

that Flora McPhee, my beloved wife, departed this life on the ninth day of May, aged thirty-six years and four months. She left with me five children, two boys and three girls, the youngest of whom, is, only five weeks old. She was naturally of a gentle, and peaceable disposition. As a wife, she was kind and respectful, as a mother, very affectionate and patient. I deeply feel the bereavement, with these five children around me. Surely, our Father in Heaven, is a "God that hideth himself."

Though she was always impressed with the importance of things eternal and divine, she did not profess a sense of the mercy of God in Christ till some time before the sickness that ended her pilgrimage. She was enabled to rejoice under a sense of the blessedness of one whose sins are forgiven. About fifteen minutes before her departure, I was speaking to her of the blessedness of being found in Jesus and the glorious hope of being happy with him eternally. She spoke to me of these things with a smile on her countenance. She departed, feeling triumphant in Jesus. I praise the Lord for this, and, although His hand has indeed touched me, yet I praise Him that He has enabled me to bless Him under these trying circumstances. Blessed be His name for the Gospel—for the resurrection from the dead, for the glorious hope of joyfully meeting himself on the resurrection morn., and blessed be His name for ever, for the "general assembly and church of the first born in Heaven," redeemed by his own blood. Amen.

Your brother in the love of Jesus,
WILLIAM MCPHEE.

Many friends will, we believe, feel deeply for our bereaved brother in the trying circumstances in which he is placed.

SOLOMON MOSER,

Of New Cornwall, while engaged in rafting logs down the La Have River, was drowned on the 29th of April. The water was running very rapidly which caused the boat to upset, and Mr. Moser who was in the boat at the time of her upsetting, was immediately drawn by the current under a jam of logs. All effort, on the part of those who stood by, to save him proved in vain. Nothing more was seen of him till the 3rd of May, when the body was found and recovered.

The deceased was about 33 years of age, a son of Mr. Henry Moser, of Chelsea. He has left a wife, two small children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

Mr. M. was not a professor of religion, but during the past winter he had become very thoughtful in regard to the salvation of his soul, and from conversation which he had with some of his friends there is reason to hope his peace was made with God.

As a neighbor Mr. M. endeared himself, during a two years residence, to the community in which God had placed him. In the temperance cause he was a worker, and "Silom Lodge," to which he belonged, has lost one of its best members.

His funeral was attended by the writer when a more than crowded house was addressed from Matt. xxiv. 44.

W. E. H.

"Home Circle" please copy.

Religious Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL AND MILTON.—A remarkable work of grace has been going on in these neighboring towns for sometime past. We have had brief notices of this, and have rejoiced with our brethren there. The following is a fuller account of the movement than has yet appeared, from the pen of the Rev. John Hughes the pastor of the Milton church, to the *Christian Visitor*.

REVIVAL AT MILTON LIVERPOOL.—*My Dear Brother Bill*.—You will doubtless be glad to hear of the prosperity of Zion in this section of the Lord's vineyard. That a great change has taken place in this community is apparent to, and acknowledged by, all acquainted with the village. For some time the ways of Zion mourned, and the cause of the Redeemer sadly languished. The hearts of the pious were almost discouraged; and the unbelieving were nearly masters of the situation. Few dared to hope of ever seeing again the Lord's power at they had seen it before in the sanctuary. And as for myself I often reflected with bitter regret upon my precipitous movement in leaving my own quiet, comfortable home, for parts isolated and in many respects so unsatisfactory; though the brethren and sisters did much to make themselves agreeable and us comfortable. But about three months ago we began holding some special services; and for a while the prospects looked dark and discouraging, but the Lord enabled us still to continue, and many of the brethren and sisters labored and prayed as those who could not be denied. At length the Lord appeared in the power of converting grace, and many were constrained to yield to the conquering influence of love divine, and gave their hearts to the Saviour. For ten Sabbaths in succession we visited our Jordan to bury in the likeness of their Saviour's death, those who were happy in the possession of a heaven-born hope. Nineteen were the most baptized at any one time—about forty-seven in all. And yet there are many others who cherish a hope in the Saviour, but have not as yet united with His people. May the Lord give them decision to come out from the world and bear the cross for Jesus. The people here say there has never been so exten-

sive, or general, a work of grace in the community since the days of your own successful labors among them. A very cheering feature in the work is, the contrite return of many who had previously wandered away. And another gratifying item is, the accession of a large number of young men to our church. This appears the more so to us, inasmuch as before the revival we had no young men to assist in the young people's meeting for prayer. It was kept up entirely by the young sisters of the church, assisted by some of the elder brethren. But now we have a room full of young men, and it would do your soul good to hear their calm, candid confessions of their hope in Jesus, and their peaceful enjoyments in trying to serve Him. We can scarcely believe what our eyes see, and our ears hear. The change is so great we are like them that dream. "The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Our meetings for prayer, as on the Sabbath, are largely attended and the interest good; and even up the different branches of the river where many of the men have gone to drive down the lumber there is neither swearing nor profanity, but prayer and praise are of frequent occurrence; and on the Sabbath, meetings and worship are kept up in their tents; a thing never in these parts, heard of before. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name.

The other churches in the village have shared somewhat in the revival also, several additions have been made to their numbers. They are Congregational, and Christians or Campbellites, as they are called. The latter are a large body in this place, and as their mode of baptism is the same as our own, they draw largely from the Baptist element, and they take special pains and great pleasure, too, in doing it. As regards ministerial help, I have had none, except two excellent sermons from Rev. D. O. Parker; and although we have had meetings every other day and evening, beside Sabbath services, I don't feel any the worse for the work, but very much better. Brother Munro has had a very interesting time at Liverpool, also, as you have already heard. He is an excellent preacher, and is highly esteemed by his people. The other ministers and churches there have been richly rewarded for their labors also. Large ingatherings have been made to them all. The change is as great there as here, if not greater—the good work began with Bro. Munro's church first. I was with him a little before we began at Milton. Times are very hard here; money and provisions are very scarce. Religion is the most plenty. Many can pray that can't pay; and although I cannot report one hundred or two hundred dollars donations yet we are not without tokens of kindness from our people. The Lord is good, and blessed be His name.

WOLFVILLE.—*Acadia College, 8th June, 1868.*—Dear Bro. Selden.—We cannot lift the curtain that veils the future. But God does not leave his people in obscure darkness. Encouraging our faith, and cheering us on, and inviting our trust, and confidence, he condescendingly meets us in time of greatest need, as he does in every emergency, when we seek his aid, and offers to us in kindest terms his promises.

Trust in God is inscribed in living letters, on this side of the veil that hides futurity; and God, faithful to his promises—according as his creatures comply with their conditions—distributes every little rill of comfort that flows into the soul to cheer and sustain it, in each hour and moment of its pilgrimage. David, acknowledging this truth, stretches out his hands unto God, as the author of all his happiness, and says, "All my springs are in thee."

The Christian finds it good to trust God at all times, in adversity as well as when most prosperous; in the dark and cloudy day, as well as in the sunshine; for while we place implicit trust in God we are sure to be blessed abundantly.

God's people in this place have been greatly encouraged during the few last weeks. Sinners have been led to seek salvation; and yesterday our Pastor led five more willing converts into the baptismal water, four of whom belonged to the Institution.

Our prayer is, "that God may keep them in the straight and narrow path which leads to joys on high. The promise in the Bible to the servants of the Lord, is, If they obey and serve him, they shall spend their days in prosperity, and their years in pleasure."

Ever yours,

JOHN R. STUBBERT.

P. S.—There is quite a good feeling here now; we had a very fine meeting in the Academy hall, Sabbath afternoon, over which our venerable President presided. I hope God will still continue to bless us. This Institution is a child of prayer and God hears his people's cries in its behalf. Pray for us. J. R. S.

Dominion and Foreign News.

MONTREAL.—On the 30th ult., Lady Wyndham presented a new stand of colors to the 78th Regt. of Highlanders. There were many showers of rain at the time but the occasion nevertheless appears to have been a grand military display.

TORONTO, June 2nd.—The field Brigade companies of Regulars and Volunteers have been placed in a high state of efficiency, and staff officers in charge of camp equipage, forage stores, and all other requisites have been appointed, and details for prompt action in case that the services of the Brigade should be required, are all arranged. Four guns of Royal Artillery stationed here left this morning for Prescott. A strong

guard from the 29th Regt., has been placed over the drill shed and new Jail.

OTTAWA, June 5.—Authentic information has been received here of the transfer of large quantities of Fenian arms and ammunition from St. Albans to points along the frontier.

Mr. Rose, Minister of Finance, leaves here on the 10th for England on Government business.

The order for the transfer of three companies of Rifles from Quebec to Ottawa have been countermanded.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—On the 30th ult., a soda water cylinder exploded in a confectionary store. The counter, show cases, windows, &c., were completely smashed, and a young lady and a gentleman were seriously injured by fragments of the cylinder.

Despatches on Saturday last from Montreal report continued activity in military circles in preparation for meeting any Fenian contingencies.

The United States.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Ex President Buchanan died this morning, at his residence Wealthy Penn.

June 8.—Gold 39 5-8.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—General Scofield was yesterday formally installed as Secretary of War.

June 6.—It is said the British Minister has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State calling attention to the fact that the Canadian Government admits American coal free of duty which has been done in hopes that the American Government would sanction some reciprocal legislation, and asking whether this Government is prepared to consider the question. The matter having been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury it is said he replied that Congress having abrogated the old reciprocity treaty, he did not consider it proper that the executive should reopen the question unless Congress shall give some indications of its desire to do so. The papers are before the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE FUTURE PRESIDENCY.—It appears that General Grant has accepted the nomination. He nevertheless expresses his acceptance in but few words. He says: "If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy and with a view of giving peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible or at least eminently improper to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues now foreign, are arising. The views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative office should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will and always shall. Peace, and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let us have peace."

OPPOSITION STRAMERS are running from New York to Boston and taking passengers for one dollar.

REVERDY JOHNSON is expected to be the successor of Mr. Adams, as United States minister to England.

At Colt's firearms factory in Connecticut business is very brisk, the hands being engaged in making thirty thousand Berdan rifles for Russia. About four hundred workmen are now employed.

AHEAD OF TIME.—A New York illustrated paper has a picture of the prize fight between McCoolle and Coburn. The fight did not take place.

It is probable that the trial of Jefferson Davis may be postponed until October, as the counsel on both sides have agreed to that time.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, June 2nd.—The Grand Jury refused to bring in a bill of indictment against ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica on the evidence adduced by the prosecution.

The Royal Commission on neutrality laws have made a report in favor of granting the executive authorities additional power to detain ships supposed to be intended for belligerent purposes. They also recommend that the building, fitting out, or manning of such vessels in a British port be declared a misdemeanor; that any ship built in Great Britain in violation of such law shall not be permitted to enter any British port and that their prizes, if brought within the British jurisdiction, shall be returned to their owners.

3rd.—The *Morning Herald* says the changes in existing laws recommended by the Commission, are altogether too radical in character, and if carried out, will operate severely on the shipping interests of England.

4th.—The specie in the Bank of England has increased £679,000.

5th.—In the House of Commons this evening, an amendment to the suspensory bill was offered, placing the office tenures under the Maynooth College grant, on the same basis as livings in the Irish Church. The amendment was opposed as destructive, and not suspensory, in accordance with the character of the bill under consideration, and was rejected by the House. The House then voted in favour of permitting new appointments to be made to the Maynooth College, and also in favor of the continuance of the regium donum during the pleasure of Parlia-

ment. The suspensory bill was then passed in committee. The announcement was received with cheers.

The Emperor of Austria asserts that he had to make his choice of two alternatives with regard to the recent laws hostile to the concordat—sign them, or abdicate; and he chose the former. This explanation is intended to soften the resentment for his violation of the concordat.

6th.—Weather delightful. Consols 95 1-8. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet unchanged.

June 7.—Despatches from Gen. Napier, dated 30th May, say that he hoped to reach the coast of the Red Sea, at Zeulla, by the 1st of June. He parted company with Kassai, his native ally, the day before.

The Pope has sent an agent to the United States, to raise troops there for the Papal army. Garibaldi has written several very earnest letters to his friends, and to the authorities in America, entreating them on behalf of the Liberal party in Italy to discourage the project.

Liverpool, June 4th.—John Bright was entertained this morning at a public Breakfast, by prominent members of the Liberal party of this city. Mr. Bright made a powerful speech. After reviewing the policy of the various Tory Administrations up to the present time, on the question of the Irish Church, he drew a strong contrast between the course of the present Premier and that of Mr. Gladstone, in dealing with this matter, he advised the liberals to put forth all their strength in the next parliamentary election, and with great earnestness exhorted the people of Great Britain to support the Liberal party, declaring the success of its policy to be the only means of adjusting the dissensions of Ireland, and of perfecting her Union with England.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and loudly cheered at the close.

PRESENT STATE OF ABYSSINIA.—A telegram from New York says, special correspondence of a London paper affirms that letters from Abyssinia dated on the "River Tacossi" April 30th had been received. Anarchy and civil war prevailed all over the country. The released chieftains had raised armies against Gobayie, the chief who assisted Gen. Napier and who is named as King Theodoros's successor. The General of the latter, Mashezba, pursued one of the released chiefs named "Ali," and a battle was fought on the 26th of April, in which Ali was victorious. When the Walda men with Mashezba saw Ali, their former chief, they reversed and rushed to him with joy, they then turned on Mashezba, defeated the remainder of his army and took him prisoner. The Ruceh Mustevat with 12000 Galla horsemen held Magdala. The priests say Menelek is the legitimate King. Sad stories are told of cruelties practised by the King. It is believed were the English to leave the country the Egyptians will take possession of it.

A despatch from London, June 4th, says, official despatches from Gen. Napier state that his column had passed Senate, one of the last posts on the route to the coast. He reports the rainy season had set in with the usual violence and disastrous consequences to the inhabitants. The flood running through the Sooroo defile, a vast mountain gorge, was already in such volume that six hundred natives have been drowned.

FRANCE.—It is rumored in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon is sick.

France has resumed her diplomatic relations with Tunis.

A BEAR having died at the Zoological Garden in Lyons, a poor painter out of work has made application for his situation. The painter says he has appeared at a pantomime as a white bear, and he is confident he can give satisfaction especially if the food is liberal.

SPAIN.—Madrid, 3rd.—The Spanish Government has granted the necessary authorizations of the establishment of additional submarine telegraph lines in the Gulf of Mexico.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, 3rd.—Plans for the reorganization of the military forces of the Empire, are now being gradually carried into effect.—The standing army is to consist of 800,000 men, and the landwehr 200,000.

June 7.—Prince Napoleon has arrived from Baden. He was received by the Emperor Francis, with whom he had a close consultation.—The chamber of Deputies, the Lower House of the Riechtrath have voted to fund all the different forms of national indebtedness, with the exception of lottery obligation, placing the rate of interest at 5 per cent per annum, and imposing a heavy tax on Coupons.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, June 6.—Bismark urges an adoption by the nations of Europe and America of treaties establishing uniform international system for measurement of tonnage and capacity of shipping. He proposes the English method of measurement as the best basis for such system, but suggests that it be modified by the application of the metrical principle. The North German Confederation is prepared to open negotiations with Foreign Governments on this subject.

Brussels, June 7.—*Le Nord* asserts that the opinion widely prevails in Paris that war will break out in Europe before the close of Autumn.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, June 6.—The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase setting free all persons of foreign birth now exiled to Siberia, and all natives of Russian Poland who are sentenced to less than 20 years exile.

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