

The chronological tables and the outlines of events, which make up about all the History that is taught in the common schools, may be accepted by both parties. But when one comes to teach the meaning of the facts, their causes and the principles with which they are connected, to judge the actors and to commend or condemn their principles and the methods of their actions, how is he to give satisfaction to both parties? Of course it is impossible. We may safely charge upon our non-denominational college, which professes so great scrupulosity in keeping aloof from all sectarian subjects, that either concessions are made by them in their Historical department, to the Roman Catholic party, which the Protestants would denounce as soon as they should learn of them; or the Roman Catholics have reasons to complain that they would be obliged to hear as truth what they believe to be pernicious errors. In either case the theory of an impartial, non-sectarian college is utterly abandoned. Here is a plain, practical difficulty which the reverend professors and wise statesmen who have advocated a non-sectarian Provincial University, have never mentioned. Was this because they did not see it, or because they preferred not to have attention called to it? Or has there been a secret purpose on the part of the advocates of a Provincial University to have ultimately two such institutions, in order to accommodate the two great parties into which the people are divided? We have waited patiently to hear something on this aspect of the question, from the friends of a Central teaching University; but hitherto no one, so far as known, has alluded to it. Either they have not thought of the difficulty; or they intended to force the minority to support such interpretations of History as the majority might approve; or they intended to effect a compromise by allowing the Catholics a grant from the public treasury to support men who should explain the great facts of the past in harmony with that ecclesiastical system. Which ever of these suppositions be adopted, it does not help us to trust in the wisdom and guilelessness of the men who have so earnestly advocated one university for the Province. The probability is that these men have not yet seen all the difficulties in the way of their schemes. Eager to obtain particular advantages, has prevented them from discovering their own inconsistencies. We shall be able to show them that there are other departments of study, in which our non-denominational, non-sectarian College, as it is called, has constantly violated its professions, and must continue to do so, or else cease to be the exponent of any definite opinions on some fundamental questions that cannot be omitted from any thorough course of university study.

Respectfully yours, LANDOR.

In Memoriam.

MRS. AMELIA BROWN, wife of James Brown, Snr., of Torbrook, was born Oct. 11th, 1806. The writer was well acquainted with the deceased in her early life. She was married on her birth-day, 1832, and died on the 24th of January, 1876. Sister Brown did not experience religion until about two years previous to her marriage. She told my wife (her sister), that prior to her first awakening, she never had a check of conscience, or considered whether she had a soul to be saved or lost. Her first impression that she was a lost sinner was caused by a sermon from Rev. I. E. Bill, "Behold he cometh with clouds, &c.," at the house of the late John Wheelock, of Canaan Road. Her conviction of sin were deep and pungent. Being in great distress of mind one night, so that she could not sleep, her mind was directed to a certain chapter and verse in the Bible. She arose and read the precious promise, and it relieved her mind. She did not own her Saviour publicly for quite a number of years. She was baptised by Rev. I. E. Bill, and united with the Nictaux Church, of which she was a faithful and consistent member. Sister Brown was a remarkably energetic, industrious and economical house-keeper. Solomon's description of a virtuous woman might well be applied to her, Proverbs xxxi. especially the last six verses. "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the

bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her, &c." She lived the life and died the death of the righteous. In her last illness her mind was calmly fixed on Jesus, and she was frequently heard to say, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him." A few minutes previous to her death she requested each member of her family present to meet her in heaven. After repeating the following lines, she submitted all to the care of a loving Saviour.

Jesus can make a dying bed,
Soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.
May our last end be like hers.
H. C. GATES.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.—A friend has written, requesting us not to omit the report of our spiritual progress. This reminds me of my remissness and diffidence of late, and determined me through your kindness to send a word to cheer others; even as my own heart is cheered when hearing of the progress of Christ's kingdom.

Three weeks ago last Thursday six were baptized, and last Sunday it was my privilege to give the right hand of fellowship to four others. There is a sound of a going in the church, and our prayer meetings maintain their special interest.

J. F. AVERY, Pastor.

BERWICK, May 8, 1876.—Dear Editor, —It was my privilege to visit again our beautiful baptistry in the Cornwallis River near Berwick yesterday, and at the close of our morning service to give the right hand of fellowship to 8 persons—3 being received by baptism, 4 by letter and 1 by experience; thus the Lord is graciously giving us occasion for thankfulness and increased consecration to his service.

Yours truly,
ISA. WALLACE.

RIVER JOHN, May 1st.—Dear Brother, The Lord is still pouring out His converting grace upon the people. We had occasion to visit the Baptismal waters again yesterday. Three more happy converts having been made willing to follow the footsteps of their Redeemer. Brethren pray for us that the walls of prejudice may be broken down and that many halting ones may be enabled to come out from the world and follow in this holy ordinance.

Yours in the gospel.
E. T. CARBONELL.

YARMOUTH Co.—Rev. P. F. Murray in a business letter writes, "I have been quite ill of late. . . . Since I last wrote four have been baptized here at Chegogin in. My address is at present Chegogin, Yarmouth."

HILLSGROVE, DIGBY Co.—The little Baptist Church in this place has been without pastoral care for some time. Zion languished, and God's people mourned and darkness surrounded them as a thick cloud. But God appeared for their deliverance.

The cloud is broken and scattered, and the Sun of Righteousness is now shining in genial rays upon them. Many who had grown cold, have now returned to their first love, and sinners have come to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. Three times since coming here, it has been my privilege to visit the baptismal waters, when thirty-six precious converts followed their Saviour in the ordinance of baptism. Many more are deeply impressed with the importance of obedience to Christ. Pray for us.

Yours truly,
J. D. SKINNER.
May 10th, 1876.

CHESTER.—The Lord is still giving us tokens of His favour in additions to the number of the faithful. Last Sabbath four young persons were baptized and received into the Church here. Others we trust are soon to follow.

Yours truly,
I. J. SKINNER.
May 13th, 1876.

TRURO.—The little girl named Dunlap, who was accidentally burned at Lower Village, Truro, a few days ago, has since died.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—At Montreal on Thursday the St. Lawrence River overflowed the wharves and it was found necessary to erect temporary ones on them.

The Ottawa was three feet higher than ever known. Bridges were covered with water and part of Desert Village flooded. A boom ahead of the rapids on Trent River broke on Wednesday, letting down 70,000 logs against the boom at Trenton, Ont., which gave way and all passed out into Bay Quinte.

The floods assumed formidable proportions on the Ottawa, St. Lawrence, Androscoggin, and Kennebec Rivers. Extensive damage must result if the rise of water does not soon subside.

Interruption to railway travel is very great, and may continue for several days to come.

At Chaudiere, the river was actually rolling through the mill yards. Large quantities of logs, timber and barns passed over the falls. The destruction is immense. Fears of greater disasters are entertained.

At Ottawa the Quo Booms, containing one hundred thousand logs, broke on Saturday. If not secured before reaching Bulkhead, two of the Chaudiere mills, and probably the Suspension Bridge, would be carried away.

A gang of 200 men were despatched to stretch from across the river two miles above the Dechane Rapids.

On Thursday an Ottawa steam ferry boat ran down a skiff in which were two men, one of whom was drowned.

Miss McPherson and a party of children arrived at Montreal on Thursday by the steamer Sardinian.

A launch of two new vessels took place in Cantin's shipyard on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies. They are the first vessels built in Canada for a foreign government.

Lake Ontario is not adapted to the propagation of shad. Young shad are thrown by thousands upon the shore, dead or dying. The same thing happened last season.

A lunatic named Wright shot a neighbor named Webster at Aldborough, Ontario on Friday. A rifle ball passed through the victim's lungs. He still lives, but no hope of his recovery is entertained.

A telegram from the Chronicle says Mr. Blake leaves for England in a few days. His mission is partly connected with the action of the Imperial Government instructions sent to Lord Dufferin concerning the New Brunswick School law.

At Montreal on Friday three children were drowned by the upsetting of a boat. Two men are missing, and it is supposed they were drowned. Several horses were bought in this market the past week for exportation to England.

An action has been entered against Mr. M. P. Ryan, late M. P. for Montreal West, for \$15,000, which it is alleged he had misappropriated from Capt. Cleary, of St. John, N. B.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Lieutenant Governor refused his assent to a Bill passed by the Legislature to form a Park in the vicinity of Charlottetown. This has given great offence to the people of the capital.

UNITED STATES.—THE GRAND CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION at Philadelphia was opened on Wednesday last with the most imposing ceremonies. The streets of the city were thronged by a vast concourse of people from all the nations of the earth wending their way to the Exhibition grounds at Fairmont Park from early morning. President Grant arrived at 10 o'clock, accompanied by a procession of 5000 men, consisting mostly of Pennsylvania militia organizations. The large platform in front of the Memorial Hall was occupied by hundreds of distinguished personages, whose brilliant uniforms and the gay dresses of the ladies sparkling in the bright sunshine formed a sight of great magnificence. It was estimated that there were about 200,000 people on the grounds.

The President took his seat in front of the platform, the bands playing "Hail Columbia." After which came the Grand Centennial Inauguration March, for which the Women's Committee paid \$5000.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Simpson (Methodist.) Then Whittier's Hymn, given on another page, was sung. Then the presentation of the building to the United States Centennial Commission by Mr. John Walsh, Chairman of the Building Committee took place. After which

"From this hundred terraced height," was sung by Mr. W. W. Whitney of Boston. This was followed by the presentation of the Exhibition to President Grant by General J. R. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission.

President Grant, in accepting the Exhibition said:—

"MY COUNTRYMEN,— It has been thought appropriate upon this Centennial occasion, to bring together in Philadelphia, for proper inspection, specimens of our attainments, including fine arts, literature, science and philosophy, as well as in general business and commerce, that we may more thoroughly appreciate the excellencies and grave deficiencies of our achievements, and to give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow mem-

bers of the family of nations. The enlightened agricultural, commercial and manufacturing people of this world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill to exhibit on equal terms, in friendly competition of our own. To this invitation they have generally responded. For so doing we render them hearty thanks as well as for the beauty and utility of the contributions which will to-day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this Exhibition. We are glad to know that a view of the specimens of the skill of the nations will afford you unalloyed pleasure as well as yield a valuable practical knowledge of so many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in the commerce of the globe."

At the close of this speech the flag on the staff was run up as the opening signal, and all the other flags in and around the grounds and on the buildings were raised. This was followed by a grand carnival of sound, all the bands, organs, musical instruments, bells and cannon breaking forth with a more or less harmonious rejoicing. To this majestic refrain was added Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus, with organ and orchestra accompaniment.

It was estimated that 60,000 strangers were in Philadelphia at the opening, which number it is expected will continue and be augmented for several weeks to come.

After the opening ceremonies, the President passed into Machinery Hall, and at noon set in motion the great engine which moves the whole of the machinery, and its thousands of other machines, and which is in itself one of the most marvellous things in the Exhibition.

It is said the portion of the Exhibition belonging to Great Britain surpasses all others, there being nothing to compare with her manufactures.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil left Philadelphia for St. Louis, on Friday, thence to New Orleans and back to Washington, via Mobile.

MEXICO.—Mexican revolutionists have abandoned their advance on Monterey, and are now retreating to Matamoros. Diaz is sanguine of ultimate success, however, and will conduct future operations against Monterey entirely with cavalry.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Several sanguinary engagements between the forces of Guatemala and Salvador, in which the losses on both sides are very heavy.

The city of San Migue was captured by Guatemalans on the 19th ult., and the Salvadorians made peace propositions on the 23rd.

General Miranda has assumed provisional Presidency of Salvador.

The British consul at Rio Janeiro telegraphs that a mutiny took place on board the barque Caswell of Swansea for Queenstown, in lat. 1° south, longitude 35° west; all the officers were murdered.

WEST INDIES.—A large number of Barbadoes rioters have been arrested, and great destruction of property there is reported.

Senor Espailat was inaugurated President of San Domingo on the 29th ult. Foreigners residing in the West India Island will be proceeded against by the Government, for the non-payment of any taxes which may be imposed on them.

ENGLAND.—The "Serapis," with the Prince of Wales on board, with the Royal yacht "Osborne," and the steam frigate "Raleigh," passed Hurstcastle on Tuesday morning. The yacht "Alberta," on board of which were the Princess of Wales and the Royal children, met the Prince in the Solent, and all the vessels proceeded to Portsmouth.

The fleet arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday. The Prince, accompanied by the Princess and the Royal children, landed at the Dockyard, where a vast crowd of people assembled to meet them. There was great cheering as His Royal Highness stepped ashore. The Mayor of Portsmouth read an address, and a chorus of three hundred ladies and gentlemen sang "Welcome Home."

On the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Prince and Princess and suite took a special train for London, and arrived at Victoria Station in the evening. An immense crowd surrounded the building and cheered with great enthusiasm.

A resolution in favor of closing public houses in Ireland throughout Sunday, passed the House of Commons last Friday by 224 to 267. The Government opposed the resolution.

The vote of censure moved by Sir Henry James on the Royal Titles Act, debated in the House of Commons on Thursday, was negatived by 334 to 226.

The Times has a warmly congratulatory editorial on the successful opening of the Philadelphia Centennial.

The barque "Caswell" arrived at Queenstown on Saturday, in tow of gunboat "Goshawk." The mutineers killed captain Best, the first and second mates and steward. One seaman killed two of the Greek mutineers. Another Greek was badly cut and taken prisoner. Captain Best was shockingly mutilated. All the four officers were tied together and thrown overboard by the mutineers. The captain and second mate were then not quite dead.

The London Post says 108 members of parliament have already signed the memorial asking for the release of the Fenian prisoners.

Winslow was taken from his place of

confinement on Saturday morning and brought into Court, when the Government demanded that he should be held ten days more.

SPAIN.—A despatch to the Times from Madrid, on Wednesday, says Castelar spoke in the Cortes in favor of complete liberty of conscience, and urged the alteration and extension of article eleven of the new constitution.

A subsequent despatch says the Cortes passed clause 11 of the Constitution, providing for religious liberty, by 220 yeas to 84 nays.

TURKEY.—The News Vienna despatch states that Austria recommended giving subsidies to the Herzegovinian refugees in Dalmatia.

The Porte declares he will consider the latest demands of the insurgents if they directly petition the Sultan.

A Paris correspondent of the Times learns that the American consul in Salonica, fearing the mob would succeed in forcing his house sent a girl to the German consulate. The mob in the mosque compelled the German consul to sign an order for her delivery and then murdered him.

A special despatch from Athens to the Times says a vessel arrived from Salonica brings news that the American consul was not in Salonica at the time of the murders. The Christians took his carriage, which chanced to be at the railway station, put the girl in it and drove her to the consulate. The Provincial council and mob met in the mosque. The Governor was present when the consuls were murdered. He merely protested and treated the matter lightly. The Turks defiled past the corpses and spat upon them. The body of the French Consul had thirty-four wounds.

The Gazette says the British fleet in the Mediterranean has been ordered to rendezvous immediately at Smyrna, in view of possible Oriental difficulties.

Two more Italian iron clads under Admiral Vern have gone to Salonica.

Advices from Slavonic sources state that a battle was fought yesterday near Bisses, in which 700 Turks and 100 insurgents were killed.

The Turks at Scutari had a celebration over the murder of German and French consuls at Salonica.

England, France, Russia, Austria and Italy have each despatched a war vessel to the scene of the massacre at Salonica. The Bulgarian insurrection threatens to become serious, and the Porte is greatly alarmed.

TURKEY.—The London Telegraph of Wednesday last said: "If we are not mistaken the English Ambassador at Constantinople has informed the Government that the situation is critical. A violent outbreak, of which Christians will become the victims, may occur at any moment throughout Turkey, and even in Constantinople. We would not be surprised, therefore, if the English Mediterranean squadron was ordered immediately to Besekir Bay, at the mouth of the Hellespont, the same as on the eve of the Crimean war."

On Saturday it was reported that the conference on Andrassy, Gortschakoff and Bismarck resulted in a complete agreement, touching points to be discussed by the great Powers relative to reforms in Turkey.

Great excitement prevails at Constantinople over the events of the past fortnight.

The Turkish Ambassador has been instructed to express to the representatives of the Great Powers the Porte's deep regret at the Salonica outrage and to give an assurance that the guilty persons will be punished. He is also instructed to declare that the Porte is willing to meet the wishes of the three Emperors regarding the execution of the programme embodied in Andrassy's note, and will raise no objections to guarantees which may be required by the Powers.

Continued apprehensions of further trouble at Salonica are felt, and a panic throughout European Turkey seems inevitable.

The Sultan has dismissed the Grand Vizier, and has summoned to Constantinople Hussein Arni Pachi, the head of the war party, probably either for Grand Vizier or Generalissimo of the Turkish armies.

It has transpired that the recent outrage at Salonica was premeditated. The European Powers have demanded the execution of the murderers, indemnification to the families of the victims, an apology to France and Germany and guarantees against similar massacres in the future.

On account of the plague at Bagdad, Turkish vessels arriving at Odessa are placed in quarantine.

A QUESTION.—Why will people keep four or five ill-looking sickly horses to do the work that one good horse might perform? If the horse has the heaves, is broken winded, has a cough or cold, or his way in any way affected; if his appetite is bad, or his digestive organs, deranged, has a rough skin or is hide bound, we would in all cases recommend the use of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy"—it never fails to benefit and almost always removes the disease; it is free from anything that can injure, and may be used at all times with safety. Try it and you will be satisfied. Remember the name and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on each package. Northrop and Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all Medicine dealers.

W HATH... FOR THE PR... parations of... stood the... people for a... of these is D... the followi... Robinson, E... "I have bee... the last... remedies w... Thomas' E... have had no... mend it to... West Shelf... been troubl... several ye... medicines... I tried Th... me immen... I have use... No onesho... it on my h... etc., and t... horse as fo... chant War... some hund... Oil, and it... "one of th... ever use... ing and rel... and is wort... Joseph R... "I was per... tric Oil fo... me for thr... found an... a great pul... Warkwort... troubled w... noyed me... this place... and before... cured. It... S. N... And NOR... Ont., S... Norr-E... rized.
May 10.

On the 2... bride's fat... Mr. Obed... Miss Ann... On the 8... Washing... Miss Char... H. Chute... Kings Co... At Torl... residence... Rev. W. J... of Torbro... Aylesford... At Upp... Rev. J. L... to Miss R... By the... H. Norwo... both of B... White, to... By the... Bartheaux... Hillsburg... At the... on the 4... William... Also at... same, Jan... At New... inst., Pat... At Bur... by the Re... only son... Mann, ni... On the... Cochran... of the lat... At Yar... by the Re... Rev. J. R... to Miss... late And... At Eas... Rev. A. J... H. daugh... At Hal... Ralph B... Berrie, M... to Hanna... Angus M... land.

Mrs. Crowe... McCully... was bro... truth, w... fellowsh... Church... John E... 1876. H... tiring... marked... ligious u... attentio... violence... family... means... great s... left a... mourn t... the just... Maria... Upp... and Sar... years... 5th, 18... united... Church... only ch... heavy a... of her... decline... consum... and th... regard... Church... Temper... hearty... when... vigorat... come... quently... God w... sustain... bound... the hal... where... is a gr... munity... to her... were... the fu... preach