

Sabbath desecration on the Grand Trunk Railway:—"As the whole of the United States were involved in the guilt of Slavery, so long as that system was permitted to exist in the District of Columbia, so this whole Province is guilty of desecrating the Sabbath, so long as Government employes are required to attend to their ordinary week-day labors on Sunday. Petitions should be sent to Parliament without delay, as there is no time to be lost. Some persons say, What is the use of petitioning? The object will not be gained. We think this is a mistake. Petitioning, if unsuccessful, serves as a potent argument against the evil complained of; besides, the agitation of the question is a mean of training public sentiment in the right direction."

Again, a correspondent of that excellent paper (the Witness), whose philanthropic Editor has done so much for the cause of the Sabbath and of Temperance, in a letter of date March 10, 1862, indignantly remarks:—"Running trains on the Lord's Day, and disconcerting the Sabbath worship of the quiet moral people, all along the line, and demoralizing public sentiment in its whole length of route the Company is regarded with loathing and detestation, as being utterly insensible to public sentiment. Our legislators must be made to conform to the views of their constituents in some way or other, and what means so likely as a flood of petitions, poured in upon them, from all parts of the country. This is a moral force too long neglected in Canada. Too much has been trusted to the newspapers to fight the battle of the people. Let the people try what they can do themselves by petition."

The following terse and true prescription for delivering the Grand Trunk Railway from its embarrassments is well worthy of being followed:—"First step to extricate the Road from its difficulties—Honor the Sabbath; no Stations open; no Trains run; no men employed on Sunday."

THE SABBATH IN OUR FATHERLAND.—Your Committee invite attention to the following "words of truth and soberness," quoted from the excellent Report for 1861 of the Society for Promoting the Due Observance of the Lord's Day, London, as applicable to professing Christians everywhere:—"Personal as well as national reverence for the Lord's Day is a result and evidence of personal and national religion. Your Committee's Report of the Lord's Day during another year is, therefore, no uncertain index of the religious state and prospects of this and other lands. Impatience of a single day, taking its character from the life to come, does indeed show a heart absorbed only with this passing life that now is. It is not, therefore, remarkable; it is but cause and effect, that in every age and land, exactly as superstition or infidelity has prevailed, a belief in the law, and a regard for the observance of the Lord's Day, have disappeared.

SECULAR AMUSEMENTS ON THE LORD'S DAY.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is painful to observe that "upon Trinity Sunday, while the crowning *gloria patri* of the year was echoing around our globe, taken up and passed on by believers in one land after another, as they saw the Lord's Day and were glad, probably the largest gathering of men on this globe under one roof was the multitude of 48,000 who now turned away from the worship of God to seek amusement at the Crystal Palace." "The scene is suggestive. May it not prove prophetic of the future Sabbath of England"! "This wholesale desecration, however, awoke indignation, loud and general. Remonstrances poured in upon the Directors. Christian men and women gave notice that they should cease visiting the Crystal Palace if the Directors thus placed the whole property at the disposal of the Sunday League, for the carrying out of its designs. At the following half-yearly meeting, that valiant friend of the Sunday, Lt.-Col. Young was supported by other friends of the Lord's Day, and by various