

converted and baptized before he pronounced the benediction. The world will never be converted by merely professional preaching. The Sabbath School is the place to utilize the lay element in our churches. If the pastor is fit for the position he should superintend his own school. If he is not capable he ought to be in the school and do the best he can. Ministerial dignity and popular opinion has kept many ministers from being superintendents. Pastors must not do all the discipline. By example and direct effort the members must strive for the purity of the church. The pious croakers who talk so much about discipline generally need discipline themselves. The mania for numbers is injuring many of our churches. After a revival persons often ask how the converts wear, and the answer can frequently be they wear out. It is not the pastors duty to have all the missionary zeal. The time is coming when no man can stay in a Baptist church who has not a missionary spirit. We are apt to quote the middle of the Lord's commission and leave out the ends. It begins with "Go ye" &c. Finally, cultivate the talents of the female members. If God has placed man at the head, woman is the neck and the neck can turn the head as it chooses. A woman was sent to notify the Apostles of the resurrection, and to save the whole church from apostasy. She has saved many a church since.

The afternoon was largely spent in devotional exercises.

In the evening, Mr. Sanders at the earnest request of many again consented to preach. Some thought the older ministers wanted to know what was left after the great sermon of Monday evening. If so they found enough for another truly eloquent logical and learned discourse. A congregation of upwards of one thousand persons sat spell-bound for an hour and a half. Mr. S. is not more than twenty-one years of age and is really a young Spurgeon. His sermon was very elaborate, Nature, art, theology, history, were laid under contribution, for illustration. His voice is fine, his manner pleasing and impressive. You will hear from him again. Such a young Apollon will make his mark. His subject was the personal manifestation of Christ from John xiv. 21.

The subject for Thursday was

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., gave an address on "The need and object of Normal Classes in our Sabbath School work." The greatest need of the S. S., is of course the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. But from a human point of view we need more efficient teachers. While some are tolerably competent, many are not. This need is seen in the fact of greater intelligence among the people. Again the qualifications of the secular teacher are so high that the children will expect more from the Sabbath School teacher. To meet this necessity there should be normal classes for the instruction of teachers. They need knowledge and the best manner of imparting it.

Prof. H. R. Greene, of Worcester followed on "The way to organize and manage such classes." We know very little of the Bible, and we can only teach what we know. We can only teach with success what has been incorporated into ourselves. We must know the Bible as a whole in order to teach a part. We only know as much about the life of Christ or Paul as we can write out. He would have the lessons thoroughly learned and the most important facts fixed on the memory for life. But the teacher must remember that there is no normal method of bringing a young heart to Christ. For this a warm heart and the influence of the Spirit are needed.

The same subject is to be continued during the day, and missions will be considered to-morrow. Your correspondent must however leave in the noon steamer for other duties.

The meetings have been in the highest degree interesting and profitable. In addition to the more public services, meetings for prayer and conference have been held each day.

One object of the meetings is to reach a class of persons who spend their vacation on the island, many of whom are not interested in religion, and when at home attend no place of worship. Many such persons have been converted under similar efforts of the Methodists at their camp meetings. Their meetings begin in the neighboring grove next Monday. Many of the Methodist brethren are here now and take part in our meetings; Methodist fire coming in contact with the water of the Baptists is sure to create steam.

Yours, &c.

PROVINCIALIST.

Martha's Vineyard, Aug. 17, 1876.

Mrs. Binney, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Binney, who with her husband has been a missionary to Burmah for more than 30 years, has brought to completion an Anglo-Karen Dictionary.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A VISIT TO MARGAREE, C. B.—Dear Messenger,—It may interest some of your readers to report a visit to Margaree, C. B. Having read accounts from time to time in your columns of the state of the church in that place, and their being without a minister, I had a strong desire to go and spend, at least, a short time with them. Both the churches with which I labour willingly gave me leave of absence for four weeks. Finding that I was too late for the boat to Port Hood I spent the first Sunday in New Annan. Here the cause is very low. (Only the name of a church remains.) Preached four times to large congregations, chiefly young people. The following Tuesday I preached at River John. The church here is being strengthened under the labours of Bro. Carbonell. On Wednesday I started on the steamer "Albert" for Port Hood, and a most tedious voyage we had. Twelve hours were spent going from Pictou to Port Hood, though the day was fine and the water calm. Port Hood is a stirring place, and, in some respects, rapidly improving. The inhabitants are largely Romanists, though the Protestants are increasing. Leaving Port Hood I drove ten miles to Mabou, where I spent one Sabbath. There was once a church there working in connection with the brethren at Margaree, but the candlestick has been removed. Some have gone to other places, and others have gone to join the Church triumphant. There are a few, however, that long to see the cause revived. One brother, as a token of appreciation of our visit, gave me \$10.00. I then drove 40 miles through a most delightful country before reaching Margaree. This is a lovely valley surrounded by a high mountainous range. The brethren have been for some time without a pastor, though the pulpit is supplied by members of the church on whom the Lord has bestowed rare gifts of speaking and expounding the Scriptures. The brethren here are extremely anxious to have a settled pastor. They are willing to pay if they can get the man; that is, a man that will take hold of the people. A man who merely reads a sermon could not succeed in a field of that kind. But it is my opinion that an earnest brother who will preach faithful extemporaneous sermons and visit the people would receive a good support. The two weeks that I was with them I preached nearly every evening, three times each Sabbath, and visited nearly every family in the neighbourhood. Many of the young people seemed to be anxious about their souls, wanderers seemed inclined to return and walk with the church. Before I left the brethren gave me \$60.00 in cash besides other valuables. I hope the Home Mission Board will keep that field especially before them, and send an earnest worker as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

D. W. CRANDAL.

Pugwash, Aug. 19th, 1876.

RIVER JOHN, PICTOU CO.—Dear Bro.—Last Sabbath we were once more reminded of the death, burial, and resurrection of our Lord, by beholding the beautiful spectacle of a young sister publicly declaring her faith in the crucified Redeemer and risen Saviour by being buried with Christ in Baptism. Two weeks ago, we also received an addition to our numbers, a brother from N. B. uniting with us by letter. Thus the Lord is fulfilling his promise that the little one shall become a thousand.

Interesting as this field is, earnest and liberal as the brethren and sisters are, (for they have strained every nerve to support the ministry in this place), without we do actually receive from time to time, the help that was promised to us, the field will have to be abandoned and the cause of Christ put back in this county, as the brethren will be disheartened, and perhaps never again so strive to build up the cause in this region. Is the field to be abandoned or shall we "hold the fort."

E. T. CARBONELL.

AYLESFORD, Aug. 23rd, 1876.—Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir,—I have of late administered the ordinance of baptism twice to four happy believers.

Yours, &c.,

J. L. READ.

BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO.—A very neat and commodious brick edifice was opened for the use of the Baptists of the above neighborhood, by a dedicatory sermon from Rev. Geo. Richardson, of Port Hope, after which a collection was taken to aid in liquidating the debt on the building. On the following Sabbath three services were held, and collections taken for the same object.

The services were wound up by a picnic in an adjoining grove on Monday, from 2 p. m. till nearly dark, when the whole debt was found to be liquidated and a balance of \$5 on hand.

PARIS.—Pastor Grant baptized three persons lately. The church is having steady growth all the time, and the work of God is prospering.

CAPE RICH.—Pastor Woodward, of Stayer, writes as follows:—I am pleased to tell you the little church at Cape Rich has been receiving some tokens of Divine blessing. During a short visit we paid them some weeks ago, some souls were led to find peace in the Saviour—two brethren we baptized then, and last Lord's day it was our privilege to baptize two more. Others are enquiring the way of life.

STROMNESS.—Pastor Hodder, was privileged to administer the ordinance of baptism on Lord's day on the 6th inst., at the Low Banks, Sherbrooke, Ont., in the presence of a large concourse of people.

WATERDOWN AND WELLINGTON SQUARE.—The labours of Bro. Jno. Stuart, are being blessed in Waterdown and Wellington Square. Recently the ordinance of Baptism was administered in both places.

Switzerland and France are now being agitated by a Protestant movement in favour of a stricter observance of the Sabbath. A society has been organized in Paris for promoting the cause on religious and social grounds alike. The Lord's Day has long furnished, by its neglect on the Continent, a prominent token of difference between our views and those of our continental friends, Protestant as well as Catholic, and it will be a sign of real advancement if this difference shall become less notable.

BAPTISM BY A CLERGYMAN.—The Rector of South Petherwyn, the Rev. H. T. May, has just performed the ordinance of baptism by immersion. The candidate was a young man of that parish, who wished to make a profession of the Christian faith, convinced from the study of the New Testament that the only Scriptural mode of doing so was by being "buried with Christ in baptism"—namely, immersed. This being recognized in principle by the rubrics of the Church of England, a large bath was procured by the rector, and in the presence of about fifty spectators the young man was dipped, the usual solemn formulary being pronounced, and the sign of the cross made on the candidate's forehead.

The Rev. Philip Schaff, president of the American Bible Revision Committee, denies that changes have been made by his committee, and says that the work of revision now going on by two co-operative committees in England and the United States is confidential and provisional. It has not been decided yet whether any part of the revised version of the Scriptures will be published before the whole has been completed, which will occupy several years.

Turkish affairs have aroused Dr. Cummings to study the prophets again, and, of course, he finds that they knew all about it. The Doctor says we are now living under the "sixth seal." The next thing will be the Advent.

Dean Stanley and several bishops of the Church of England are about to establish a weekly paper, to be called the *University Review*. It will be devoted to educational topics and interests.

Mr. Newman Hall is responsible for the statement that the English Church has lost during the last year, 30,000 members through intemperance.

The Committee in charge of the arrangements for Mr. Moody's revival meetings in Chicago next autumn have decided to erect an immense building there, which will seat eighty-three hundred people.

The Rev. Annie Oliver is to occupy for six weeks the pulpit of the First Place Methodist Church, in Brooklyn. She graduated from a Boston theological school, and has preached in the City of Churches before.

In Memoriam.

JOSEPH NEWCOMB.

Calmly our aged brother, Joseph Newcomb, of Pereau, passed to his rest on the 4th of Aug. His days were many, being called home in the 96th year of his age, nor were they scarcely fewer as spent in the Christian path. Our brother became the possessor of a lively hope when about 17 years of age, and that, after more than 75 years had passed away, he found to stand by him and to prove itself still to be as an anchor to his soul sure and steadfast. Bro. Newcomb was for many years a member of the 1st Cornwallis Church, afterwards he became a member of the 5th Cornwallis church about the time of its organization, of which he remained a member until called up higher. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and though so far advanced in years he retained his faculties almost unimpaired. His mind seemed ever to turn to God's word, which to him was a source of

great comfort and delight. He desired to converse but little except on religious subjects, and often indulged in reminiscences of his own life and experience, which were always interesting and profitable. He was sometimes found in the poet's chair, and among his compositions we find the following—

"My own experience in my younger days."  
Whilst I in yonder land did dwell  
I heard of heaven, was told of hell.  
The book of God was brought to view,  
To shew what sin will lead us to.

It shews the way that leads to God,  
The path is drawn in lines of blood;  
I am the way its wisdom cries—  
I bought the field where treasure lies.

Come, come poor sinner come to me,  
My blood was spilt to set you free,  
My feet were nailed, my hands were torn,  
My head was crowned with many a thorn.

My side was pierced, the blood did flow;  
The anguish I alone could know:—  
'Twas love to sinners brought me here  
I purchased them though very dear.

Now when I ask for whom He died,  
It was for sinners He replied.  
It was for you who are undone,  
To save your life I gave my own.

His words were kind and tender too,  
They pierced my heart quite through and through.  
I looked within, my sins did rise  
Like mountains up to yonder skies.

To mend my life I then did strive,  
That freed from death my soul might live;  
The more I strove the painer see  
To come to Christ was not in me.

My heart inclined, but could not come,  
My conscience loaded down with sin,  
My heart was prest as cart with sheaves  
My soul did groan in agonies.

I many a sleepless hour did pass  
In looking o'er my dreadful case,  
At length my mind ranged off in view  
And I beheld my Saviour too.

But oh what love to Christ I felt,  
My conscience freed from all its guilt;  
The fear of hell no more did fright  
For Christ became my soul's delight.

By searching in the Book of God,  
I found the christian path to lead,  
In full agreement with His word  
In honor to the ascended Lord.

I felt my heart incline to God  
In obedience to His Holy Word  
The word itself was spoiled to me  
Since I had gained the victory.

A large concourse of relatives and friends followed his remains to their resting place, after which the occasion was improved by a sermon from the pastor from Ecc. viii. 12.—Com. by W. S.

SMITH HARLOW, JR., died at Sabie River, May 16th, 1876, aged 24 years. He had been for many years afflicted with a fever sore. For the last two years of his life he was mostly confined to the house. The last year was one of severe affliction, after his leg nearly consumed away, he submitted to amputation, after which he rallied, and all thought he would get well. "But the Lord's ways are not our ways." In going out he stumbled and fell, and hurt it, and again it commenced to gather and discharge until it run his life away. Our young friend never made an open profession of religion, but in relating his experience to the writer, said he had lived a life of prayer for some years, having as he hoped received pardoning mercy during a revival at his place. In all his sufferings he was never heard to complain or murmur at his lot; he would often say the Lord's will be done and not mine. He survived his father but a few days and passed away from all his troubles, trusting in his Saviour, and is without doubt enjoying the blessed company of his dear mother and father in the presence of the Redeemer. He has left his near and dear ones to mourn, "but not as those who have no hope." A sermon was preached on the occasion from Job xiv: 14. to a large and attentive congregation.—Com. by J. F. MCKENNE.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The following is a despatch from Ottawa to the *Chronicle* on Tuesday of last week: The Minister of the Interior received advices to-day from Dickinson, Indian Commissioner, dated Fort Ellice, 7th August, showing that not more than one third of the Indians on that reserve were present to receive pay. The majority were absent hunting buffalo. The buffalo hunt this year promised to be very successful. Herds that were accustomed to frequent the great plains at the base of the Rocky Mountains have been found this year as far East as Touchwood Hills. Dickinson's party passed Inspector Shortcliffe, en route to Winnipeg, with two Indian murderers. The Inspector states that the American Sioux, now on the war path, sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet, asking them to join in the war. The Blackfeet replied that they would keep peace, and would not join in the fighting. The Sioux then sent a messenger to the Blackfeet, saying that when they got through with the Yankees they would come down and gobble up the Blackfeet country. The Blackfeet then applied

to the mounted police to know if they would be assisted in case of an invasion. They were assured that they would be protected by Canadian troops. The Blackfeet thereupon guaranteed 2000 braves in case of trouble, to defend the Canadian frontiers.

An Ottawa post-office clerk was arrested on Tuesday last for stealing postage stamps. He managed to escape from custody, and has not been heard from.

The Marine Department at Ottawa received information to-day that the island of St. Paul's was struck by a waterspout on the afternoon of the 18th. The house of refuge on the island, stables, barn and outhouses, with contents, were taken up by the waterspout and dashed to pieces. One man was killed and the rest of the staff of the humane establishment narrowly escaped. The dwelling house was fearfully shattered, and the other buildings greatly damaged.—CHRON.

The passengers on board the Gulf Port steamer "Miramichi" presented Captain Bacquet with an address and available gold watch.

The family of the absconding jeweller Mellor were arrested on their way to the States with \$13,000 worth of diamonds on them.

UNITED STATES.—A New York despatch on Tuesday of last week said: Five thousand dollars had been raised for the escaped prisoners who continue to be feted by their sympathizers.

From New York on Wednesday we learned that the Spanish schooner "Jaquina," from San Domingo for Havre, was recently fallen in with by the steamer "Frisia," for New York, which took off Capt. E. Palan, one sailor, and a passenger. The rest of the crew, five in number, died of starvation.

ENGLAND.—Mr. Disraeli, on his elevation to the House of Lords, has issued a farewell address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, by whom he has been returned since 1847.

ITALY.—A convocation of Cardinals was held at Rome on Thursday to ascertain the feasibility of introducing certain modifications in the system of electing Popes, so that the electors may exercise full liberty when it becomes necessary to elect a successor to the present Pope.

TURKEY.—By despatches from Belgrade on Wednesday last it appears that the war party in Servia had obtained an ascendancy. Besides despatching Colonel Montverde to urge a continuance of the war, General Tchernayeff sent Prince Milan despatches, undertaking to regain the lost positions, to drive the Turks completely out of Servia and to carry war into Turkish territory; he also formally protested against Prince Milan's pacific leanings. The Servian Ministers supported Gen Tchernayeff. The Prince at length yielded and ordered hostilities to continue.

The Porte refused to consider the Greek note respecting Crete until the termination of the war.

Desperate fighting is taking place around Alexinatz. One account says the success of the Turks is unimportant. Another says that the Turks attacked the town on three sides, pressing inward steadily and inexorably driving the Servians from intrenchment after intrenchment.

10,000 Turks, Kerim Pacha commanding, met the Servians between Supovatz and Alexinatz on Sunday week. The battle lasted during Sunday and was renewed on Monday. The result is unknown, but it is conceded that if the Turks were victorious Kerim Pacha would have a highway open to Belgrade.

General Tchernayeff has 79,000 men, but Kerim Pacha's already large army has been reinforced by 40,000 men.

The Bucharest correspondent of the *London Daily News*, who accompanied Mr. Schuyler in his tour of investigation, says Mr. Baring's report of sixty villages burned, and 12,000 persons killed, by the Turks in Bulgaria, does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans, and seventy south.

Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but estimates the number killed at 60,000 in the district of Philopolis alone. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. Hanging the four leaders in those atrocities, disarming the Mussulmans, and rebuilding the burnt villages at government expense. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities, Schuyler will propose a foreign Commission to see they are executed.

The Servians claim a great victory on Thursday. The Turks were routed with a loss, according to Tchernayeff's despatch, of 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Thirty-one Russian officers were killed.

A Belgrade telegram to the "Times" says it is almost certain that the war is about at an end. The Servians are ignorant of the fact that their Government is suing for peace. News of Tchernayeff's victory is spreading like wildfire, and there is great rejoicing. Success at this time is unfortunate, as it will be made use of by the war party, but it may help the Servians to secure better terms.

AFRICA.—A London despatch on Thursday afternoon says the King of Dahomey has confined all Europeans at Whydah in their houses, and threatens to massacre them.

AUSTRIA.—The Prince Imperial of Austria will visit the Philadelphia Exhibition.