

ment Mormon women—among them the wives of several Bishops—declared their intention to abandon a system which they had long felt to be repugnant to their convictions, but had not before received any encouragement to do so.

QUITE A SCENE.

The preaching was attended by large audiences; it was mild and persuasive, enforcing the positive doctrines of the Gospel, and urging the people to read the Word of God for themselves. The salutary impressions produced increased day by day, as was apparent in the earnest attention given at every service; but it was not until Friday evening that any evidence of the intense hostility—concealed, but not the less deep and bitter—on the part of the fanatical Mormon Church, was developed. On this occasion, Rev. W. H. Boole preached on the Christian Priesthood and the Plurality of Wives, viewing these subjects from the New Testament stand-point. The discourse was exhaustive of New Testament arguments and proofs, and was nearly two hours in the delivery. Brigham Young, Orson Pratt, Smith, Cannon, and several more of the "Twelve Apostles" were present, and sat directly in front of the speaker, keeping their eyes keenly fixed upon him from the beginning to the close of his sermon. The audience numbered not less than 3000, of whom the majority were Mormons. As the speaker proceeded, the irritation produced by his appeals to the proofs and logic of the New Testament, as against the pretension of the Latter-Day Saints to a union of the Aaronic and Melchisedecian priesthoods in their Church orders, began to be visibly manifested in frequent interruptions. To all these the speaker quietly replied: "If you are living in a Gibraltar, my friends, the granite walls will suffer nothing from my shot; but if your famous citadel is an adobe (mud) hut, I do not wonder at your cries!"

As the preacher closed his remarks and sat down, several Mormons leaped upon the seats and began loudly to oppose. At this point the murmurs of the different factions added to the storm, which soon threatened a serious conflict. Many miners—of whom there were a large number present—pressed toward the platform for the protection of the ministers, their wives and friends, while a few drew their revolvers. Rev. J. S. Inskip said to the excited throng: "We will not suffer any interruption here on our own ground; we are American citizens, and under the protection of the United States Government." At this a loud shout arose, "Hurrah for the United States Government!" which seemed to awe the Mormon belligerents, for they soon ceased their noise, and slowly retired.

On Sunday evening, the last service was held. Rev. J. S. Inskip preached, selecting for his theme, "The Final Judgment." His discourse was a forcible setting forth of the reasons for the final Judgment, as based on the manifest inequality in human affairs, and the impossibility of securing exact justice for all men in this present life.

In describing the characters of some that should be present at the great asize—their crimes, hid from the eyes of men, but known and remembered by their Eternal Judge—the speaker grew earnest, and in language which startled and held, as in a spell, the audience, held up to view the fearful sins of polygamy and murder, and charged that from the streets of their city, from the canyons or ravines of the adjacent mountains, and from their own homes, the witnesses of their abominations would come forth to condemn them at the last day. The dignitaries of the Mormon Church, including Brigham Young, were present at this meeting also; and it is a little singular that the two evenings referred to were the only occasions on which they showed themselves at the Methodist Tabernacle, and on these occasions alone were the doctrines and practices of his people discussed by the preachers. The excitement on Sunday night was intense, and not the less observable by reason of the wholesome restraint imposed upon the Mormons by the presence of their own police force. There was no open outbreak; but just what might have been the results following the outspoken sentiments of the preacher, had the guns of Camp Douglas been farther off and the Governor of Utah and the United States Chief Justice of the Territory not seated on the platform, it is difficult now to estimate.

The prevailing opinion is, that whatever the members of the National Association might have hoped for from their effort in Salt Lake City, in the way of converts from among either Gentiles or Mormons, their most important achievement, bearing upon the future prosperity of Christianity among this strange people, is this triumphant vindication of free speech, where gag-law outspoken threats against the government and its officials have reigned without let or hindrance for twenty years past.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. JANE MELDRUM.

Widow of the late Alexander Meldrum, died at Barney's River, Merigomish, on Saturday the 1st inst., aged 70 years. The deceased was brought up in connection with the Presbyterian church, and was in communion with them until some 35 years ago when the Rev. George Richardson on a tour to the Eastern part of the province, lodged at a neighbour's house and preached. Among the hearers was Mrs. Meldrum. The word spoken came with power to her heart and she became deeply impressed with a sense of her lost state as a sinner before God, and like one of old, she gave herself unto prayer, and soon obtained that peace with God which, "passeth all understanding," and was enabled to rejoice in God her Saviour, and claim Him as her friend. She struggled for a time with early impressions and the hand of persecution, but by the Grace of God she braved all opposition and on Father Richardson's return was buried with Christ in baptism. She was the first in Merigomish to take up her cross and follow her Saviour in His divine ordinance. Mrs. M. was a kind-hearted Christian, ready to every good word and work. At her home the preacher and all Christians ever found a comfortable home and a kind and hearty reception. She lived a consistent life, and during her illness was calm and peaceful, longing to depart and be with Christ. She passed away without a struggle into the arms of Jesus, and left this world of care and sorrow, where a few weeks' illness had brought her down to the grave like a shock of corn, fully ripe, leaving two sons and five daughters and numerous other friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

E. TURNER.

THE TUNKERS.—The National Conference of that branch of the German Baptists known as "Tunkers" was held at Millersburg, Pa., on May 30th. The meeting was held in primitive style in a barn. We have seen no account of the proceedings. The "Tunkers" collect no statistics regarding them as vanities. A writer in the Philadelphia Press has ascertained by inquiry that "the number of churches cannot be much less than 500. There are certainly from 1500 to 2000 ministers and elders, while the membership is about 100,000. There are churches in nearly or quite all the Western States—even the newest, Kansas and Nebraska, having churches—and in some of the former slave States, especially Tennessee, Missouri, and North Carolina. West of the Rocky Mountains, churches have been formed in California and Oregon. The denomination is steadily extending itself in the West. Missionaries are appointed to travel over new sections of the country, and to organize churches wherever it is proper."

Dominion & Foreign News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is said that Alfred Elson, the pedestrian who commenced the task of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours, in St. John, has abandoned it, in consequence of the little interest manifested in it by the public. A wise conclusion on the part of the walker, as well as showing the wisdom of the St. John people.

UNITED STATES.

On Friday night the Government magazine at Washington exploded, and a conflagration followed. Lost one million dollars. No loss of life.

Several of the Orange Societies have nearly doubled their membership since the riot in New York.

Henry Ward Beecher says in the "Christian Union," this week, the Orange Societies should parade next year without a banner changed or a motto rubbed out, and they do not now represent a spent fact in history, but a living principle, not the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but the question of liberty in New York.

A terrible fire occurred on Sunday in Market Street, New York, among the lumber and planing mills. One hundred men have been thrown out of employment.

The immigrants arriving at New York for the quarter ending 30th June, was 101,015.

The Coroner's jury on the New York riot rendered a verdict that parties came to their death on the 12th inst., by gunshot wounds at hands of parties unknown.

Gold 11 1/2.

Maine, New Hampshire, and portions of Massachusetts were shocked by an earthquake at one o'clock on Thursday last.

Six persons were killed on the 20th inst., by an explosion of a boiler near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

There was no formal celebration of the Fourth of July at West Point this year, for the first time in sixteen years, owing to "local difficulties."

A colored woman in New Haven, who had saved \$2,500 by a long life of manual labor, recently died, and bequeathed the

money to any poor colored student who might enter Yale Divinity School with the view of becoming a preacher. If no colored student should need it, then the sum is to be bestowed upon some white youth who is poor and pious.

There is a farm eight miles square in Livingston County, Illinois, which was entered twenty years ago by its present owner at \$1.25 per acre. It is now subdivided into thirty-two farms of 1,280 acres each, valued at two million dollars.

Owing to the mingled firmness and good judgment of the U. S. civil and military officers, the threatened collision with the Mormons at Salt Lake City, on the Fourth, was avoided.

An Illinois man is arranging a hen farm near Geneva, in that State, on which he expects to keep eighteen thousand hens of the choicest breeds.

Maples large enough to make three ten-foot rails each, with four thousand trees to the acre, have been raised from the seed in seven years in Monroe county, Iowa.

A beautiful Indian tomahawk, made of bronze, elaborately engraved, was turned up in ploughing a field in Ridgeville, Lorain county, Ohio. The steel blade was dovetailed into the bronze, and has almost entirely disappeared by rust, showing its great antiquity.

A Western man has recently built an excellent office entirely of Manila paper manufactured in his own mill. Everything is made of paper but the floor, doors and windows.

THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON is the most ambitious structure in America. It is 108 feet higher than the Washington Monument at Baltimore, 68 feet higher than that of Bunker Hill, at Boston, and 23 feet higher than the Trinity Church tower at New York. It is the only considerable dome of iron in the world. It is a vast hollow sphere of iron, weighing 8,000,000 pounds. How much is that? More than 4,000 tons or about the weight of 70,000 full grown people, or about equal to 1,000 laden coal-cars, which, holding four tons apiece, and would reach two miles and a half.

Directly over your head is a figure in bronze, "America," weighing 14,982 pounds. The pressure of the iron dome upon its piers and pillars is 13,477 pounds to the square foot. St. Peter's presses nearly 29,000 pounds more to the square foot, and St. Genevieve, at Paris, 66,000 pounds. It would require, to crush the supports of our dome, a pressure of 755,200 pounds to the square foot. The cost was about \$1,100,000. The new wings cost \$6,500,000. The architect (Thomas U. Walter Esq., a Baptist) has a plan for rebuilding the old central part of the Capitol, and enlarging the park, which will cost about \$3,200,000.

FEMALE JUSTICES UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—When the appointments of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Stevens, of Cambridge, Mass., were recommended by the Governor, exceptions were taken in the Executive Council, which led to the reference of the question to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. That Court has decided that "by the Constitution of the Commonwealth the office of Justice of the Peace is a judicial office, and must be exercised by the officer in person, and a woman, whether married or unmarried, cannot be appointed to such an office."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

ARMY REFORM.—The telegram of Thursday gave the following account of the measure for reform in the British Army:

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Queen had solved the purchase problem by cancelling the Royal Warrant, legalizing the purchase of Commissions in the Army. He declared that the House of Lords, though impugning the Government plan for it, absolutely failed to sustain the purchase system, hence Ministers advised Her Majesty to take action which effectually disposed of the question in accordance with the will of the country. This declaration was received with cheering in the House; but Disraeli and the Tory members were unable to dissemble their anger, and bitterly denounced the arbitrary course of the Government.

Mr. Gladstone was defiant, and challenged the opposition to move a vote of want of confidence.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville announced the determination of the Ministry and defended their policy.

It is impossible to depict the scene in either House on the announcement of the fate of the purchase system.

The Lords were deeply moved, but decorous in their demonstrations.

In the House of Commons, astonishment, anger, and uncertainty was manifested. The Tories were confounded, and their leaders puzzled to suggest what action should be taken on an event which they were hardly prepared for, notwithstanding obscure foreshadowing in the "Standard," of this previous day.

The opinion of all is that the action of the Ministry is bold, and even desperate, and popular feeling is led to anticipate far-reaching consequences in a democratic way.

The telegramist to the Morning Chronicle, gives the following summary of the London press on the subject:

"The Times says the act of the Minis-

ters, in abolishing by Royal Warrant the system of purchase of army commissions, was a violent wrench of the constitution, and a wanton setting aside of the House of Lords.

The Daily News approves of the conduct of the Government in making themselves the exponents of the popular will, and recommends that the Lords pass the bill abolishing the purchase of army commissions.

The Telegraph is exultant over the action of the Ministers, and thinks that Mr. Gladstone will be more popular for vindicating the dignity of the House of Commons.

The Standard asserts that Mr. Gladstone has grossly violated the privileges of the parliament.

THE TICHBORNE CASE continues to excite much attention. It certainly presents some curious phases of human life, and at present seems a tangled mass of contradictions. Another curious element has now presented itself in the statement that the seamen composing the crew of the "Bella," the vessel in which Titchborne is said to have made the voyage to South America, have been found.

On Wednesday last the Sheffield Express Train on the North Midland Railway ran into a freight Train. Two passengers were killed and 30 reported injured—some fatally.

The prizes at the Wimbledon Prize Meeting have been distributed by the Princess Louise. Several Representatives of the Canadian Volunteers were successful competitors.

A riot occurred in Monaghan, Ireland, to-day. The rioters numbered three thousand.

On Thursday the Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard. Duke Constantine of Russia has arrived in England.

The steam-frigate "Agincourt," which was recently ashore at Gibraltar, arrived at Plymouth on Friday night.

A conference of all European Powers will, it is reported, shortly be held for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform system of impost duties.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are industriously doing London like other visitors, and work hard at it. The Queen has made the Emperor a Knight of the Garter.

The Prince of Wales has returned from the Continent. The Princess remains at Kissingen.

The Hyde Park meeting on Sunday was a failure. Heavy rain prevented the crowd from assembling.

FRANCE.—We are informed by telegram that the French Government will be shortly questioned by the opposition, as to the position occupied upon the questions of Italian Unity, the Capital of Italy, and the Temporalities of the Pope.

Count de Chambord has resigned the seat to which he was chosen in the French Assembly.

The Prussian troops have evacuated the cities of Amiens and Rouen, and the departments of Somme, Lower Seine and Eure.

Gambetta was before the Committee of Investigation of the French Assembly, to enquire into the doings of the Government of National Defence.

The Archbishop of Tours has been appointed successor to the late Archbishop of Paris. The Duke of Chartres has asked leave to serve with the French troops in Algeria.

France appears to have accepted the Republican form of government. Napoleon is enjoying his voluntary exile in London. How long this state of things will continue is at present beyond human ken.

M. Thiers said in the Assembly yesterday that nothing should be done to arouse the enmity of Italy.

The Paris Municipal elections proceeded on Sunday last. No disturbances occurred.

Prince Napoleon is staying three days at Havre, and is ordered to leave France.

GERMANY.—Cholera prevails at Annen, in Prussia.

The Emperor of Germany has sent a flattering telegraphic despatch to the Crown Prince of Saxony, conferring on him the honorary title of Field Marshal.

The "North German Gazette" sharply reproves the Catholic bishops of Germany for their encroachments on the civil power.

AUSTRIA.—A serious Socialistic riot occurred in Vienna on Sunday week. Many were wounded.

GREECE.—An explosion on Board a Greek war vessel in the Archipelago killed forty and wounded nearly the whole crew.

JAPAN.—A typhoon visited Hiogo, July 17th. Seven steamers were sunk, and the city partially inundated.

ITALY.—The debate on Italian affairs in the Assembly was expected to come off on Saturday last, but was to be adjourned.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Serrano has proposed to the King of Spain a measure outlawing members of the International Society in Spain. Sevorolla favors a more liberal policy.

Spanish Cortes adjourned tumultuously amid the protests of the Ministry. Serrano has been entrusted by the King, in formation of new Ministry.

A very destructive fire occurred on Friday last in Lisbon; several persons perished in the flames.

A new Spanish Ministry has been formed, with Serrano as President of Council and Minister of War.

24th.—Serrano's new Cabinet has failed. It is reported he refuses to undertake the formation of another.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TELEGRAPH IN BURMA.—One of the Burman Ministers announces that the King of Burma is about to construct a "system of telegraphy" for the use of his subjects, in the following style: The present founder of the city of Mandalay or Rutapou, builder of the Royal Palace, Ruler of sea and land, Lord of the celestial elephant, and master of many white elephants, owner of the Sekyah or India's weapon, Lord of the power of life and death, and great chief of righteousness, being exceedingly anxious for the welfare of his people, in the year 1213 introduced the telegraph, a science, the elements of which may be compared to thunder and lightning for rapidity and brilliancy, and such as his Royal ancestors in successive generations had never attempted to subdue.

THE MOUNT CENIS TUNNEL.—A French paper publishes a startling report, that although the Mount Cenis tunnel has been pierced and locomotives have passed through it, there is still some doubt as to its being opened to travel for some time to come. The trouble is in the ventilation of the tunnel. The smoke evolved from the locomotives is not driven out. Out of three engine-drivers who were employed on the trial trip through the tunnel, two died of suffocation and the third was restored to life with great difficulty. The temperature of the interior is also very high. The efforts to improve the ventilation of the tunnel are continuing, and smoke-consuming engines have been ordered from England to remove the difficulty arising from that cause.

The relaxing power of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly.—Apply the Liniment cold, and rub it in with the hand.

A crowd of "horse men," and others, daily throng the stores in country and town for "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders." They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.

Marriages.

At Boston, June 15th, at the Bowdoin Square Church, by Rev. D. M. Reeves, Rev. Edwin D. Kelly, late of Newton Theological Institute, to Jane Vanux, fourth daughter of the late Henry Blackadar, Barrister-at-Law, Pictou, N. S.—(Pictou papers please copy.)

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 13th inst., by Rev. D. O. Parker, M. A., Rev. P. H. Fosor, of Tusket, Yarmouth Co., to Miss Adie L. Crooker, of Brookfield, Queens Co. At Weymouth, July 6th, Mr. Christopher Brooks, of Wilnet, to Miss Celia Ann Barr, daughter of Mr. Brock Barr, of Weymouth.

At the Baptist Meeting-house, Weymouth, on Saturday evening, July 7th, Mr. Harvey E. Brooks, to Miss Calvaretha Doty, both of Weymouth.

July 11th, by the Rev. James Watson, Mr. John Dulay, of Granville, to Miss Eleanor Jane Henderson, of Wentworth.

June 28th, by the Rev. Henry Brickett, Mr. J. Howard Harley, of Bridgewater, N. S., to Miss Addie G. Howell, of Genesee, Illinois.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. N. Brodie, Mr. John McKay, to Miss Christiana Ross, both of Pleasant Valley, Pictou.

July 15th, by the Rev. George Roddick, Mr. William McLean, to Miss Janet, daughter of Alexander Murray, both of Scotsburg, Pictou.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. P. G. McGrover, Mr. John M. Henderson, merchant of Wallace River, to Miss Margaret Delayo, of Greenfield, Cumberland Co.

At Antigonish, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Hugh Gillies, Joseph B. McDonald, Barrister, &c., Port Hood, C. B., to Miss Emma E. Smith, daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Esq.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. J. Murray, Mr. Elias Pelton, to Rebecca J. daughter of Mr. John Kelly, Horton.

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Thomas, Mr. George Tolliver, to Miss Anorah Davis.

Registration of Births and Deaths.—Every Birth should be registered within 60 days after it has taken place. PENALTY for neglect, Two Dollars. Every Death should be registered before interment, or within 10 days after death. Penalty for neglect, Five Dollars. HALIFAX OFFICE—No. 59 GRANVILLE ST.

Deaths.

At East Rawdon, Hants Co., on the 18th inst., Dennis Hubley, aged 74 years.

At the Poor's Asylum, on the 18th inst. John O'Calla han, aged 71 years.

At Waverly, Dartmouth Bord, on the 19th inst., Wm. Wise, in the 67th year of his age.