causes Satan's dark dominions to resound with fiendish glee. Nevertheless, our imperturbable dead-head is mute to every appeal, stifles every generous impulse, and moves "joyfully onward" on the "free salvation" train. But, seriously, how can a man sink so low in self-respect as to allow his neighbors to provide himself and family the privileges of social worship, while he wraps the mantle of sordid indifference about him and witnesses the struggle of his brethren—many of them their very penury—to push on the Gospel car. Such conduct is as amazing as it is impossible, nay, inconceivable, to a refined, elevated and pious mind. Let not those who delight to advance their Redeemer's kingdom demand, "How can this thing be?" "Be not deceived;" the Church is habitually "mocked" by men living in your midst, sharing the unspeakable blessings of the Gospel, enjoying their homes, educating their children, accumulating property, and are the recipients of kindness on every hand, mainly from those over whom Christianity exerts her benign sway, yet deaf to every plea put forth in her behalf. Think for a moment of a professing Christian appealed to in the name of a Triune God, in the light of his inspired word, by the exigencies of his devoted, "heavy-laden" followers, in the interests of our common humanity, by the necessities of a lost and perishing race, by the hope of heaven and the fear of hell—only think of such a one, and charitably condone his obdurate dereliction if you can. Of him may we not ask: "Is there not some chosen curse, some secret thunder in the stores of heaven, red with uncommon wrath to blast the soul with such at record at the bar of God?"

3. The official dead-head. Tread softly here. The "day of vengeance" is ever "at hand," and of the devious ways thou art ever in the dark.

It is a great privilege to bear office in the Church of Christ. It should be a high ambition of those who are competent. The greatest inducement is held out—"If any man serve me, him will my Father honor." But, notwithstanding, sad to say, the places of preferment often go a-begging. Many of the better sort of laymen steadily decline the responsibilities of official position. However we may regret it, the fact is obvious. As the case stands, three styles of members compose our "official boards:" First, those who are appointed according to the "eternal fitness of things;" secondly, those who through the everlasting unfitness of things manage to slip in; and thirdly, those merely thrown in to fill a *gap*. The former are selected by the pastor with a view to the efficient administration of the charge. The second are usually self-imposed, or are promoted through local considerations, and are remarkable mainly for their obstructive proclivities displayed on all occasions. Now and then they are inordinately zealous, especially when they have "resolved to get rid" of Brother Trueman, whose gospel of fire has penetrated their guise, and "burned away" the "barriers" behind which they sought to hide "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." The third, like old shoes in a closet, are a harmless kind of incumbrance, kicked around in the routine of the last quarter, and then quickly forgotten. In short, official dead-heads are retained in prominent positions from year to year who never enter a Quarterly Conference, much less discharge the important functions assigned them by the Church. "Remove them!" Easily said; but how will you supply their places? Let the sorely-tried pastor, the faithful officer already overwhelmed with extra duty, and the few benevolent privates of the imperilled Church answer. These official dead-heads are a millstone about the neck of the Church, and often sink her in the "slough of despond." They are, however, "more terrible than an army with banners" when Bishop Sweepwell is to be importuned to change Brother Straighthome for Brother Cantwell, whose dulcet tones they sigh to hear. "O wretched Church! who shall deliver thee from this body of death?" Echo answers, *Who?*

4. The spiritual dead-head next properly claims our notice—a type most difficult to deal with, since, not unfrequently, we find him a mild, quiet, moral, liberal, cheerful, unobtrusive person, ready for everything but to give himself earnestly to Christ, and diligently labor in his vineyard. Some of this sort are of our number. As men, citizens, friends, and, in part, members of the Church, we have no complaint. But if to these excellences were added the still higher qualities of a knowledge of the deep mysteries of the Gospel, vital godliness, a ripe experience, the assurance of faith, and the consolations of the Spirit, together with the consciousness of duty well done, who can measure their power for good?

But another variety of spiritual dead-heads require a hasty glance, namely, those who, while lacking mostly the things above enumerated, are further censurable in seeking pleasures in forbidden paths. Professing Christians are to be found in all the Churches who never offer an audible prayer, nor respond with a hearty Amen; never relate their Christian experience, nor enter a Sabbath-school room to receive or impart instruction, yet attend the theatre, concert and circus, laughing, clapping, stamping and shouting themselves hoarse over the rude, vulgar—sometimes obscene—jest and antics of lewd and abandoned characters, whose very presence are an insult to virtue and modesty. Worse still, the house of God is deserted at the most inopportune moment for the dance, the frolic, and occasionally, it is to be feared, the carousal of the intemperate and licentious. Thus a load of obliquity is laid upon the Church, under the odium of which she bends in the sight of the world. Why should men, spiritually dead and evilly inclined, reproach the church with their wickedness? Why bear, unrecompensed, the crushing shame of the incorrigible? We submit these questions to the conscience and candor of the Church.

5. The moral dead-head fitly closes our reflections upon this unsavory subject. Although closely allied to the last mentioned, still, by reason of greater demerit, separate treatment is demanded. To him we may apply the language of Paul, with "eyes set" on Elymas: "O full of all subtilty and mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?" Like his father in Eden he is an intruder among the "sons of God," whose "righteous souls" he continually "vexes with his filthy conversation." The injury thus inflicted upon the Church is incalculable, and completes her humiliation and shame. His life is at variance with the plainest precepts of truth, and a perpetual monument of disgrace. He is a moral nuisance, a source of blight and weakness more wasting than the grave, from whom we recoil as from a viper's envenomed fangs.

How strange that such hideous moral depravity should seek to intrench itself in the Christian Church? But there it is, flaunting its crimes and baseness in the face of the Almighty, and, with the "hypocrite's wile," endeavoring to conceal its depravity from the public gaze. Yea, all this, and worse, were it possible, the moral dead-head attempts. Nor will he be rebuked or chastened when his moral turpitude is discovered, but, like a hardened villain, turns upon his brethren with scornful defiance, setting at naught all the authority of the Church. Nor, thus far, is there any relief, save, perhaps, in the thought that he is hastening with eagerness to the "destruction of fools," a wonder and warning to all around.

Such are some of the men, and such their characteristics, afflicting the Church and impeding its progress.

GENERAL RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—Thirty-four of the convicts of the Ohio State Prison were baptized on a recent Sunday.

—The Dean of Peterborough has signified his intention of holding open air public services in the market place on Sunday evenings. The new departure by an Episcopalian dignitary is dué to the success of the out door demonstrations of the Salvation Armyites.

—A noteworthy indication of the progress of Sunday-school work in Japan is to be found in the fact that the little Japanese Sunday-school paper, edited by Mrs. Miller, of Tokio, has a monthly circulation of more than three thousand.

—The children of missionaries residing in Turkey have formed themselves into a society for sending the Gospel to "foreign" lands. The first year their contributions were sent to the Dakota Indians in America, and last year they were sent to Africa.

—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* writes that a company of 30 families of Israelites have recently arrived in Jerusalem from Southern Arabia, all destitute and dependent. They claim to be of the tribe of Gad, and the descendants of those who fled to Arabia before the destruction of the first temple.

—There are upwards of 6,000 scholars in the Sabbath-schools associated with Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, London. The principal school at the chapel has 1,330 scholars, 108 of whom are members of the church. There are 109 teachers, and these are not eligible for office before they have united with the church.

—Riga, Russia, has a flourishing Sunday-school which is kept up by the Baroness Van Hahn. It is composed of German children, of whom five hundred attend; and others who are willing to attend are at present excluded for lack of room. As the scholars attain a certain age, they are obliged to leave, to make room for others. There are about fifty classes in the school.

—The Bishop of Lincoln, presiding before the University of Cambridge, called attention to the fact that the whole number of persons who were "confirmed" last year in the various dioceses of England and Wales amounted only to 176,464, or about seven per thousand of the twenty-six millions of the population south of the Tweed.

—The total missionary statistics in Mexico is given as follows: Foreign missionaries and assistants, 51; native helpers of all kinds, 209; congregations, 239; members, 10,764; probable adherents, 19,000; Sunday-schools, 103; Sunday-school scholars, 3,685; day-schools, 79; day-school scholars, 2,782; church edifices, 37; other places of worship, 192; probable value of church property, $320,610; presses employed, 12; religious periodicals, 11; their united circulation, 11,850; pages of religious literature issued in 1881, 6,071,900.

—Prince Galitzin, a young Russian nobleman, converted by means of a Bible given him at the Paris Exposition, proposes to build thirty Bible kiosks, and to fit up seven Bible carriages. He intends to travel for seven months in Russia with Mr. Clough, of Paris, whom he has engaged to take charge of these carriages, saying: "Since Christ laid down his precious life for me, I will give my whole life and time and fortune to his service."

—One would hardly have thought that a Romanist priest would have cared to imitate the Salvation Army, but a certain Father O'Hare has been taking a leaf out of "General" Booth's books, and is engaged in what he calls "a holy war" at Cardiff. Religion and temperance are associated, and Father O'Hare's recruits pledge themselves not to drink intoxicating liquors, and to pray night and day for the success of the war.

—At one of the meetings now being held in Kentucky by Mr. Barnes, "the mountain evangelist," Governor Blackburn, of that State, came forward to the row of chairs set apart for penitents, and made a public profession of his faith in Christ, and of his intention to unite with the church. Assistant State Auditor Green and Assistant Secretary of State Harris are also numbered among the converts.

—The committee appointed in 1863, at Eisenach, for the revision of Luther's translation of the Bible has held its last meeting at Halle, and there is every prospect that the revised version will soon appear. Out of thirty original revisers fourteen only remain, sixteen having died since the work began. No alteration of Luther's translation has been admitted unless sanctioned by two-thirds of the committee. The next step will be the publication of the text, as now revised, submitting it to the judgment of the theological faculties in the Universities, and to the criticisms of scholars, as well as the public at large. After their remarks have been received and considered, which may take two or three years more, the new version will be published and recommended for adoption to all the Protestant churches in Germany.

—One of the best testimonies to the good work which is being done by Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey in Glasgow was the great meeting of reformed drunkards, which recently took place in the City Hall. Admission was only to be had through tickets, and eleven hundred of these were applied for. Mr. Moody did not appear upon the platform, but went up and down among the guests, speaking with individuals, and occasionally addressing the meeting. There was no Scripture reading; Mr. Moody called instead for the recitation of the texts which had been the means of conversion to those reformed. Then a choir for evangelistic temperance work was formed, and several hundreds volunteered as members. The Society is to be known as the Mizpah Band, and each member binds himself to pray and labor for the salvation of those enslaved by the love of strong drink. Sir William Collins, formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow, thought the scene at this meeting a wonderful one, and said: "I frankly confess that what I have seen lately in connection with Mr. Moody's work has gone far to chide me for my weakness of faith as to the reformation of drunkards." The influence of the work at Glasgow is being felt throughout Scotland, and it is for the perpetuation of that influence that Mr. Moody has resolved to intermit his work at Glasgow for a brief season, and, in company with the Rev. Drs. Andrew Bonar and A. N. Somerville, to visit several of the other important towns, for the purpose of holding conventions and organizing evangelistic work.

DENOMINATIONAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BLISSVILLE, S. Co.—*Dear Bro. McLeod:* In the early part of March last I came to this place, believing the Lord had something for me to do here. A good work of grace has been enjoyed. I have baptized seven at the Mill Settlement, and twenty-seven at Patterson Settlement, making in all thirty-four who were added to the churches. I have received much kindness from the Christian friends here. They and others presented me with a new and splendid carriage, to which the builders Messrs. Edgecomb & Sons also contributed. All who had part in the kind deed will please accept my heartfelt thanks for so tangible an evidence of their appreciation. J. G. MCKENZIE.

Blissville, July 7, 1882.

MONCTON.—*Dear Bro. McLeod:* I have two months given me by the churches of my circuit to devote to collecting. We have now some twenty-two hundred dollars, leaving eight hundred more to raise before we can claim Mrs. Jones' offer of one thousand dollars. I am now visiting the churches, and will go through them till the amount is made up. We must have a church in Moncton. Nearly all the people I have asked respond cheerfully, some saying, "I expected you and have laid by a little for you; I wish you success, etc." Such encouraging words make it a pleasure instead of a task to collect. A. KINNEY.

SIXTH DISTRICT MEETING.—*Dear Intelligencer:* The Sixth District of F. C. Baptist held its annual session with the Church at Lutz Mountain, on the 28th and 29th of June. Tuesday evening (27th) Rev. J. W. Clark preached to the people of that place in a very acceptable manner. The next morning at 10 o'clock their was a social conference when quite a number took part in the worship of God. In the afternoon at two o'clock the reports of churches were read. There were twenty-one reported. The number added during the year was 73, decrease 32, making a net increase of 41. Most of the churches seemed to be in good working order. Bro. John Erb had his District license renewed, and license was granted to Bro. H. H. Cosman. The Elders present, were Edward Weyman, S. H. Weyman, A. Kinney, J. J. Barnes, and J. W. Clark, and Licentiates John Erb and H. H. Cosman. I forgot to notice above that on Rev. J. J. Barnes retiring from the chair, Rev. J. W. Clark was unanimously elected chairman for the ensuing year.

It was agreed to hold the next session of this District with the Church at Taylor's Village, commencing on the second Friday in July, 1883, at 2 o'clock, P. M. G. W. SHARP, Clerk.

Midland, V. C., July 7, 1882.

POLITICAL NEWS-NOTES.

It is now said that the member elect for South Huron will resign to make a place for Sir Richard Cartwright.

Hon. Mr. Pope, has, it is stated, resigned the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Hon. Mr. McLellan has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Pope has been in poor health for a year or more, and Mr. McLellan has been the acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

A recount of the votes in Albert Co. resulted in giving the seat to Mr. Wallace instead of Mr. Rogers. The deputy returning officer in Elgin No. 2 had neglected to put his initials on the ballot papers, and in Alma No. 2 the same blunder occurred. The vote in these places combined stood: Rogers 115, Wallace 33. The whole vote was rejected. Counting the whole vote Mr. Rogers had a majority of twenty-one; rejecting the votes uninitialled Mr. Wallace had a majority of sixty-one, and to this latter the judge certified. We express our opinion of the case in another column.

Mr. Theriault claims that he is entitled to the seat in the Local Legislature for Madawaska, which the returning officer declared had been won by Mr. P. Lynott by a majority of one. Mr. Theriault will protest.

Hon. Wm. McDougall was defeated in Algoma by Mr. Dawson by a large majority.

Some disappointed friends of Mr. Domville talk about protesting against the return of Prof. Foster, alleging that his election was secured by corrupt means. Even if there were any truth in the charge it would be an odd and decidedly striking thing to have Mr. Domville posing as the representative and apostle of political purity. But as a matter of fact nothing could be farther from the truth than the charge of corruption against Prof. Foster and his friends; it is utterly absurd. The protest is simply the outcome of grievous disappointment, and is intended merely to put Prof. Foster and his friends to trouble and expense. The *Sun* counsels the Government party in the County to have nothing to do with the matter. It says:

Mr. Domville was supported by the *Telegraph*, the *Globe*, the Moncton *Times* and the Moncton *Transcript*. Professor Foster was supported by no political newspaper, indeed by no journal except the INTELLIGENCER. * * * *

The election was probably the purest of any that was run in the Dominion. It was certainly freer from bribery and other undue influences than any which had been run in King's County in the last fifteen years.

Professor Foster was elected by a respectable majority.

The Government have recognized Professor Foster as fairly entitled to the patronage of the County, and the Departments have been advised accordingly.

The parties to the protest cannot gain anything by it, for if the election should be declared void on some technical point, Prof Foster would be likely to be re-elected by a greatly increased majority; certainly Mr. Domville could not be elected.

There has not yet been any protest entered, and it is to be hoped that none will be. If one should be we have no uneasiness about the result. But it will be better for all parties to allow the will of the people as constitutionally and intelligently expressed in the election of Prof. Foster to remain undisturbed.

THE C. T. ACT.—On Saturday in the Supreme Court judgement was given in the St. John C. T. Act matter. The writ of prohibition granted by Judge Weldon restraining Judge Watters from proceeding with the Scrutiny of the vote was set aside, the Chief Justice and Judges Palmer and King agreeing in the judgment. Judge Duff is absent, Judge Wetmore took no part not having heard the argument, and Judge Weldon dissented, as he is always expected to do. The Scrutiny will take place at the time first named, August 6th. It is quite generally believed that the result of the Scrutiny will be to bring the law into operation.

In Fredericton the law is now being well enforced. In two weeks immediately preceding the decision of the Privy Council sustaining the law there were twenty-one arrests for drunkenness, in the two weeks immediately following the decision there were but two arrests, and from one of them three convictions were secured. Would-be rum-sellers are making themselves scarce in the Capital. Driven to the wall, the rum party are now making a move looking to the repeal of the law. They are getting signatures to a petition to bring on a vote. They talk largely about the number of signatures they are getting, but the truth will not be known till the petition is seen. No fair minded man can sign the petition. Not till now has the law had a fair chance to show just how much it can do. To repeal it will not be an easy matter, as the rum men will find.

In P. E. Island, also, the rum party are moving to bring on a vote, in hope of repealing the law. It looks as though they were moving, by a common understanding, in both Provinces. There being no more hope for them from the delays or crookedness of the Courts, they will now make a desperate effort to secure repeal. Every movement they make is an acknowledgement that they feel the power of the law. If now the law is as well enforced as it ought to be, the repeal movement will not amount to anything. Temperance men must do their duty.

The temperance organizations of Digby are taking steps to enforce the Act in that County. Success to them.

Moncton temperance men are evidently determined to push the rumsellers of that town to the wall. Several complaints have been made. The first case that came on was dismissed on account of relationship of the defendant, M. B. Keith, and the magistrate. Following it was a charge against E. H. White who acknowledged the offence and paid the fine, $50.00. The rum men begin to feel that their craft is in danger.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—The Sixth Annual Session of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick met in Fredericton on Tuesday of this week. The following is the programme of proceedings:

Tuesday—Enrolment. Report of Executive Committee. Other routine business. Opening exercises. Address by Herbert C. Creed, A. M., Subject, "Physical Education, its Place and Scope in Public School Work."

Wednesday—Report of Committee on High School Course, Mr. G. R. Parkin, A. M., Chairman. Discussion. Paper by Mr. John Montgomery, Subject, "How to Ensure Success in Teaching Writing." Paper by Mr. Eldon Mullin, A. B., Subject, "Organization in Ungraded Schools." Discussion. Paper by Mr. William Crockett, A. M., Subject, "Can our Method of Teaching the First Steps in Reading be Justified on Principle and by Experience?" Discussion.

Thursday—Address on "Temperance in Schools," to be followed by helpful suggestions for giving the lessons on Temperance required by the Course of Instruction, by Mr. John Lawson and Mr. E. T. Miller. Election of Executive Committee, etc. Address by Mr. William Crockett, A. M., Subject, "Oral Instruction on Minerals, Plant Life and Animal Life." Discussion. Resolution relating to an Educational Display at the Exhibition to be held in St. John in 1883. Miscellaneous Business.

AN EDITOR.—Mr. Watterson of the Louisville *Courier*, himself an accomplished editor says the following things about conducting a newspaper and what constitutes an editor:

"Some people estimate the ability of a periodical and the talent of its editor by the quantity of its original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to string out a column of words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be but a meagre and poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the fact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But we have said an editor ought to be estimated, his labor understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, aims, manliness, its dignity and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the details of publication which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all."

REV. W. W. HICKS, the minister who attended Guiteau for some weeks before he was hanged, seems, himself, to be a somewhat curious character. One of the papers gives the following description of him:

He began his public career as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and went to India as missionary; returning, he left us and became a Congregational minister in Brooklyn, taking the Church that Newton Heston had. Then he became pastor of the Lee Avenue Reformed (Dutch) Church in Williamsburgh. Next he turned up a Lutheran or of some other Denomination in Charleston, S. C., where he drew great crowds. Then he went to Florida, and we think he got back into Methodism in some shape. He entered politics and became connected with the Educational Department of the State Government. Came North as a stump speaker on the Republican platform. As a stump speaker he has no superior. Now he turns up as an "independent" minister in Washington. In these five or six ecclesiastical positions we have had knowledge of him; and there are long intervals of time in which he escaped our notice. He would seem to have been a very handy minister for Guiteau.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.—A new system of operating the elective franchise comes, as might be expected, from Boston. It proposes the post-office box for the ballot-box and the mails as an agency for discovering the will of the people. The plan gains upon one as he studies it. Taking advantage as it does, of existing machinery, doing away with the cumbrous details of the polling places, the author, a no less important man than Judge Warren, of Massachusetts, would have ballots distributed at the houses of citizens, filled up at leisure, and deposited in the nearest mail box, running no gauntlet of roughs and demagogues, but sensibly and quietly making the most and the least of a freeman's untrammeled vote. It will commend itself to women when they have the privilege of voting. It is not likely to be adopted soon, however.

A NEWSBOY.—Newsboys are not supposed to accumulate riches very fast. Mike Mykens of Denver, Colorado, is an exception to the rule, however, if the stories told of him be true. He is supposed to be worth at least $50,000, which he has invested in Denver real estate. He is not yet ready, however, to retire from business, but from early morn until midnight may be seen upon the streets crying, "Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Kansas City morning papers." In connection with his paper-stand he has a boot-black's chair, which he generally lea