

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SUBANNAH REID,

widow of the late Alexander Reid, aged 95 years, died at Indian Harbor, Guysborough Co., July the 27th. Mrs. Reid was born at Lunenburg. After removing to Holland's Harbor, she was baptized at Indian Harbor by the Rev. Wm. Hobbs, in the 73rd year of her age and became connected with the Baptist Church at that place. The writer's first acquaintance with her was about two years after her union with the church. Sister Reid had many amiable qualities. She was always at the house of God when it was possible for her to be there. The religion of Jesus was the business of her life. She loved to talk about it and to hear it talked of. The writer has enjoyed much comfort in conversation with her in his family visits at her son, Capt. David Reid's house, where she lived and died. She was a worthy member of the church below and we trust she has gone to the church above. May we all be prepared by the grace of God and the righteousness of Christ when called hence to be received into life. A discourse was preached on the occasion by the writer from Heb. xvii. 6. "But now they desire a better country that is a heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God, for He hath prepared for them a city."—Com. by Rev. H. Eagles.

Religious Intelligence.

The following letter has been overlooked as may be seen by the date. We much regret the unintentional delay.

LITTLE FORKS, MACCAN, May 12, 1871.—We have good meetings throughout Economy and Portauquique. I baptized there lately, and expect to do so again very soon.

Our friends, from those localities chiefly, met at the house of Mr. G. A. Fulton, on the 28th February, and made us a very handsome donation, amounting to \$106.50 in cash, which with useful articles made the whole \$125, raising our donations this winter to upwards of \$200, mostly in cash. The cordial manner in which Rev. Mr. McKay, (Presbyterian), and his people attended, and his excellent speech increased the interest of the occasion very much.—May they all receive Heaven's abundant blessing is the desire of

Yours fraternally,  
D. McKEEN.

INDIA.—At Bombay, India, there is a "Western India Native Christian Alliance," with native members and officers, designed to promote the evangelization of India purely through native effort. Foreign missionaries have labored in India nearly a century, and through their endeavors, blessed of heaven, all India is now in a transition state, mentally and spiritually. Thousands have been converted, and hundreds of native churches have been organized, and many native preachers have been raised up. The time has come when native laborers ought to bear the burden of the work.

A learned Pundit in Northern India has lately embraced the Christian faith, who, as a writer of Hindu books, might have enjoyed a life of wealth and ease, but he has chosen to give up all for Christ. He first heard the gospel thirteen years ago, and has continued to read Christian books and to tell others of Christ. He seems to have been for many years a believer in secret, and has just now found courage to make an open profession of his faith.

CHINA.—The church at Shanghai, in charge of the Southern Baptist Convention, it is said, seems thoroughly aroused to the importance of doing something for the cause of God. Six of the male members meet every evening for special instruction in the Scriptures. At Canton there are 90 members, and occasional additions.

An account is given of a convert in the region of Shanghai, who walks 14 or 15 miles to hear the gospel, and sometimes bring along a goodly company of his relatives with him.

At a place near Fuchau three years ago there was not a dozen Christians. Now, 300 have given up all connection with idolatry and attend Christian worship, and nearly 150 have been admitted to the church.

The Berlin Missionary Society suffered severely from the drain of the late war. At the year's end it was found that there must be a debt of 10,000 thalers. Relief has come in a remarkable way, viz., by the finding of diamonds worth the amount required on some land lying on the Vaal River, South Africa, which was given to the society some years ago.

We copy the following advertisement from the Ecclesiastical Gazette:—"Altar vessels, including chalices, patens, flagons, cruets, alms-dishes, pyxes, holy-oil stocks, sacramental spoons, ciborium, monstrances, baptismal shells, fonts, and viaticums. A large stock always kept ready."

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of this Society was recently held in London; Mr. W. M. Arthur, M. P., in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the Institution had been founded for the purpose of protecting the rights of native races, especially in the British empire. The present state of the Slave-trade on the East Coast of Africa, he was sorry to say, was very large. The Sultan of Zanzibar had entered into a treaty with the British Government to put down the Slave-trade within certain limits; but beyond those limits the trade had been permitted. It was most unfortunate that this should be the case. He contended that this was merely winking at the traffic. In Zanzibar every year two or three hundred thousand of the natives perished by this Slave-trade. He urged that it was the duty of the Government to put down this state of things. Notwithstanding the large amount of money which was given to support their squadrons the trade was, to a certain extent, winked at. He wished to call their attention to the traffic that was carried on in Western Polynesia—kidnapping the natives. The attention of the House of Commons had been drawn to the subject. It was a notorious fact that British seamen were employed in this trade, and as a nation it was their duty to put it down.

NEWS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE. The following interesting particulars regarding Dr. Livingstone are contained in letters received on Monday morning from Dr. Kirk by Miss Livingstone, daughter of the celebrated traveller, dated Zanzibar, April 30, 1871.—"I will tell you that by the last news of the Arabs he had gone to a place called Manema, which is on the other side of Tanganyika Lake; but this place you will not find on any map. At Ujiji he made friends with some Arabs who I hear have been very kind to him, and in their company visited Manema, which is about 200 miles west of the lake, and they must have crossed it in punts or canoes, or what we call dhows. He and his Arab friends got to Manema, and they (the Arabs) made a good business in ivory. I suppose the doctor did what he went for, and will tell us some day what he saw; but on his way back he got well he seems to have been hard up, as I should have said when out of cash and detained for remittances. Luckily the means were at hand, and the man I sent to Ujiji to help him has sent off all he needs and there will still be a good store on his return to Ujiji. The expense and loss in getting things so far into a savage land are great, and at a cholera time it was well we got anything up at all, so that he will never receive the whole of what I send and Mr. — paid for. A second supply has been forwarded, but I shan't be sorry if the doctor passes it on the way. I should say the parcel of clothing and boots was sent off long ago."—North British Mail.

EASTERN TRAFFIC IN SLAVES.—The Turkish authorities have just given another proof of their sincerity in enforcing the laws against the traffic in slaves. On Sunday week, June 4, the minister of Police received information of six young negroes in charge of a guardian, being patrolled about certain quarters of Stamboul in a mysterious manner, and suspecting a transaction in slaves, His excellency ordered the immediate arrest of the party. This was done, and interrogated by Husni Pasha the women stated that twenty-seven negroes had been brought by two slave-dealers from Tripoli, in Barbary, in a Turkish ship, which on arriving at San Stefano, had cast anchor there, and that the six girls then present were sent to Stamboul to be sold, the others remaining on board to await their turn. Police officers were at once despatched to San Stefano, where the vessel was found as described. She was ostensibly loaded with salt, but in an obscure part of the hold were discovered the twenty-one other negroes in charge of the second slave-dealer. They were thereupon conveyed to Constantinople, and formally declared free by the authorities, and have since been placed out as paid servants with different Mussulman families. The two slave dealers, meanwhile, together with the captain of the ship, are in prison, awaiting trial, and we trust that they will receive their deserts. This prompt action on the part of the Minister of Police, entailing the punishment of the offenders, in addition to their heavy pecuniary loss, will no doubt be speedily heard of in Africa, and will serve to deter other Tripoli slave-dealers from their traffic with Constantinople.—Levant Herald.

ONE OF THE RIGHT SORT OF MEN.—A Million of Brick.—Rev. H. M. Tupper, principal of the Shaw Collegiate Institute, for educating colored preachers, at Raleigh, N. C., is spending his vacation in manufacturing brick! He aims to make a million, having more than forty men under him at the present writing. A part of these brick he will sell, and a part will be used to construct one wing of the school building, which he hopes to have enclosed by October.

It has been decided that of the subscriptions to the memorial to the late Dean Alford, £300 shall be expended in placing a stained glass window in the south transept of Canterbury Cathedral; and that the balance, with any additional subscriptions that may be received, shall be devoted to some useful work in connection with the King's School.

Mr. Spurgeon's work is not confined to London or to Great Britain. Toronto has learned in his liberality. We learn from the Canadian Baptist, that he has given a donation of £50 stig., (about two hundred and fifty dollars) to the Building Fund of the Mission Chapel in Parliament Street of that city.

In further token of his interest in Mr. Dyke, he gave him, on the occasion of his leaving college, a present of ten pounds' worth of books.

Mr. D. a former member of the Bond Street Church in Toronto, recently graduated from Mr. Spurgeon's College, and has accepted the invitation of the Bond Street Church to labor chiefly in connection with its mission work in the east end of the city. He was expecting to sail for Canada on the 27th of June.

Over one hundred were brought to Christ during the past winter at the Fifth Church, Philadelphia, largely, we are assured, at the result of God's blessing upon adult Bible school teaching. What a powerful aid to the ministry these adult schools are coming to be!

BAPTISM OF MINISTERS.—A correspondent writes the Christian Era from Illinois, of the baptism of Rev. David Pershing, for twenty-four years a Methodist minister; and the Rev. G. C. Van Osdel, who, while writing on the baptism of Christ became convinced that immersion was the only true baptism. Another exchange mentions that Rev. J. G. Phillips, formerly a Methodist minister, was ordained as pastor of the Baptist church in Petersburg, N. Y., a few weeks since.

SECTARIAN.—In a Sunday-school address at the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Association, Elder Collins remarked, "Whenever Baptists talk about organizing a Baptist Sunday-school, somebody is sure to cry out 'Sectarian! Sectarian!' Well, now, that is a very good sign that those who thus oppose Baptist Sunday schools are afflicted with 'sectarianism' themselves." "Yes," said Elder Green, "break out with it all over." How true it is, that those who make the most fuss about others being sectarians, are themselves intensely sectarians.—Macedonian.

CHEERING NEWS OF THE CALIFORNIA BAPTISTS.—The report of the State Convention states that this year more money has been raised, more missionaries have been at work, and more churches have been organized in California, than during any previous year. Some of the Chinese brethren express a desire for the work of the gospel ministry among their countrymen.

SERVED "ROYALTY" RIGHT.—Mirza Secunder Beg, one of the Delhi royal family residing at Shiwalla Ghat, Benares, was tried on Tuesday last, before the Sessions Judge, on the charge of buying slave-girls, and sentenced to four years' simple imprisonment and a fine of five hundred rupees. His plea of appeal by telegraph to the High Court to suspend execution of the sentence; but no order from the High Court to that effect arriving within the five hours allowed by the lower Court for the purpose of such communication, Mirza Secunder Beg, despite his imperial ancestry, was conducted to the common jail.—Pioneer.

Some of the Church papers state that the Rev. Richard Wilkins, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, has just preached a sermon in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Swanmore, in which he stated as his belief that there will be twelve women to one man who will enter heaven. This, he added, was a calculation of his own, and was based upon sacramental confession.

DR. DOLLINGER'S VIEW OF HIS PROSPECTS.—A Correspondent of the Guardian, writing from Munich, gives an account of an interview with the learned Professor, and in the course of it says:—

I asked Dr. Dollinger what hope there was, under such circumstances, of the eventual triumph of this cause? "Philoctetes," he replied, has received his wound and his death is only a question of time. A movement is set on foot of which I shall not see the triumph; but its triumph is certain sooner or later. The Roman Papal system must eventually succumb before it." Some of his reasons for thinking so I may mention. The political movements of the day are tending more and more to sap the foundation of the Roman system. The loss of the temporal power and the removal of the Italian seat of Government to Rome are a great blow to it. The Hungarian bishops, too, may possibly be able to hold out. The Hungarian Government has sternly forbidden the publication of the Vatican decrees in any part of the Hungarian kingdom, and there is some talk of proceedings being taken against an Ultramontane bishop, who has published them, the only Hungarian bishop who has done so. This has had the effect of silencing the few Hungarian bishops who are favourable to the Vatican decrees, and the Hungarian bishops of the minority feel comparatively safe. Not one of them has published the decrees, and the excommunication of Dr. Dollinger and his friends would not be recognised under the jurisdiction of Cardinal Schwarzenberg or Bishop Strassmayr.

But what Dr. Dollinger trusts to most of all, under God, is the progress of liberal and enlightened ideas throughout Europe, and the invincible might of truth.

At the recent sitting of the Wesleyan Conference the Rev. Dr. James was elected President, with 201 votes, Mr. Wiseman securing 196, and Mr. Haydon 46. Mr. Wiseman was afterwards elected Secretary by a large majority.

THE DOUAI BIBLE.—A long discussion has taken place in the Liverpool School Board on a proposition to allow the use of the Douai Bible in the Board schools where the majority of the children were Romanists. It was negative, six voting for, and nine against it.—The Rock.

THE JEWS OF TURIN are erecting a magnificent synagogue, which will, it is said, be the finest structure of the kind in the world. It is like a Greek temple in form, mounted on a little elevation, and elegant and grandiose. Its massive tower is rather bizarre, but the whole structure calls to one's mind visions of Nineveh and Thebes.

Missionary Intelligence.

(From the Missionary Magazine.)

MISSION TO SPAIN.—Letter from Mr. Knapp.—Madrid, March 4, 1871.—I have just baptized a remarkable case. A young man of talent, speaking French, and knowing Latin, Greek, and Hebrew fairly, a writer for the papers, came to us, and after some three weeks' probation was received. He studied with d'Aubigne in Geneva; but after a few months, perceived that Protestantism, as he said, was only a sort of patched-up Romanism, and did not at all agree with the Bible, he abandoned Geneva, owing to a discord with his Professors on the subject of Christian baptism. He has lived at Barcelona and Madrid all the time, in ignorance of our church or of the existence of our church or of the existence of such a church anywhere. By a providence he met brother Calleja in the cars, and thus heard of us, came and was baptized. He had lost much of his interest in religion, seeing that neither Catholic nor Protestant followed that which Jesus taught, and this fact, that no primitive Christians existed, was a sore trial to his faith. He is now clear and happy.

PEA FOR AID.—A ferment is going on in Spain about our ideas, and we must extend or yield the field. Everywhere where our men go forth, they cannot help propagating Baptist views, and they are forbidden to do so. We ought to have a small witnessing work in Cadiz, another in Oviedo, Asturias and another in Barcelona.

ASSAM.—Letter from Mr. Stoddard.—Gowalpara, Assam, April, 1871.—Brother Comfort was with me from Dec. 1 to Feb. 1, and bro. Bronson from Jan 10 to March 1, nearly. We had a very pleasant time. The Lord was with us. My soul was greatly refreshed by this visit of these men of God. We baptized at five different times along the line of our travels, twice in places never before visited as a "Jordan." At several other points we met those who were inquiring after salvation, and asking for baptism. But we had little time to stop at any one point, as our main object was to visit Tura and the surrounding country.

The landscape seen from the Mountain.—We found Tura a wild, romantic place, and the climate, at least in January, most delightful. It is the highest of the lower range of hills, about 2,000 feet above the sea. Directly east of the station rises Mount Tura, some 2,000 feet still above this lower range. Mount Tura is steep on this west side; still, a wide path has been constructed to the top, and our ponies took us up in about two hours. From this eminence, 4,000 feet, we can see "all the world and the glories thereof." So far as our natural eyes, the atmosphere, and even powerful field-glasses would allow, there seemed to be nothing to prevent our seeing the ends of the earth, except perhaps the distant and lofty Himalayas might shut from view the north pole. True, 4,000 feet is a short distance up, compared with other mountains; but the relations of Mount Tura to the lower range of hills on every side, to the valley of Assam, to the vast plains of Bengal and Mysensing, creates a panoramic view not easily surpassed at such an altitude.

Climate and productions.—The sides and top are covered with the primeval forests, tall, straight trees, with very little grass jungle beneath. Black, tailless monkeys in abundance, and a few of the beautiful golden pheasants. Moss, hanging in great abundance from the trees, indicates a very damp climate. It is the region of clouds during the rains, and though cooler than the station 2,000 feet below, yet the excessive dampness would unfit it for even a temporary sanitarium.

Forty miles away, and for over 100 miles, we see the silver line of the Brahmaputra, as it leaves Assam and turns southward to the bay.

Garo Chief.—The lower hills are dotted with cultivation and villages of Garos. We visited some of these. Spent a night in one large village, six miles from Tura. The chief, or king, perhaps, as his power and influence are greater than that of ordinary chiefs, received us with Garo hospitalities, offered us home-made rum, and would have killed the fatted ox, but we forbade him, as a few geese and fowls would answer as well, and these were not long in coming.

The king is said to be eighty years old. He is friendly to Government and to improvements; he says he will send his son to my school at Tura.

Garo assistants.—We selected a beautiful site at Tura for a mission bungalow, and left a Christian pundit to start a school.

Associated with him are two Christian Garos from our normal school. By the cordial recommendation of Col. Haughton, these young men have been employed by Government as vaccinators; their pay is small,—but about half what they need. I make good the other half, as they are allowed to do any amount of missionary work also under my direction. They are doing well, and have vaccinated some thousands of their countrymen in four months.

They have just made me a visit, coming by the new and short route direct to Gowalpara from Tura, only about sixty miles. This route leads directly through the most unfriendly tribes. Government servants have never yet been over this route; but the vaccinators made the journey, knowing that we were desirous to do so in January on our return. But no one could be hired as a guide, and all the Government officials dissuaded us from such a hazardous step. These Christian men describe the route and path as very good, compared with other roads over the hills. They stood in fear at first, as they entered on unfriendly territory, and were called before the chief men to give an account of themselves. When it was understood that they were vaccinators, and that by this process the people would be saved from the terrible ravages of the small pox, all were friendly and treated them kindly. All wished to be vaccinated, and in every village everybody was expected to give a little rice or something to feed these men, while thus at work among them.

The lion tamed.—Many hundreds were vaccinated, and the gospel was preached. These Christian Garos, Ramsing and Chejing, did not fail to speak of God, His love in Christ for us, a way of salvation for "you ignorant and savage Garos." For ten days at least we see a barbarous people, yet engaged in human sacrifices on great occasions, so ignorant, jealous of strangers, that no white face or stranger even can enter their territory in safety,—such a people, we find befriending and feeding for a time those who are quietly making known the great salvation.

From Tura west, forty miles, to the large river, a good road has been constructed. From this direction supplies come in from Calcutta and Bengal. Government is now making a road south, from Tura to the Mymensing Valley, and we hope the day is not distant when a good road will connect Tura and Gowalpara through these hostile tribes.

Dominion & Foreign News.

MONTREAL, Aug. 14.—Tenders have been issued for the construction of a city hall here, to cost two hundred thousand dollars—to be completed in July 1872.

The Tyne crew have accepted an invitation to row at Longueil, near Montreal, in September, for a thousand dollar prize.—Chronicle.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ACCIDENT TO HON. MR. TILLEY.—On Tuesday as Hon. S. T. Tilley, Minister of Customs, was walking along the street in St. Andrew's, the heel of his boot caught and caused him to fall, turning the right foot and ankle outward and fracturing the outer or smaller bone of the leg, about two inches above the ankle.

Two boys were drowned in St. John, while bathing on Monday. one in Indian town, son of Mr. S. Price.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Louis Napoleon is reported to be negotiating for purchase of an estate at Glenoeve, near this city, for half a million dollars. Also that ex-Queen Christine, of Spain, is about purchasing the Junal estate for four millions. Both parties intending to reside in this country.

Kentucky elected a Democratic Governor by forty thousand majority. Five persons were suffocated at Kookuk, Ind., by fire damp in attempting to reopen an old coal shaft.

A lady—Mrs. Capt. McGregor—in Calais, died of hydrophobia last week. She was bitten on the finger by a poodle dog in New York, sometime last spring, but felt no bad effects till within a few days of death.

The population of New York was recently increased by the arrival of ten elephants from Ceylon.

The National Division Sons of Temperance, is to meet in Boston on the 6th September.

E. & N. A. RAILWAY OPENING.—There are now only 12 miles of iron rail to be laid to complete the railway from St. John to Bangor. Extensive preparations are being made in St. John, for the opening of the European and North American Railway in October. His Honor Governor Wilnot, of New Brunswick, has tendered the hospitalities of the province to Lord Lisgar, Governor General of the Dominion, and President Grant, inviting them to visit St. John on the occasion.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA, PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.—Our readers are aware that since Jamaica has been governed by Sir J. P. Grant—that is, by an Anglo Indian, trained rather to govern than to talk—the insolvent colony has