

church, it is this, " Now we command you brethren, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh disorderly, and not after the tradition which he received of us ;" if this discipline were attended to by each church before that a pastor was invited to accept of the pastorate, when the pastor came they would place the roll in his hands with some confidence, assuring him that he had a church of real members to oversee, and not a register of fictitious membership to deal with.

PASTOR.

Religious Intelligence.

INDIAN HARBOR, GUTSBORO Co.—Rev H. Eagles writes:—I baptized two last Sabbath week in connection with the first St. Mary's Church, and there has been one received for baptism at Indian Harbor and we hope to baptize there soon.

FREEPORT, Feb. 22nd, 1875.—Dear Bro. Selden.—A few mercy drops are falling on us here. We have recently received four to the churches at Freeport and Tiverton—two by baptism and two by experience.

Yours truly, W. L. PARKER.

CALEDONIA.—Rev. G. N. Ballentine informs us that last Sabbath (Feb. 14th, a happy believer followed the Saviour in the ordinance of baptism.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.—Pastor Porter of the 1st church writes:—You will be glad to learn that the work of God, since Bro. Varley's visit here, in connection with continued union meetings, still goes on. Several additions have been made to most of the churches in town. Many to some of them. To the Baptist Tabernacle church of which Bro. Alexander is the earnest and devoted pastor, and to my own, the First Baptist Church, large accessions are being made. On Sabbath the 31st ult., I had the pleasure of baptizing 20 interesting converts, in the presence of a densely crowded audience, (hundreds, I believe, having had to leave for want of room,) while about as many more as were then baptized are already received as candidates.

The hearts of a few of my dear people flowing over with love, I suppose, and seeking to share more fully in the service of the Master, added the other day, to their many acts of sympathy and kindness, by presenting me with a handsome \$50 cutter. Of course the alighting ever since continues excellent, and sleigh driving is discovered to be wonderfully conducive to the spirit of gratitude.—Canada Baptist.

A FATHER GIVING A STONE.—The N. Y. Observer gives a fact, and adds a most pertinent enquiry:

It has pleased the Pope of Rome to send a marble statue of the Virgin Mary to the Roman Seminary at Macon, Ga., and the Pope makes the following pledge: "To all the faithful who visit this image of the Divine Mother in said oratory, and who recite there the Hail, Mary, three times, we grant one hundred days' indulgence. Moreover, to all those who with the same dispositions shall recite therein the Litany of the Virgin Mary (Loretto) we grant an indulgence of three hundred days. The aforesaid indulgences may be applied by way of suffrage to the suffering souls in purgatory."

The Southern physicians are much troubled by insanity among the negroes, caused by voodooism, which is said to be very largely on the increase. Well, what is there in voodooism, or witchcraft, or spiritualism, or paganism, any more repugnant to the Bible and common sense, than there is in a man sending a marble image from Rome to America with a promise that saying "Hail, Mary, three times, before it, shall help suffering souls in purgatory?"

CHRISTIAN WORK IN AFRICA.—An effort is being made by the Baptist Sunday-schools in Scotland to provide a small steamer for Mr. Saker, of Africa, who wishes to establish a mission among the tribes that live inland from the coast on the Cameroons River. This idea has long been before the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society, and last summer it was resolved by that body to carry it into execution. Mr. Thomas Coats, of Paisley, suggested to Mr. Saker during his recent visit, that a small steamer should be procured; and the Rev. O. Felt, of the same town, is taking charge of the collections. It is expected that the steamer will be ready in the course of a month. Mr. Saker has been labouring on the West Coast of Africa for a period of about thirty years, and with such success that a firm footing is now obtained among the coast tribes on the Cameroons River.

A PRAYER MEETING.—A gentleman attending Spurgeon's weekly prayer-meeting writes that, the evening being wet, there were only fifteen hundred persons present!

When clergymen of the Episcopal Church join the Reformed Episcopal, the Churchman announces that they have renounced the ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Miller, of New York, recently stated that he would require nearly \$500,000 to pay off the debts of the Baptist churches in that city and vicinity.

Mr. Talmage offers \$500 for an example of eminent piety among advocates of the American theatre.

Among the offerings of a New Zealand congregation for the support of its native ministers during last year were half a ton of potatoes, and a horse.

A place of worship in Austin, Texas, is called "Honey church." A bee-coming name.

TURKISH INTOLERANCE.—From Constantinople we learn that a deputation from the Evangelical Alliance was received last week by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The object of the deputation was to complain to the Sultan that Christians converts had been persecuted within his dominions contrary to the firman of 1850. The Minister, in reply, said he was unaware of any religious persecution having taken place, but would cause fresh instructions to be sent to the provincial governors to treat the people on equal terms, irrespective of creed.

EPISCOPAL ASSUMPTIONS.—A Baptist writes from Yarmouth to supply a specimen of priestly arrogance that is only on a par with what is continually reaching us. He says: "I forward a few extracts from one of our local papers, of a sermon preached on Sunday evening, January 17, by the new Vicar of Gorleston. The text was Acts xiii 2. A great deal of stress was laid on the words, 'and laid their hands upon them.' In the course of the sermon he told the congregation that 'he was grieved very much in walking up Gorleston streets to see so many chapels, knowing how much evil these places had done.' 'He looked upon these as being no more than societies with chairmen or presidents for they had deserted from the Established Church, which was the Church that Christ and His apostles founded; and he looked upon those places as splitting and rending the body of Christ to pieces.' 'Again, he was grieved very much by people asking him what was the difference between going to church or chapel? There was a very great deal of difference.' 'He looked back to the time when he received his holy orders, and he could trace back his authority to the time of our Lord and His apostles. The Established Church was 'THE CHURCH,' and if," said the preacher, 'you want to go to heaven, you must live a strict Churchman.'"

Home and Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., MARCH 3, 1875.

In the House of Commons on the 22nd ult., Dr. Tupper moved for all correspondence between the Government or their officers and the Spring Hill Mining Company.

Mr. Mackenzie said that the papers would be brought down. He remarked that the policy of the present Government with regard to this subject was that when large works were situated a short distance from points on the main line of railway at which the Government engines and trains might be detained a long time, the works should be connected with such main line by small branches managed by parties themselves interested in the works, and the Government would haul the products of the works over the line to the junctions. He thought the Government were bound to give every facility to the operations of large corporations, and to carry their goods at the very lowest possible price.

Dr. Tupper said the Government were bound in his opinion, to facilitate, so far as they could, the development of the resources of the country, but he thought that in this matter the Government had taken a retrograde step. The Spring Hill Mining Company did not own the entire area of this mining section. There were several other mining associations owning property in the same locality, and the fact was that all these companies must make their money in building parallel lines, or otherwise submit to whatever terms this Company might choose to ask. It was simply giving the Spring Hill Company a monopoly.

The motion was then carried. On Tuesday last Hon. Mr. Fournier asked leave to introduce the Supreme Court Bill. This bill provides for the creation of a Court of Exchequer. He proposed to avoid the difficulty of creating two courts, the one of appeal and the other a tribunal of the first instance, composed of the same members. The proposed number of Judges was six. No provision for appeal to the present county courts was made, because it is desired to see that practice put an end to. The bill was favorably reviewed by both sides of the House, and it was read a first time.

Dr. Tupper called the attention of the Government to the fact that a motion for statistics in the Senate had been met by the appointment of a committee, while in their own chamber the Government had asked that the motion be withdrawn.

It was explained by the Premier that the motions were different, one being for a special committee and the other for a standing committee. The Government were to take the matter up, and the proposer of the motion, Mr. Young, was satisfied.

In the Railway Committee Mr. Blake moved in relation to the act concerning marine telegraph, that a special committee consisting of Sir John A. McDonald, Mousseau, Fournier and himself be appointed to ascertain and report upon the legal rights of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in Nova Scotia.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Cartwright introduced a bill to regulate the issue of Dominion notes, fixing the circula-

tion at twelve millions, with specie security dollar for dollar, up to nine million, and fifty per cent for three million.

Mr. Fournier introduced a bill for the inspection of Penitentiaries, abolishing the existing board of inspection and appointing the officers in the Department of Justice to perform the duties.

Mackenzie moved that Riel having been declared an outlaw by the Queen's Bench, his seat be void. A long discussion ensued. But the motion was lost by 138 to 31.

On the item for collection of customs, Mr. Mitchell asked why it was that there was an increase of \$700 in the port of Chatham.

Hon. Mr. Burpee said it was caused by the appointment of an appraiser and denied that the appointment was made on political grounds.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright said that the Minister of Customs was determined to remedy certain abuses, and must have competent men. The most flagrant abuses existed in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and he could not have believed they existed if he had not got the details.

Dr. Tupper took the opportunity of vindicating the course pursued by him while Minister of Customs. He referred to the insanity of the late Inspector of Customs for Nova Scotia, which had hampered the Government in appointing a successor, and accounted for a certain apparent laxity. If there had been any laxity at any port he was ignorant of it.

Hon. Mr. Burpee replied at some length, and referred to the abuses that had existed.

In the evidence given by Mr. Brydges respecting public accounts, the figures were erroneously transmitted by telegraph and are unreliable.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Yeo presented a petition from P. E. Island for a prohibitory liquor law. Mr. Kerr presented a petition from the Society of Friends in Canada for the same object.

The House in supply was engaged all day discussing immigration matters.

Mr. Mitchell spoke strongly against Agent General Jenkins for his speech at Manchester.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell, Ont.) moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution that the present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the federal principles in our system of Government, and makes the Senate alike independent of the people and the Crown; that the constitution ought to be amended so as to confer on each Province the power of selecting their own Senators and to define the mode of selection.

Mr. Mills proceeded to support his motion at length. He said that there were only two ways of getting a Second Legislative Chamber. If the Senate were elected by the people it would make it a rival of this House, and ultimately weaken its authority and influence. The second plan was that by making it a representative body of the sovereignty of the Provinces of the Dominion, which purpose it did not now serve. It should be elected by representatives of the Provinces, and so designated in the constitution.

Mr. Palmer thought there were certain present objections to the changes proposed which should first be settled. He was in favor of an elective body.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon (Quebec) hoped that Mr. Mills would not divide the House on this small question. There were as many views on the proper constitution of the Senate as there were men. His own opinion was that the existing organization of that body should not be changed. He deprecated this continued tinkering at the constitution.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Casey (West. Elgin), McDougall, Moss (Toronto West), Wallace, Appleby, and others, after which the House divided at 10 p. m., with the following results: Yeas 77, Nays 74.

Lady Dufferin was safely delivered of a daughter on Friday morning.

At a row at Father Chiquy's lecture, at Montreal on Wednesday night, between his supporters and French Canadian opponents, sticks and stones were used and some heads were broken. A few shots from revolvers were fired, which dispersed the crowd. No one was shot.

The appointment is gazetted of Frederick Tremain, Esq., to be Assistant Postmaster at Halifax; and H. Wood, Collector of Customs at Yarmouth, vice T. E. Moberly, superannuated. The Mennonite loan passed.

A polished stone tomahawk was recently found by a Canadian wood cutter buried in the wood of an oak tree. It is supposed to have been accidentally left sticking in a sapling about a hundred and twenty years ago, the wood closing in around it in the course of time.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Petitions containing about ten thousand signatures, for a "Prohibitory Liquor Law" for the Dominion of Canada, have already been sent to Ottawa by the Secretary of the New Brunswick Temperance and Prohibitory League.

It is said that the Government intend to present Mrs. Styles, widow of the unfortunate man who was recently killed while crossing the railway track near Dorchester, with the sum of \$500.

The Chatham Herald reports the families of the Caraquez prisoners to be in a state of destitution, suffering from want of the necessaries of life.

In the estimates of Canada the sum of \$2,133 is to be voted to ex-Governor Wilnot as a judicial pension.

The small pox has again broken out at Caraquez. It appears that when the disease was prevalent there last year, efforts were made to stamp it out by fumigation, which, however, was not thoroughly done. The nearest medical practitioner resides at Bathurst, about fifty miles distant. One death has occurred; others will probably follow.

W. H. A. Keans, Esq., M. P. P., has been elected County Treasurer of St. John.

The Sackville Borderer relates the following case: Peter Taylor lately attempted to walk from Calhoun's Mills, near Memramcook, to his home at Shediac, the night being intensely cold. When he reached Lome his hands were frozen so hard that when he knocked at the door for admittance the sound is said to have resembled blows from a heavy hammer. A portion of the flesh of one hand was found to have been gnawed by the unfortunate man in his efforts to keep them from freezing. Both hands were to have been amputated a few days ago.

St. John Street Railway Stock (per value of shares \$20) sold on Monday for seventy-five cents.

A BOILER EXPLOSION occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Mr. Broad's foundry, Marsh Bridge, St. John. A six horse power engine and boiler formed part of the machinery. The boiler exploded, went through the roof and to the height of a hundred feet, and fell on the ice in the Marsh Creek. Three men were scalded, none of them seriously.

The St. John election is fixed as follows: Nomination, Tuesday, 2nd March; Polling Saturday, 6th March; Declaration, Monday, 8th March.

UNITED STATES.

The Anglo-American Cable Company announce that after the 1st of May the tariff from New York to Great Britain and France will be reduced to 50 cents per word in gold.

A despatch from Rome says that at the next Consistory four ecclesiastical provinces will be created in North America, in order to provide for the rapid extension of the church.

The steamship Queen got off Squam Beach on Thursday night, being aided by a strong westerly gale which prevailed during the night. A large number of her passengers arrived in New York by train while some sixty remained. She had no pilot on board, having been unable all day Wednesday, in the dense fog, to obtain one. It is believed the vessel is not damaged materially. The Queen and the France both arrived at their piers on Friday.

One person was killed and 15 injured by an accident on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway near Sheffield, Ill., on Saturday night.

Mr. Duval, a Bonapartist again moved his resolution that the Senate be elected by universal suffrage. It was rejected, the Bonapartist deputies alone voting for it.

A tornado in Missouri on Tuesday, destroyed property to the value of \$40,000, killing one man and wounding several others.

A terrible accident occurred in New York on Thursday night. An unsupported wall adjoining St. Andrew's Church was blown over on to the roof of that edifice while the congregation was worshipping, killing seven persons and wounding a large number.

On Friday the barge Hercules, owned by Staven & Co., sank at sugar dock in Williamsburg, with 2400 barrels of sugar on board, valued at \$70,000.

The steamer Empire State, for whose safety there has been great anxiety, was seen in the Sound by the steamer Newport from New York to Newport on Friday night.

The steamship Vicksburg, from Port Royal, went ashore on Friday night at dark seven miles east of Five Island light; total loss, the crew were saved all but the cook who was drowned. The vessel was owned by the New York and West India, Steam Ship Co., value \$75,000.

A tornado at Houstons, Mo., on Monday destroyed nineteen buildings, including railroad depot. Six persons were badly injured.

The locomotive shops at Scranton, Pa., known as the Cliff Works, owned by the Dickson Manufacturing Company, were burned on Saturday morning. The buildings contained very valuable machinery, together with three new locomotives just completed, and materials to put together eleven others. Loss not less than half a million dollars, on which there were one hundred and eighty five thousand dollars insurance principally in New York companies. Two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

MEXICO.—An earthquake occurred at Guadaluajara, Mexico, on the 11th inst., and damaged houses and churches. The Soboraco volcano was at the same time in violent eruption.

The shocks extended to San Cristaval, where houses were destroyed and several persons killed.

A Protestant Bible reader has been assassinated in Vieta Hermosa, Mexico. Religious excitement runs high, and there are fears of an outbreak.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The revolution in Venezuela is ended, and the rebels have delivered up their arms. The leaders will leave the country and others remain unmolested.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet entitled "Vaticanism," replying to Newman and Manning. He maintains his original assertions, eulogises Newman, whose secession he says is the greatest loss to the English Church since Wesley's, but acknowledges the loyalty of the mass of Catholics is unchanged. He refutes Manning's assertion that the claims of the Roman Catholic Church are not changed by the Vatican decrees, and points to declarations repudiating the doctrines of Papal infallibility and temporal power as the means by which English and Irish Catholics obtained full civil liberty.

It is stated that Earl Derby has accepted from Spain, as indemnity for the "Virginia" outrage on British subjects, £500 sterling for each white, and £300 for each black man murdered. A snow storm obstructed railway travel on Saturday.

General Wolsey has sailed from England for Natal.

The steamer Sarmatian, from Liverpool for Portland, takes out 200 laborers for Canada, and 700 will follow in the steamer leaving March 4th. After this there will be no more free shipments, as the Allan Line are to raise their fares for emigrants. The steamship Hong Kong, from London for Japan, founded off the island of Adelfo Curia, in the Indian Ocean. Nineteen persons are reported as saved, six drowned and eighteen missing.

The bark Belle Hill is wrecked on the Irish coast, off Barliffigan; 13 of the crew were drowned.

The resignation of O'Callaghan, the member of Parliament from Tipperary, is demanded by his constituents, in consequence of his having voted for disqualification of Mitchell.

FRANCE.—The French Assembly passed a bill on Tuesday constituting a Senate composed of members elected by colleges, composed of Deputies of Assembly, Councilors, General Councilors of Arrondissements, and delegates from Municipalities by a vote of 448 to 241.

The Public Powers Bill has passed in the French Assembly.

President MacMahon has called on M. Buffet to form a new Ministry.

The Journal des Debates states that he has declined, but it is hoped that he will reconsider his determination. In the event of his acceptance, the Left Centre will support M. Dufaure for president of the Assembly.

GERMANY.—The German government has received a memorial from the Protestant clergy of Spain, complaining that their liberty of worship is threatened.

Similar memorials have been forwarded to the other Protestant powers in Europe and the United States.

Professor Forster, of Berlin, has announced the discovery of a planet of the 29th magnitude, in nine hours fifty-six minutes, right ascension thirteen degrees and forty-eight minutes declination north with a motion north one degree daily.

SPAIN.—Pampeluna has been supplied with a large quantity of provisions and ammunition.

It is believed here that the campaign against the Carlists will be brought to a termination during the spring. It is asserted that 300 Navarres troops have recently deserted from the Carlist army and that five were recaptured and shot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT PRECEDED PENTECOST.—Tides of grace, as of opportunity, are to be taken at the flood; the Pentecost sun went down on a church torn in a day. Not here lies the wonder, but in this rather that we think it wonderful; that we see so few times of rapid gathering and large Godward movements of men which can at all compare with it. Some, thank God, have been seen. Would you have more? Then note these two things: That ten days of steadfast, expectant prayer, in which every believing soul took part, preceded Pentecost; and that it was when the church had first been filled with heavenly assurance, joy, and praise, that the testimony of her first preacher won the hearts of thousands.

Lessons! These are the lessons: The Spirit works when we beg him to work; and the ingathering to the church holds over a strict proportion to the life of the church. Christians are the fountain, fed from Christ, out of which dead souls around are to be quickened; but not till they run over! As we would have the world converted, let us seek for the church overrunning life! —J. O. Dyke, D. D.

NO STRONGER WARRANTY can be given for the merits of a cough medicine than we offer. We say to all who wish to use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, that unless it gives entire satisfaction they may return the bottle to us after they have used it 48 hours, and the money will be cheerfully refunded. This same warranty has been often refused. The day we offered the BALSAM first for sale and to this time, the first bottle has not been returned, and we have received nothing but praise in its favor from those who have used it.

HAND-SEWN BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has just received a well assorted stock of MEN'S HAND-SEWN BOOTS, in Elastic-side and Lace. Also, an excellent assortment of Ladies', Misses' & Children's Boots, suitable for the season. CHARLES L. WEEKS, 151 Barrington Street, (Opposite Grand Parade.) June 24.