

many of the rate-payers refused to tax themselves to finish a House on the Bishop's land to be held and controlled by the Episcopal Church, to be occupied by that body exclusively, for holding Sabbath Schools, and religious services? I say is it any wonder they refused? especially when the law in no sense requires or encourages such proceedings. Is it not surprising that the rate-payers of any Section—composed of different denominations of professing Christians, should be asked to tax themselves to build a House the sole control of which—except for Common School purposes alone—belongs to one of those denominations? One can scarcely conceive of such a demand being made and complied with without coming to the conclusion that both parties had taken a final leave of their senses. The demand was made, but not complied with, as a few additional facts will show. Here they are.

Some time previous to the building of the House in question, a meeting of the rate-payers of East Chester Section, at the regular Annual School Meeting, in Oct., did vote the sum of \$320 00 to be assessed upon the Section to build a School House, and Trustees were appointed, who were the legal Assessors. But for some reason or other, those Trustees failed to do their duty. Some unaccountable influence was brought to bear upon a certain portion of the inhabitants, and wrought a thorough change. Taxation became a hideous bugbear, and with the promise of considerable from the Colonial Church Society, the people (without even calling a public meeting) concluded to build a House by subscription on land already in the hands of the Bishop. And moreover, many of them were led to believe that if they could succeed in getting the House up, they could then tax the Section to complete it. This is evident from the fact that the attempt was made—after the erection of the House—to get a sum voted for its completion. But the plan would not work. It is true there were individuals silly enough to ask for "a sum to complete the School House in that place," but "many of the rate-payers,"—a majority of course—had just enough knowledge of the requirements of the law, and enough independence of character to "refuse to vote a sum" to complete a House which when finished would not be held in trust as public property, but as the property of one religious denomination. And this refusal, this refusal "to vote a sum, &c." is urged in justification of the transfer of money from a really poor section to one richly able not only to build a School House, but to maintain a large and efficient School the year round.

Now Mr. Editor, what will the Superintendent of Education say to this? What will the Council of Public Instruction say? What will the Legislature say? Shall these wise provisions of the law, which aim at giving the poor as well as the rich, the advantages of education, be rendered null and void, and the intention of the law defeated by the diversion of funds from their legitimate aims to other purposes not contemplated by the law, nor in agreement with common justice? If so, the law though ever so good in itself, will be of but little use to the country.

Other features of the transaction above referred to might be noticeable, but at present I forbear. I have felt compelled to give these statements to the public from a sense of justice to myself and those members of the Board whose views accord with my own, and also to save myself from seeming to be a party to what in my judgment is a violation of law and justice.

Yours, respectfully,
I. J. SKINNER,
School Commissioner.

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. I. J. Skinner writing from Chester on the 1st inst., says:—

"We were favoured with an excellent sermon on last Sabbath evening from Rev. T. A. Higgins of Wolfville, who, with his lady is making a tour through this part of the country in search of health, which I am happy to say has already begun to improve."

LAWRENCETOWN, HALIFAX CO.—A friend informs us that he had the pleasure of witnessing a baptismal service held on Sunday last, when the Rev. John Miller administered the ordinance to three believers, in the presence of a large congregation. The address at the water-side was very impressive and it is hoped that it may be the beginning of a good work in that long neglected locality.

We gather the following interesting items from the Macedonian for August.

GIVING UP THEIR IDOLS.—In a recent letter, Mr. Timpany, missionary to the Telougous, says:—"During the past two months, twenty have been baptized,—among them some men of great promise. One was a priest, and, unasked, delivered up to me his heathen gods. He is a very intelligent man, and is with me now to learn to read."

Mr. Jewett, of the same mission, writes:—"One of the converts received yesterday was the young priest of a Mala village. He delivered to us five brass idols and a cup for holy water which he inherited from his forefathers. Tens of thousands have worshipped them. He is a fine tall youth of twenty years. The Lord may call him to preach the gospel. I am now off to the villages."

At the annual meeting of the Bassein Sgau Karen Association, a session of four days, not less than 1,200 Karen Christians were in attendance. There were present 44 pastors. Two were ordained at the close of the meetings. Letters were read from 56 churches, and four or five new churches were recognized. Six itinerants among the heathen presented favorable reports, and eight more were appointed.

Mr. Haswell writes, April 14th, that 28 had been baptized since Feb 22. "There are yet a number of hopeful cases, and a very cheering state of feeling and acting in the church." On a recent visit to Dong Yau, 70 adults were present at morning prayer meeting, 40 at the female prayer-meeting, and nearly, or quite, 200 at the preaching exercises.

Dr. Binney writes, in reference to the Theological Seminary in Rangoon, March 20,—"All is now well, and promising well." Mrs. Ingalls writes from Thongat, April 4,—"We have a good company of candidates for baptism." Alluding to the "women's work for women," she says "They are doing a great work, and it will not be in vain. The result will appear as you see, in the host of the glorified elect." She adds, "I have seen many heathen come out on the Lord's side; some new churches have been formed; schools have been established; native preachers and colporteurs have been raised up to carry on the work."

SWEDEN.—The following is a corrected summary of the statistics of the mission in Sweden: Baptised last year, 31; received by letter, 237; restored, 148. Increase, 1,236. Dismissed, 297; excluded, 237; died 85. Decrease, 519. Net increase, 717. Children in Sunday school, 4,537; teachers, 308. Churches, 216. New churches formed, 11. Pastors, 42. Places of worship, 36.

There are fourteen students for the ministry in the Theological Seminary at Stockholm, all promising preachers. Bible classes, open to all, are held in the city twice every week under the instruction of Mr. Broady. The attendance is "quite considerable."

SPAIN.—Mr. Knapp, May 11, speaks of a recent visit to Alicante; twenty-five were awaiting baptism. The ordinance was administered May 7, and a church organized. Mr. Knapp writes with much encouragement of other places also, and says, "The work is breaking out more and more."

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

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 is it, that those who make the most fuss about others being sectarian, are themselves intensely sectarian.

The coloured Methodists of Louisiana have hit upon a novel plan for meeting the local expenses of the preiding elders. They provide house and host, and then enter the item on the steward's book as "De Elder's Groceries."

THE COLLEGE, REGENT'S PARK.—The session of 1870-1 closed on the 4th ult., and a soiree was held in the evening, which was numerously attended. The chair was taken at seven o'clock by John Macgregor, Esq., ("Rob Roy"); and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Broadus, of the United States. Dr. Angus introduced the chairman to the meeting, and expressed his pleasure in having such a gentleman as chairman. He did not know that they could have had a better man; for their friend was familiar with scenes of the Bible which they all so loved, and was a diligent student of that Book, and an earnest expounder of it to others. The reports of the session was given by Dr. Angus. He stated that the entire number of students attending classes during the session is thirty-eight, of whom four were non-resident. The ministerial students were twenty-five, of whom two were non-resident. There were fewer preaching stations—to use a technical phrase—or rooms in which the students could preach, but the applications from churches for supplies had

been far more numerous than in the previous year.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting in a felicitous and highly characteristic speech. He remarked that it must be no small benefit to the institution to have such a building in which the students might prosecute their studies, and it was no trifle that such a splendid structure should be turned to so good an account. He had nothing to say to them that was new, but it was important that old truths should have new witnesses. "What had been taught in these rooms came to them with all the authority of learning. But there was another kind of learning which was to be got by knocking about in the world and going to queer corners and among queer people. And he might say, that as thoroughly practical Englishmen, it was important for them to be thoroughly decided for Christ, for he had found that it was possible to be going into England and in English society with Christ, without coming to Christ—possible to be pressing with the multitude towards Christ, but not touching the Saviour; and travel was frequently a very great test of the nature of our Christianity. The remainder of the evening was spent in listening to a remarkably beautiful and appropriate address by Dr. Culross, on the importance in the ministry of efficient exposition of the Scriptures.

Dominion & Foreign News.

MONTREAL.—Major Robinson, of the Prince of Wales' Rifles here, has been arrested, charged with being connected with the Cuban Junta. The case is being investigated before a Dominion Commissioner.

Arrangements are being made for a grand regatta in September at Quebec.—Chron.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—A special despatch to Morning Chronicle says, in well informed circles here it is believed that the Government is in negotiation with both the Imperial and United States Governments with a view of getting better terms, and that it be a condition of the ratification of the treaty that one of the Governments concedes better terms.

IMMIGRATION.—We learn from the report of the Department of Agriculture that the total number of immigrants who arrived in the Dominion last year is 24,706, of whom upwards of nine thousand were assisted by societies which have been organized in the Upper Provinces to promote immigration. The number who came out of their own accord, paying their passage and making the Dominion their destination was 14,939.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Benj. Aloop, an Englishman, and Alfred Rigma, a French Canadian, were arrested in Boston, a few days ago upon suspicion of being the robbers of the Dominion Bank at Toronto, on the 20th June. They were detected offering several of the stolen bonds to a broker. In their trunks were found large quantities of burglars' tools. Both are held to wait further developments.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK COMMON SCHOOL ACT.—We have before us a copy of the "Act relating to Common Schools," passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick at its last session. It bears the closest examination, and it cannot but approve itself to every one who is interested in public Education. It is substantially like the Nova Scotia Act. The schools are to be supported in the same way; the Books to be used are to be prescribed, the machinery is similar. But there are points where New Brunswick has evidently profited by our experience in a way that reflects great credit on the sagacity of the men who prepared the Act. The Council of Public Instruction in New Brunswick the "Board of Education" and is composed of the Governor, the members of the Executive Council, the President of the University of N. B., and the Superintendent of Education. This will be at once recognized as an improvement on our "Council." In the important matter of inspection, the admirable feature is introduced of a "uniform certification of all candidates" for the office of Inspector. If this idea is carried out, New Brunswick will be saved from abuses under which honest educationists in Nova Scotia have often had to win. Another new feature in the Act is, that after five years from January, 1872, the Provincial grant is to be divided partly with reference to the quality of instruction and the progress made in each school.—In the taxation for the support of schools, the poll tax is extended to the whole country, and no property is exempted. There are no "Boards of Commissioners" in N. B. Abuses such as have crept into the administration of our law in this city are carefully guarded against. The Act as a whole is the best Common School Act we have ever seen. We should like to see the Nova Scotia legislation assimilated to it. We hope that the New Brunswick Government will be able to carry their Act into earnest and resolute practice. Everything depends on the administration of the law. But men who have done their part so well, so far, may be trusted with the still more arduous task that lies before them. Let them be strengthened and encouraged by the cordial good will of the people.—Witness.

P. E. ISLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—The Civic Election took place on the 1st inst. Major-Desbrisay was re-elected by 333 votes to Carvell's 163.

The Councilors elected are Ward 1. Rankin, 2. McCarron, 3. Currie, 4. Dawson, 5. Fletcher.

The personalities and abuse given by political opponents to each other on the Island are almost as bad as in Nova Scotia.

THE NEW Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.—The principal event in the city of Charlottetown of the past week was the laying of the corner stone of the new Young Men's Christian Association Building on Monday evening. Flags of various colors and nationalities were hoisted near the site.

Dr. Fraser, President of the Association, announced the object for which they had met. After singing a hymn, Rev. John Davis read a few appropriate passages of scripture. The Rev. Mr. Duncan engaged in prayer, and, at its close, the travel was landed to Lieut. Governor Robinson, who then proceeded to lay the Foundation Stone in due form. Having done so, His Excellency said he felt honored at having his name thus publicly associated with the institution, and, referring to the distinguished Americans who were to take part in the evening's proceedings, expressed himself pleased to meet the citizens of the great neighboring Republic on such an occasion, and on behalf of the people of the Island, he made them welcome. The work in which they were engaged helped to bind Christian nations together. Dr. Fraser gave out a hymn, and then Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of New York who was unable to speak at any length in the open air, availed himself of the opportunity of reciprocating the sentiments expressed by the Lieut. Governor, and of publicly expressing his thanks for the increasing friendship between England and America. Looking at the two flags before him, he would say that God had joined together let not man put asunder. The National Anthem and the Doxology having been sung, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald pronounced the benediction, after which the vast audience retired to the Wesleyan Church where an indoor meeting was held.

C. Palmer, Esq., presided and opened with an urgent appeal to the friends of the Association to aid the work which had been so auspiciously begun. After singing a hymn, several portions of Scripture were read by Rev. Mr. Taylor, and prayer was offered by Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Rev. Dr. Cuyler was then called upon to address the audience. He first spoke of the great interest he felt in Y. M. C. Associations, of the active part he had taken in New York in encouraging the movement, and of the pleasure he experienced in witnessing the ceremony which had just been performed of laying the foundation stone of an Association building for Charlottetown. He referred to the New York building, which cost a quarter of million of dollars, and said it was one of the most beautiful as well as most noble monuments of philanthropy in that great city. He would only have time to point out two great objects which Y. M. C. Associations promoted. The first was the unity of Christians. He believed that in the present state of society it was needful to have different demonstrations. But on the platform of the Y. M. C. Association they could come together, and join in the worship and work of their common Saviour. The other great advantage of these Associations was, their tendency to develop the activity of the lay element in our churches. Ministers might be strong and willing to work, but they could not undertake all that was to be done in the Master's vineyard.

Dr. Cuyler concluded by an eloquent appeal to the young men of Charlottetown. Once their building was completed, they must not rest content with meeting there and singing "Coronation." They ought to make it a centre of Christian operations. Like the man who gave a donation for a town-clock, because he liked to hear his money tick, the people of the city who were contributing to the edifice founded this evening would also expect to hear their money tick. Through the agency of the Young Men's Christian Association, they would look for a decrease of rum-drinking in the city, of gambling, and other vices that lead their victims down to certain destruction.

General Neal Dow was then called upon, but owing to the lateness of the hour, he did not speak at any length. He hoped that the young men of Charlottetown, in laying the foundation of a building, which he looked upon as a fortification, understood that they had to fight if they would accomplish any good. Intemperance was one great enemy which they should fearlessly encounter. The meeting joined in singing the doxology, after which Rev. J. McLeod pronounced the benediction.

WEST INDIES.

DESTRUCTION OF POINT-A-PETRE BY FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred at Point-a-Petre, Guadeloupe, on the night of the 18th ult., supposed to be the act of incendiaries, by which nearly all the town was destroyed, and some 30,000 people left without shelter. The only buildings which escaped were the Church, Theatre, Tribunal buildings and the Hospital. Many of the wharves where burnt, and even the sugar which was lying on them ready to be shipped was also destroyed. The fire commenced in the centre of the town, the wind driving the flames to the east, but soon after it was discovered that the fire was also raging in the opposite direction. The wind was very strong and variable all night, which spread the flames in all directions. There was a great scarcity of water. No lives were lost. The town, having been rebuilt entirely of wood after the great earthquake in 1843, easily fell a prey to the flames.—Chron.

UNITED STATES.

A despatch of Wednesday the 2nd stated that President Grant had appointed Charles Francis Adams arbitrator on the Alabama Claims on the part of the United States, under the Treaty of Washington. A later despatch states that Mr. Adams has declined the position.

A LARGE PARK.—The people of Chicago have appropriated one thousand and fifty-five acres of land on the south and southwest of the city, at a distance of some six or eight miles from the business centre, for the purpose of a public park.

TWO MEN SWEEP OVER NIAGARA.—Alexander Lavelot, a French Canadian residing with his family on Navy Island, and Edward Bogardus, of Chippewa, while crossing to Navy Island at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, the 25th ult. were carried over the Falls of Niagara. The remnants of the boat were found below the Falls. The bodies have not yet been found. Lavelot leaves a wife and three children. Gold 12 3-8.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales presided at the Banquet of the Agricultural Society on the 1st inst. On presenting a toast to the Queen and the Royal Family, His Royal Highness expressed the hope that the Queen would soon visit Ireland; and defended his brothers from the charges of unfitness.

Prince Arthur responded to the toast, professing his lasting interest in Ireland's welfare, and predicted a prosperous future for the country.

The Princess Louise, in reply to a petition, said it would be impossible for her to interfere for the release of Fenians.

A case of cholera was reported last week at Hull; and measures have been taken to prevent the spread of disease. Cholera has also appeared in the South of France, where precautionary measures have also been adopted.

Marshal Bazaine is in London.

In the House of Commons, Viscount Enfield, of the Foreign Department, denied that negotiations were pending with the United States for the abolition of privateering.

Mr. Bartlett expressed his approval of the grant to Prince Arthur, but deplored the continued exclusion of the Queen.

Mr. Gladstone denied that her Majesty was unpopular. He expressed his regret at her seclusion; but declared that the Queen was anxious to resume public duties as soon as her health permitted.

Prince of Wales will be provisional Grand Master of Dublin Free Masons.

Three hundred workmen employed in coal pits in Norfolkshire have struck in consequence of getting paid only fortnightly; a struggle is expected.

On Friday evening in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Adderly spoke at length in denunciation of the Washington treaty, vigorously condemned the form of arbitration.

Sir Roundel P. Iner followed in defence of the treaty.

The Emperor Napoleon declares that France will not allow free trade principles to be torn in pieces.

Thomas Hughes, M. P. for Frome, has been prostrated by sudden illness.

The iron-clad "Warrior," which was ashore near Leghorn, was got off and towed into Spezia for repairs.

The Duke of Argyll will preside at the Glasgow centennial of the birth of Sir Walter Scott.

It is probable that parliament will be prorogued on the 9th inst.

There was a riot in Dublin on Sunday last.

One despatch states that the Vice Regal Lodge, in which the Royal party are stopping, had windows smashed and the building badly damaged; but the occupants received no injury, also that several places visited by the Royal party were gutted by the mob. Sullivan, editor of the "Nation," is seriously injured and will probably die.

In London great apprehension was felt for the safety of the Royal party, as it was feared that the rioters might overpower the authorities.

It is understood that most stringent measures will be adopted against the arrested rioters.

We must await further information before this is regarded as reliable. It appears that the police were some time in dispersing the rioters from near the Wellington monument.

THE POPE EXPLAINS WHAT INFALLIBILITY MEANS.—A London despatch of 29th ult. says:—

"An important speech was made by the Pope recently in the Academy to a deputation bearing Peter's Pence. He said that the church invited her children to defend her against ignorance and malice. Infallibility,

if sufficient power to former times, a veritable, of the Pope of doctrine, then recognized possession law. Chris Pope in the Confounding in this right with a despatch the Church of fious, th sufficiently. FRANCIS- tion has be fifty thous The train sengers are through M September, inaugurate Caucus Thiers' Pre low him President of The Cou gone to P In the A cement, of that the of prov no The com a ban for Four ac shal Prin Duke de M to trial an Spain— ed general TURKEY opened to On Mon Warren a Bird of th of Coche On the 30 ain to the J. H. L. C. Louis G. John 'Sho of Antize On M Cochran daughter Register Every B after it had Two Dollars Every D ment, or w neglect, B HALIFAX On the aged 27 Honors N At Carl Kenneth B At Winc Jane W On Fri aged 40 w At the 1871, P On W J. r, g d On Wed Edward P At Up Charles L On San wife of J On the 60th year On the refer o daughter 65 cor. On Sat At Hat Lewis M May T the ton of On M 31-year On M in the G On the Göttingen On the 60 h TURSD Turin, the dor; Mar Mary A Loue S do; Con Levashe Joseph M. G. Giffa, L At a M. McPherson WELSH Perry, F Bay; R. Nicklas Brown M TUCUM Ray so. N. F. G Volant; Buees, S ton; R. Chaisa; ter's Bay