

boom. Mr. Charles Ronech who was at work with him, shortly after heard a splash and a cry, and looking round saw Shaw disappear into the water. The current was running quite swift although the water was but about 6½ feet deep. Before he could be reached he had disappeared. His body was recovered about 7 o'clock, put on the Boom Company's Steamer "Mary Reid" and brought to Wenona. It is thought that Shaw was suddenly prostrated by the heat, and losing his balance fell in; he called once or twice for help, threw up his hands wildly and then sank. Mr. Shaw was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, possessed genial, social qualities, and by his gentlemanly and quiet deportment endeared himself to all with whom he became acquainted. The burial will take place at 1 o'clock to-day, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity of which he was a member. Deceased was about 23 years of age and unmarried. His parents reside in Berwick, Nova Scotia. He has a brother at Concord, Mass.

## MRS. SARAH WHITMAN.

Died on the 23rd inst., Sarah, the beloved wife of Mr. John Whitman, Senr., aged 64 years, near Lawrence town, Annapolis Co. Mrs. W. entertained hope in Christ many years ago, but being of a diffident turn of mind did not publicly confess her attachment to Him and his cause until a few years since. Impressed with a more lively sense of duty, she applied to the Nietaux Church, was gladly received and baptized by Rev. W. G. Parker. She has left a disconsolate husband, two brothers, three sisters, and other relatives who mourn the loss of one so amiable and kind, after but a few weeks of severe suffering. We have a firm hope that she is forever at rest and has joined with the redeemed in celebrating the praises of her Saviour.—Com.

## ELIZABETH A. COVERT.

All that the grave can claim, of her whose name heads this tribute of Christian regard, has returned "to the earth as it was," and the spirit unto God who gave it. On the 4th day of January, 1873, sister C. breathed her last, having entered her 38th year. She was born in Lower Granville, in 1836. Was "born again" by the Holy Spirit, immersed into the Lower Granville Church by Rev. I. Wallace, in 1865. In early womanhood she was united in marriage to Bro. Luke Covert of Lower Granville, with whom she lived, proving herself a worthy companion and mother, until the Master called her to take a seat with Him in light. The obsequies were conducted by her pastor—text Psalm xvii. 2nd verse.

J. C. B.

July 21st, 1873.

## Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

## DEDICATION OF A NEW MEETING HOUSE AT TREMONT, AYLESFORD.

The meetings in connection with the opening of the new meeting-house at Tremont took place on Sabbath 20th July. A very happy and profitable day was spent when those who had borne the responsibility of erecting the building mingled their prayers and praises with many who had previously sympathized with them in their efforts and then come to congratulate them on the success of their enterprise. The new house is built upon the site of the old Bethel which was destroyed by fire in 1871: it is well finished, comfortable and commodious. The architecture is a composition of Roman and Doric with a tower in front, of the height of 60 feet. The area dimensions of the building are 55 feet by 38. The pulpit is an open platform fronted by an elegant stand for the bible. The pews are of the circular form bending towards the pulpit. There is a good size gallery at the end of the house. The inner walls of the building are artistically frescoed. The house seats about 500 persons. The total cost is \$3200. The sale of the pews has realized more than sufficient to meet the expenditure. The demand for pews exceeds the supply.

The public services in the old school room, where the congregation has assembled during the progress of building, terminated on the preceding Sabbath by an appropriate and impressive sermon by Rev. H. Bool, on Exodus xxxiii. 15. "If thy presence go not with me, carry us not up hence."

In compliance with an earnest request the dedication sermon in the new house was preached in the morning by the Rev. Dr.

Tupper, from Hag. ii. 9. "In this place will I give peace saith the Lord of Hosts."

In the introductory remarks of the sermon reference was made to the burning of the magnificent temple in Jerusalem on account of the sins of the people. The favour of God in raising up Cyrus according to prediction to deliver the Jewish captives, and allow them to build a new temple affording them aid therein. The opposition of enemies causing the work to be suspended—the subsequent favourable edict of Darius Hystaspes. The blame-worthy delay of the Jews who said, "The time is not come, the time that the Lord's house should be built," which called down the Divine displeasure with the rebuking inquiry, "Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses and this house lie waste?" The command to proceed energetically with the building, which being done, the glorious promise was given by Jehovah, "From this day will I bless you."

The following positions were deduced from the text: 1st *The Most High especially regards a place devoted to his worship.* 2nd. *He is accustomed there to give peace.*

1. Under the first head were noticed the glorious declaration, "In all places where I record my name, I will come unto thee and I will bless thee." The extraordinary manifestation of the Divine presence and blessing at the dedication of the Tabernacle as also of the Temple built by Solomon, and likewise of the second Temple with a further reference to the wondrous grace displayed in it on the day of Pentecost. Allusions were made to the ardent desires expressed by ancient believers to wait upon God in his sanctuary or Temple and the delight enjoyed by them.

With an expression of commendation of all who have aided in the erection and furnishing, especially by the knitting circle, of the commodious and beautiful house now being dedicated, the people were urged to worship God in it with spirituality and constancy.

2. Of the peace which Jehovah gives, attention was called to peace with God, peace of conscience, and peace in the church. The members were urged to cultivate this with diligence. The discourse was closed in the words of Paul, "Be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of peace shall be with you."

In the afternoon a social meeting was held, Rev. H. Bool presided, and at the close of his opening remarks read a letter from Mr. and Mrs. McGregor of Boston presenting the congregation with a handsome bible for the use of the pulpit. Mr. Bool also told them that their dear sister Mrs. Tupper had presented them with a hymn-book. The thanks of the assembly to these friends for their kindness were expressed in the usual manner.

The following brethren together with the chairman gave earnest and appropriate addresses, Revs. Dr. Tupper, H. Saunders, J. L. Reid, Obed Parker, Z. Morton with deacons Ansel, and Leason Baker. Reference was made by way of illustration to an interesting tradition connected with the institution of the Feast of the Dedication.

About 160 B. C. Antiochus Epiphaneus had desecrated the Temple by instituting idolatrous worship and offering profane sacrifices upon the altar. Eventually under Judas Maccabeus, the Jews recovered their country from the ravages of their adversaries, and upon entering the Temple to purge it from its pollutions, and needing the light of the lamps, they searched for oil and succeeded in finding a vial containing oil enough for one night sealed with the ring of the high priest. Having this testimony that it had not been desecrated by heathen touch they used it and it is said that by the miraculous interposition of God it kept the lamp burning for eight days. To commemorate this event, upon every anniversary the Jews lighted, not only the Temple, but also their own dwelling for eight succeeding evenings. Those did well who had one light in their houses; those who had a light for each person in their dwelling did better, but those did best of all who added an additional light for every individual on each succeeding night, so that at the end of the eight evenings a family of ten had eighty lights burning.

In the application of the illustration it was said that, whoever occupied their pulpit, it would be bad for the congregation if they had no spiritual light in their Temple; but, in answer to prayer, God would provide the means of light and keep the lamp burning till the present house had crumbled to dust, and onward to the end of time. They were to see that it was the true light having the seal of God's Spirit upon the

instrumentality; but especially in their turn they should carry the light into their own dwellings and every where they went shining with ever increasing brightness.

Pleasing contrasts were drawn by some of the speakers between the circumstances in which they were assembled and the time when, in the memory of some then present, that neighborhood was a wilderness, and God's people had to meet for worship in barns. Grateful reference was made to their departed fathers, who, like David had done much towards building the house. If they had not gathered the material they had brought the land under cultivation and planted the orchards, and so placed the present generation in a position to build the house which they had in mind to do. The work of building their meeting-house had been undertaken and completed in an earnest business-like manner, which commended itself to all; but they were not to allow their efforts to cease, but to seek to promote the objects for which the place was erected.

In the evening the meetings closed by an appropriate sermon by Mr. Musgrave, of Upper Aylesford, on Preaching Christ, text Phil. i. 18.

The meetings were attended by a large number of people from the surrounding neighborhoods, and the house was crowded in every part.

The prayers of God's people are desired on behalf of the brethren at Tremont that those meetings may be succeeded by a large outpouring of reviving grace.

For the Christian Messenger.

## ORDINATION OF BROTHER WALLACE LUCAS.

In response to a call from the Second Hammond's Plains Church, (coloured), a Council met the Church on Thursday, the 24th inst., to advise and assist in the matter of setting apart Brother Wallace Lucas, (coloured), to the pastoral office. There were present—Revs. J. F. Avery, and E. Clay, M. D., from the North Baptist Church, Halifax, and the writer, and Brother John Ruhland, from Granville Street Church.

On assembling with the Church, the Council learned: (1.) That it was the unanimous wish of the Church to have the Brother ordained; (2.) That he had been preaching for them for many years, and supporting himself by the labour of his own hands (the church is not rich); (3.) That he had interested himself in erecting a house of worship, now nearly finished; (4.) That he had "a good report" of both the white and coloured people; (5.) That he was "sound in the faith," and possessed the evidence that God had called him to preach the gospel.

On learning these things the Council unanimously advised the Church to have the Brother set apart to the work of the ministry; and the Council being requested by the Church to perform the usual services of ordination, the exercises commenced at once.

A sermon was preached by Rev. J. F. Avery, from 1 Tim. i. 18, 19.

Prayer was conducted by the writer. The Candidate was exhorted and advised by Rev. E. Clay, M. D. And the Church by Brother John Ruhland.

When the ordination services were concluded, a short time was spent in exhortation and prayer; Dr. Clay informed the congregation that he assisted Bro. Lucas in his studies at Horton Academy twenty three years ago, and that he had been interested in him ever since.

Seven persons, not professors of religion, rose in the congregation to request the prayers of God's people who were present.

Other churches it was believed would have been represented in the Council had not a report got abroad that the time of the ordination had been changed.

May the Lord bless Brother Lucas, and his flock.

E. M. SAUNDERS, Sec.

## Dominion &amp; Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 30, 1873.

The Pacific Railway Literature is increasing daily.

A Montreal letter states that Sir F. Hincks alleges he never asked or obtained any sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan, or any other person, in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway.

The Reform Association of Toronto have issued a form of petition to the Governor General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased not to prorogue Parliament before its views on the present position of affairs shall have been declared.

Dr. Joseph Hawson was thrown from his buggy on Monday night and killed.

Brown's hotel and several other buildings were burned at Ottawa last week.

A letter is published, signed by Messrs. Beaudry, Starnes, and Murphy, confirming the statement that the letter from Sir George E. Cartier to Sir Hugh Allan, dated 30th July last, and referred to in the published letter to Cartier, wherein he asks for \$20,000 for himself and \$10,000 for Sir John A. Macdonald, has no reference to the Pacific Railway or contract.

The contract for building the Northern Colonization Railway between Montreal and Ottawa, being the second of Sir Hugh Allan's railway schemes, has been let for four and a quarter million dollars.

## P. E. ISLAND.

The visit of His Excellency Earl Dufferin to this latest addition to the Dominion, seems to have given the utmost satisfaction to all parties.

A regatta, took place on Wednesday last, and proved a great success. In the evening His Excellency distributed the prizes, and congratulated the successful contestants, and conveyed Lady Dufferin's sympathy to those who were defeated. He also promised a silver cup for the regatta this fall, and every succeeding season.

A man named Donald Matheson was drowned in the Magelle River, P. E. Island, on the 15th inst., while bathing. He had been working on the railroad.

On Saturday last, Capt. Lendwell, a young man of P. E. Island, master of sch. "Ellen," lying at Bay Verte, in jumping from his vessel to a raft, missed his footing and was drowned.

## UNITED STATES.

Another great city fire has taken place. Baltimore has now been called to suffer. The fire commenced on Friday in the planing mill of Thomas & Co., South side of Clay street, and the flames rapidly spread across Clay street to the block bounded by Howard, Liberty, Saratoga and Clay streets, consuming nearly the entire block.

The Maryland Academy of Art, on Mulberry street and the University of Maryland adjoining, were burned.

The cathedral, corner of Mulberry and Cathedral streets, caught fire but was saved. The Central Presbyterian Church and German Catholic Church, were destroyed. From Clay street South the fire worked its way back to Lexington street, burning all the buildings in Park street.

The conflagration extended over 13 acres. The loss from the fire foots up about \$400,000. Hundreds of houses have been destroyed.

A fire at Cleveland, Ohio, destroyed \$60,000 worth of property.

Fire at Mount Carmel, on Wednesday destroyed fifteen buildings, comprising business portions of the place. Loss \$40,000.

The Iowa train robbers are believed to have been traced into Missouri, and it is thought they will be captured.

Cholera has caused a panic in Louisiana, a place in Northern Missouri, and hundreds of citizens are preparing to leave.

Yellow fever is spreading on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Cholera has appeared at Vera Cruz.

A conflagration occurred at Jackson, Tenn., yesterday, loss \$100,000; also at Newark, N. J., loss \$50,000.

Five suits by passengers of the wrecked steamer "Atlantic" commenced against the White Star Line, in Brooklyn, for damages for injuries sustained.

The British Minister was at the State Department at Washington last week, consulting on Manitoba affairs.

A train on the Chicago and Rock Island road was thrown from the track by obstructions placed by robbers, who shot the engineer dead, robbed express safe, and escaped.

A quarrel among the Creek Indians in Indian territory resulted in the death of six Indians.

A fire on Saturday at corner of Main Street and Market Square, Norfolk, Va., destroyed Newton Buildings. Loss \$150,000 principally on boots, shoes and hardware.

An engine ran away on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on Sunday, running into a freight train, wrecking 20 cars, killing 30, and seriously wounding four others.

A fire at Norfolk, Virginia, has destroyed property valued at \$350,000.

The July Agricultural report to the Government represents an improvement in winter wheat, but a decline in prospect of shipping wheat, on account of unseasonable weather in some quarters, and insect injuries in others.

New York, July 28.—Gold 15½. Sight Exchange 94. Money 3 per cent.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—It is officially announced that the insurgents in State of Jalisco, Mexico, have been completely defeated and their leader Hosoda captured.

Advices from Montevideo state that the reported capture of Panama proves false. The insurgents in the North of San Domingo were totally routed by the troops of President Baez.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Western and Northern counties of England were visited by severe thunder showers on Wednesday last, causing great damage to property and crops.

On Thursday the weather was very hot. At 12 30 o'clock the thermometer was 85 degrees. Severe thunder storm swept over Lancashire. Crops were damaged and in various localities several persons struck by lightning and killed.

Baron Wolverton died on Thursday last. His eldest son the Hon. George Greenleaf Glynn—(Joint Secretary of the Treasury, and the famous Parliamentary Whip)—will succeed to the Baronetcy. Thomas Brospey, Member of Parliament for Hastings will probably become the Whip in the House of Commons in place of Glynn.

A despatch from Dublin states that on Wednesday the Orangemen of Armagh made a demonstration in honor of the visit of delegates from Canadian lodges. Fully fifty thousand persons participated, but there was no disorder.

THE EAST.—A destructive Typhoon visited Amoy on the 21st inst. Great damage was done to foreign property and shipping in the harbor and river. The telegraph cable between Amoy and Shanghai was broken.

FRANCE.—In the Assembly on the 20th Jules Favre attacked the Government's home policy, and denounced the alliance between the monarchists and Bonapartists. Disorder followed, but a vote of confidence in the Government passed 400 to 270.

In the French Assembly on the 23rd, an excited debate took place on a Bill which was finally adopted, empowering the permanent committee which sits during recess to prosecute the "Insulters of the Assembly."

The Germans have evacuated Menzies and will soon leave Nancy, when Verdun will be the only occupied district.

The French Government has declared its neutrality in refusing a formal demand from Carlists for a recognition of their rights as belligerents.

The officers of U. S. Steamer "Congress," which arrived in the Clyde on Friday last, were entertained yesterday by Provost of Glasgow.

A meeting, which was attended by all members of Cabinet, and a large number of majority of Cortes, was held last evening at War Office, to discuss what measure should be adopted to secure overthrow of insurrectionary movements in the country and restoration of order.

The Cortes has approved of the bill providing for imposition of extraordinary war taxes. Persons known to be in sympathy with Carlists are to be taxed heavier than loyal people.

Minority of Cortes issued a manifest condemning the policy of the Government.

SPAIN.—It is reported from Carlist sources that the minority in the Spanish Cortes intend to secede, and establish a separate Government at Cartagena.

General Contreras Commander at Cartagena declares himself President of Murcia.

A Madrid despatch announces the capture of the insurgent man-of-war "Vigilant," by a German frigate, and the offer of the German ambassador to restore the vessel to the Government. Subsequently the Germans liberated the crew for fear that the German Consul and his family at Cartagena would be shot.

A collision between the inhabitants of Valencia and Republican troops occurred in that city.

The apprehended desertions from the Government forces in Valencia continue.

The crews of five Spanish men-of-war have revolted, and the Government has issued a proclamation declaring them pirates, and authorizing foreign powers to treat them as such.

The minority in the Cortes propose to move a vote of censure on the Government for this proclamation.

Generals Contreras and Porriol have been dismissed, and the civil governments of Cordova, Maria Leon, and Orenza have been removed.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Marshall Serrano, at Barriz.

In the Cortes the motion of minority to censure the Government for its decree declaring insurgent crew of Spanish frigates at Cartagena pirates was negatived 110 to 9.

Intelligence from Spain shows that the naval revolt arose from an outbreak in Cartagena where the vessels were lying. Seven men-of-war being among the best in the Navy, are in the hands of the insurgents, who hold complete possession of Cartagena, its forts and harbor. It is reported that a regiment sent against the rebels deserted; and at Vittoria seven thousand Government troops are in a state of complete demoralization.

The Republican troops at Cirqui surrendered to the Carlists on condition that their lives should be spared, but the Carlists shot a number of them after they delivered up their arms.

Don Alphonse has sent to the Spanish Government a formal proposition for arrangement of a cartel for exchange of prisoners.

A battle took place at Bayonne, near Pampeluna, between Republicans and Carlists, in which the latter were successful. Two guns and three hundred prisoners were captured by the Royalists.

Madrid, July 26.—The insurgents at Cartagena have made preparations to attack the German frigate now in that harbor, but is believed they will not carry out their designs. They are not properly supplied with either officers, men or engineers, and a despatch from Malaga says