

can thus be co-workers with those who have gone to foreign fields, by calling down Heaven's blessing upon their labors,—such blessing as shall cause the seed sown by their hands to spring up, and bear fruit in the conversion of the heathen? Even among the scattered tribes remote from the stations, so that they only occasionally have the presence of the living teacher, and by so much the more are dependent on the direct influence of the Holy Spirit,—even among these, God's power will descend in answer to prayer, as the early and latter rain.

For, look at it as we may, the lack of importuning prayer on the subject of missions is perhaps greater among us to-day, than lack of numbers willing to go, or of money to send them forth. In this active bustling age, I deem it far easier to do than be. We are almost strangers to that quiet thoughtfulness which fosters the spiritual emotions, and leads us to consecrate many hours to pouring out fervent supplication before God, for his blessing upon the world.

Let your prayers and alms come up together before God, is the Bible injunction but we fear some who pray do not give the accompanying alms, and many who give do not follow their alms with their prayers. They give to satisfy a pledge; they send their dollar to the treasury; and dismiss all further thought of their duty. Can this be likened to the living service of her who broke the alabaster box and poured it over the head of her Lord? Where is the sweet perfume of self-sacrifice? of a deed brought from the outgushing of affection? What should we think of the criminal carelessness of that organization, which after sending missionaries abroad, and locating them on their different fields of labor, should cease to remit to them their pledged support, and content itself with the fact of having been instrumental in sending them forth? And of how much sorer condemnation shall she be thought worthy, who, after paying the promised sum into our treasury, neglects to follow it with her daily fervent prayers?

If Paul said, "Pray for us, that the word of God may have free course and be glorified," we need not be surprised at the earnest entreaty of those leaving their native land, for remembrance at the throne of grace. "Pray often and pray earnestly for us," is the language of the departing missionary. "Oh that American Christians would strengthen us by their earnest prayers!" is the message they send home to us. They are exposed to sufferings from which God alone can save them. Their isolation from friends and family, in times of sickness and death, calls for our most sympathizing prayers. They have left all to follow Christ, though, in that following, father and mother, home and friends, are left far behind them. Shall we be so remiss in our duty, as to fail to pray for spiritual strengthening and succor for them, tried and sometimes discouraged as they are, while plodding patiently along, striving to let some gleams of light into souls barred and dungeoned by the superstitions of ages? The thought that Christians at home are praying, gives them a calm joy even in affliction as they remember that in the closet, around the family altar, in the social meeting, at the communion table, they are not forgotten. Do we not hold the key that opens the windows of heaven in blessing upon them? And shall it be by reason of our sloth that that blessing is withheld?

Dear sisters, will you not give your presence and prayers in the Monthly Missionary Meeting? Shall we not begin this New Year by a spirit of self-sacrifice, if need be, and set apart one hour in the month of the time our Lord has entrusted to us, for this service? Surely this is a small thing to do, whilst the blessings which may be expected in answer to prayer are great beyond all earthly comparisons.

Sisters come to the Prayer-Meeting, and thus prove your consecration to the cause of our dear Redeemer—the great Missionary to our race.

The following is the copy of a letter just received:—

S. S. "BANGALORE," OFF GALLE,
Nov. 25th, 1876.

Dr. Cramp,—
DEAR SIR,—You will be glad to learn that I am at last on my way back to India and I hope to my work. I am

certainly very much better than I have been for a year, though I am sorry to have to say I am not quite what I can call well. My voyage has helped me somewhat and I am feeling quite strong. If I can keep as well till I get home I hope after a while to outgrow the effects of my long illness. We expect to reach Galle this evening. There is some probability of this steamer calling at Colombo on her way to Bombay, and if so I think of going there instead of remaining at Galle for a week to take the next steamer to Madras.

I have been pretty well on the whole during the voyage, and with the exception of the first ten days, have had a pleasant voyage. I am travelling in the second class. I was rather short of money to come by first class without borrowing. Mr. Martin kindly offered to lend me all I needed, and he and Mr. Johnston urged me to come by the first class. I almost decided to do so but concluded to try the second class for a day or two and finding it pretty comfortable I decided not to change.

I borrowed £5 of Mr. Martin in the event of my taking a first class ticket, but returned it to him from Adelaide. At the latter place I made the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Mead, pastor of the Flinders Street Baptist church. I found him very pleasant, and was glad to know his church is strong and prosperous.

I have not heard from my wife for more than three months, so, as you may suppose, I am anxiously waiting for news. I hope to hear at Galle, though probably I shall have to wait till I reach Madras. What I shall hear I know not; may the Lord grant that it be good news.

We had a very long passage and are behind time. The mail steamer will be waiting for us and will leave as soon as we arrive, so there will be little opportunity of writing after we arrive. I am hoping the steamer will call at Colombo, as it will give me the opportunity of meeting the Baptist missionaries there and of seeing something of Ceylon at no more expense than remaining at Galle.

I shall have to return to Galle by stage—a distance of 70 miles, and the road is said to be very interesting. I shall have to wait a week at Madras for steamer. I expect Mrs. C. will have returned to Bimlipatam before this. The last news I had from her made me anxious, and my failing to get letters by the last mail increased my anxiety. You have probably had much later news from the mission than I have. I trust all is moving on prosperously both abroad and at home, and thus our efforts to extend the cause of Christ in India will not be in vain. Hoping that we may in all things be so guided and directed as to glory our Master and advance his work in the world.

I remain in Christ,
Yours very truly,
G. CHURCHILL.

A letter from Mrs. Churchill, dated "Cocanada, Nov. 27," contains some interesting statements. She says:—

"I have my old teacher, and am now getting on better with the language than ever before. I never enjoyed study so much as now, and through my teacher's introduction Mrs. McLaurin and I have visited a number of high caste women, and we trust the Lord is thus opening the way for Zenana work in Cocanada. Several have promised to meet us at my teacher's home on Saturday afternoons, and while I teach them to sew, Mrs. McL. will read and talk to them. This afternoon we are going to a Mohammedan house, and to two other caste houses. We know not what will come of it, but we believe the Lord is leading the way, and opening the doors for us, and we trust the hearts also may be opened. My teacher has also brought his two little girls to Mrs. Currie on Saturday afternoons, and promises to bring more, if he can induce the parents to let them come."

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Lord and Lady Dufferin held a public reception at Toronto on Wednesday last. A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday and arose without making any appointments to the vacant seats in the Senate and Cabinet.

Information has been received that American hostile Indians have entered Canadian territory, West of the Cypress Hill. About 15 French immigrants who

claim to have been brought out under false pretences, left last week for France, aided by the Government and French societies. Fifty more will leave this week.

Barber, the Montreal Bank embezzler, pleaded guilty, at Toronto, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. It is rumored that parties implicated with him gave him \$100,000 to plead guilty.

In the Ontario Legislature, in answer to a question, the Attorney-General said that the subject of tax exemptions was under the consideration of the Government.

Three laborers employed on the La chine canal, were on Friday brought to the general hospital, one of them with both legs broken, the other two with one leg each broken, and other injuries received by an embankment of earth falling on them.

Application will be made next session of Parliament for power to construct a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec. The Ottawa Times has suspended publication owing to financial difficulties.

The Quebec Government has given Sulte & Lejoie, two French Canadian authors, fifty dollars a year for ten years, for the privilege of publishing extracts from their works in Provincial chart books.

The Manitoba Legislature meets on the 30th inst. A bill has been introduced in the Ontario Assembly to prohibit betting on elections.

It is rumored that Mr. Pelletier is to succeed Mr. Letellier in the Cabinet.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Patriot gives a list of nine large vessels which have been shipped to Europe with cargoes of oats making a total of 303,374 bushels. One ship took 72,347 bushels.

UNITED STATES.—On Friday one hundred feet of the roof of the Grand Central Depot at New York city was crushed by snow and ice. No one was injured.

Frigate Swellan, flagship of the Russian squadron, arrived at Hampton Roads on Friday, having on board Grand Duke Alexis, and Admiral Bentajoff. The remaining ships of the squadron arrived on Saturday and will winter there.

Near Alexandria, Va., two sleeping cars on a passenger train were thrown down an embankment by a broken rail. Fifteen passengers were injured.

Another accident occurred in West Virginia, a passenger train jumping down a 45-foot embankment; several persons were badly hurt.

Commodore Vanderbilt's will bequeaths all his wealth, about 100 millions of dollars to his own family.

The steamship Montgomery was run down off Cape May on Sunday morning by the steamer Seminole; 13 persons were drowned.

Despatches on Friday from New Orleans report considerable excitement and fears of armed collision between the adherents of Packard and Nichols, rival claimants for governorship.

A quarrel between J. Gordon Bennett and Mr. May, brother of the lady to whom Bennett was to be married, has been a prominent topic during the past week. Bennett's dissipated habits has caused several postponements of the wedding, which so exasperated May that he gave Bennett a public thrashing. The telegram on Tuesday last said:—A duel was fought in Kent Co., Delaware, yesterday between James Gordon Bennett and Frederick May. The seconds were Dr. Frederick May, of Baltimore, acting for his cousin, and Howland Robbins, acting for Bennett. At first fire May received Bennett's fire in his forehead. Bennett was unhurt.

On Thursday warrants were out for the arrest of the parties connected with the duel. It is reported that Bennett has sailed for Europe. Dr. Charles Phelps, who accompanied Bennett as surgeon, was committed to jail for thirty days for refusing to testify before the Grand Jury in relation to the duel.

President Grant has notified the people of New Orleans that peace must be maintained in that city, and if there is resort to violence, the United States troops will interfere. The Republicans hold the State House. The streets are filled with armed men, but so far no bloodshed.

In obedience to the request of General Auger, commanding the Federal force in New Orleans, armed bands parading the streets have dispersed. The political situation is without change.

The situation in New Orleans is unchanged. Packard and the Republican legislature hold possession of the State House. The rival government is occupying a public hall. The Federal troops occupy the Custom House, and three ships of war are lying off the city.

A leading New Orleans journal suggests that President Grant may deem it his duty to establish martial law till such time as Congress shall come to some conclusion and agreement on the premises.

The schooner Martha A. Glass, from St. John for New York, waterlogged by a collision, has been towed into Newport, Rhode Island.

Ice gorges on the Monogahela River, which broke loose on Saturday, did an immense amount of damage to coal and steamboat interests at Pittsburg, Pa. The loss is estimated at two million dollars. It is supposed several lives were lost.

The loss at Cincinnati by the ice gorge on the Ohio River is estimated at \$100,000.

The recent heavy snow storms in western New York have nearly stopped railway travel. Eight thousand loaded freight cars are blocked between Buffalo and Albany.

President Grant has recognized the Republican government in Louisiana, and instructed the commanders of the Federal troops accordingly.

ENGLAND.—Business on London Stock Exchange is lifeless pending news from the Eastern Conference. The wet weather also depresses business.

The prevailing opinion in London is that there will not be war even if the Conference breaks up.

The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the belief that Germany's action is a fresh indication of Bismarck's desire to see Russia at war and the Russian Empire shaken or destroyed.

All the correspondents in the London papers on Saturday considered the failure of the Conference probable, and the attitude of the Turks unyielding.

The exceptional strength of Consols is due to the cheapness of money and the growing feeling that whatever Russia and Turkey do England will not be embroiled.

FRANCE.—The Paris Pays publishes an article signed "Cassagnac," insolently attacking the Government and prophesying the return of the Prince Imperial to France in three years.

The regular session of the Chambers was opened on Tuesday. In the Deputies, Grevy was re-elected President by 326 of the 340 votes recorded.

TURKEY.—The European Plenipotentiaries, at a meeting held at the Russian Embassy, on Friday, decided to make the last communication to the Ottoman delegates on Monday, and demand categorical reply. The Conference to meet again on Thursday to receive the reply. If the Turks persist in their refusal, all the members of the Conference will quit Constantinople on Friday.

It is said the Sultan has resolved, if no agreement be reached, to recommence hostilities against Serbia and Montenegro in March last.

The Hungarian General Klapka has inspected the arsenal and stores of Turkey, and certifies that the Turkish government has 100,000 breech-loaders and accoutrements sufficient for 400,000 men. The Turkish army in Bulgaria is rapidly increasing; 83,000 men from all parts of the Empire have arrived in that province within the last 8 days.

The Turks attacked Raitz on Tuesday; 210 men were killed and wounded. They attacked Negotin, but were repulsed. The Turks also have burned two villages in the Marne Valley.

GERMANY.—At the beginning of the week Prince Bismarck sent Baron von Werther a curt despatch, criticising the extreme slowness of the Conference, declaring the plenipotentiaries had gone too far in concessions to the Porte, and that such concessions and modifications, in face of Turkey's delay and resistance, were contrary to the dignity of Europe and impaired the force of its collective system. A copy of Bismarck's note was communicated to Earl Derby.

A despatch from Berlin says twenty social democrats are elected to Parliament. They have shown great strength in large towns, even where defeated.

The foreign powers are getting disgusted with Turkey. Prince Bismarck is said to have forbidden his representatives to discuss any further concessions. Impatience is visible in other quarters, and unless the Turks suddenly change their tone, the rupture may come any day.

INDIA.—The crops have partially failed in six districts. Already 237,000 persons are on the relief works. In Madras famine prevails in twelve districts, and one million persons are on the relief works. The cost to the State is estimated at over £200,000 in Bombay, and £400,000 in Madras.

Local News.

THE NIGHT REFUGE for the homeless, and working men's coffee house and reading room has been removed from the Market Slip to 186 Lower Water Street, South of Sackville Street.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has work before it. Some of our truckmen have horses not fit to draw the loads put to them. Two of them on Wednesday last, fell, and were with great difficulty got up again. We hope the Society will proceed with its work. It will, of course, have many difficulties to contend with at first.

Buffalo robes seem to have attractions for the sneak thieves. Two cases occurred last week of such articles being taken from sleighs standing in the street. An overcoat also, was taken from the Citizen Office on Wednesday evening.

We have now two Telegraph Companies—the old Western and the new Dominion Company. The office of the latter is at Morton's News Agency and has established offices at Dartmouth, Waverly, Shubenacadie, Truro, Pictou, New Glasgow, Guysborough, Canso and Tor Bay. The line connects with the direct European cable at the latter place. The local rate between the city and Dartmouth is fifteen cents for ten words.

Accidents in sleigh driving have occurred in two or three cases in the city, one of these on Wednesday resulted in a broken leg to an officer of the 20th regiment, another in a lady being thrown out and injured by the breaking of a bottle of preserves she was carrying.

Captain Corbet, who has been a faithful servant of the Dartmouth Ferry Company, we believe, ever since its formation, for perhaps fifty years, and who previously had charge of one of the sailing ferry boats across the harbor, but has been ticket master for a number of years, is now superannuated by the Directors. He is very old and is taken sick. His place is to be supplied by two young ladies, who will have charge of the office on the Halifax side.

QUEENS COUNTY.—A very sad accident occurred at Northfield, on Tuesday, 2nd inst., by which a man by the name of Ringer lost his life. A number of men were getting out timber, and Mr. Ringer had succeeded in cutting through a large tree, but in falling it lodged against one adjoining. He then attempted to cut the second one down, when the tree he had been to work at fell, and crushed him to the ground. He lived but a few minutes after he was taken up. The Halifax Journal has the following account:—

The Digby Courier notices the heroic conduct of Mr. James Morrison, mate of the barque Crown Jewel, a native of Digby, in rescuing the crew of the schooner Thos. Winans, in the Gulf of Mexico. The American government are proposing to reward his valuable services.

The Kentville Chronicle says that the dwelling house of Mr. John Pratt, New Ross, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. The inmates had much difficulty in escaping unharmed.

Some anxiety is felt for the American steamer George Cromwell, which sailed for St. John's, Newfoundland, Jan. 3rd, and has not since been heard from. Several other vessels are much overdue and it is feared that some of them are lost.

GLENNVILLE, CUMBERLAND CO.—Mr. James Black of this place met with an accident on Thursday last which caused his death. It is supposed that he got his head caught in some way between the load of logs and a tree. After getting hurt he took one horse out of his team, got on his back and proceeded towards home about a quarter of a mile, when he was met by John Pickett, who took him from his horse into his sleigh and drove to Power's hotel. Medical aid was summoned. He lingered in great agony for an hour and died without speaking, so that the manner in which he was hurt will always remain a mystery. He was a man much beloved by his acquaintances, and his death has cast a gloom over the whole community. He leaves a widow and six children.

The steamer "Northern Light," was last week running between Georgetown, P. E. I., and the mouth of Pictou harbor near the light house. After landing her passengers and freight on the ice she left again for Georgetown.

PORT HOOD.—A telegram to the Chronicle from this place on Wednesday gives the following list of casualties:—Schr. Adventure, Capt. Manthorn, from Charlottetown for Boston, with potatoes, is on the ledges at Judique. Schr. Ada, Capt. Anderson, from Georgetown, was crushed by the ice and abandoned seven miles off Judique. Schr. Progress, Capt. Cogell, is in Port Hood harbor hemmed in with ice. Bright. G. W., Capt. McCormack, from Georgetown, is about half a mile off Port Hood Island, in a dangerous position.

Bright. Priscilla May, Capt. Merriam, is stuck in the ice five miles off Port Hood Island. A schr. supposed to be the Howard M., Capt. Murray, for Halifax, is in the ice four miles off the Island.

SYDNEY, C. B.—The two rival claimants of land required for the railway track from Sydney to Louisburg were before the Courts last week. Mr. Gisborne was charged with trespass and he purposes entering a similar action against the Cape Breton Company.

PRESENTATION.—On Monday evening the 1st inst., at the African Baptist Church, Cornwallis street, the Rev. James Thomas, Pastor, was presented with a magnificent Bible and richly bound Hymn Book, accompanied with a purse containing money. The pastor returned his thanks to his flock for their valuable gift. After the usual congratulations and friendly greetings the congregation dispersed seemingly all well pleased.

A Missionary Meeting will be held every third Wednesday in each month, when all workers of Christianity will be welcomed.

JAMES THOMAS, Pastor.

Mr. Edward T. Anderson, a student from the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton Centre, Boston, is preaching each evening this week in the Cornwallis Street Church, and assisting in the meetings. He comes well recommended.

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March 8. 1yr.