

day of God," was their motto. "The coming of the Lord draweth nigh," was the truth in which they delighted. No doubt the second coming of Christ seemed nearer to them than it really was. The separation was so painful that nothing but the thought of his return was sufficiently fraught with comfort to overcome it. "At no point," says one writer, "does the return of a friend seem so near as when you are bidding him good-bye." Thus it was with the disciples; as Christ was parted from them and taken up into heaven, the very separation suggested to them his return, and in this they found alleviation from their sorrow. The great event loomed up high above all others in the range of their spiritual vision, like the distant mountain to the traveller on the desert. But this golden epoch is almost two centuries nearer to us than it was to them, and it seems to me that it should be more thoroughly infused into our preaching, into our exhortations, into our souls, that we might be fired with the enthusiasm which it is so well calculated to beget. We want to believe with all our hearts that Christ is coming to his church,—that our life is to be manifested from heaven, and that we are to be manifested with him in glory. I am afraid that this is a truth which is too apt to be only incidental in our preaching. We ought to make it more emphatic, to sound it out, to tell the people upon Christ's own authority that he is coming to us the second time with the fulness of our life. But let us be careful not to fix the date, neither let us exhort them to dispose of their earthly possessions and purchase their ascension robes. Let us preach the gospel according to the wisdom of God and not according to the perversions of presumptuous men.

This future manifestation is to be peculiarly glorious. Christ our life is to appear, and we are to appear with him in glory. The vine and the branches shall be perfected in that blessed union set forth in the days of his flesh. There shall not exist a dry or a withered bough, but all living in the life of the Saviour, shall be fresh with the glory of eternal youth. He came once, laden with rich blessings; He will thus be laden with richer ones, yea the richest of all, for he is coming with life,—with the fulness of life,—the perfection of all that we have dreamed of, all that we have been scanning with the eye of faith ever since its first ray dawned upon our souls. This heavenly manifestation which we are awaiting and hastening, will be a spiritual system, of which Christ shall be the great central light full of exceeding glory, and around which the lesser ones shall revolve resplendent with the same glory: "For we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him." These lesser lights will consist of Patriarchs and Prophets, of Apostles and Martyrs, of the Reformers who corrected the abuses of the dark centuries of the past, of the Missionaries who have given their lives to the heathen, of our dearest and most loved friends, yea, of those out of every nation and tribe and kingdom under heaven. Angels will be there, and all will be glorious, because all will shine in the light radiating from the one great central orb. The astronomer, whose vision into space is being constantly extended by the aid of the telescope, is bewildered and enraptured with the magnitude and glory of the systems of worlds which are brought before him. But the telescope of faith reveals to us a spiritual system, infinitely more glorious, with the dazzling Sun of Righteousness in its midst and all the holy orbs revolving around it; and this is to be brought near, yea, we are to form a part of it, for "he is coming to be glorified in his saints and to be admired in all them that believe." How glorious then indeed will be this revelation of immortal souls. All radiant with the lustre of eternal purity, not an outward purity which conceals an inward depravity, but that purity of heart, with which we shall be able to see God. "The king shall greatly desire her beauty, for his daughter is all glorious within." All deformity shall be rectified. The consumption cough indicative of approaching dissolution shall forever cease. The wandering homeless orphan shall have an eternal abode. The beggar shall have his rags replaced by goodly apparel and his hunger satisfied. All tribulations and infirmities incident to a life in the flesh

shall be forever removed, and every member of the bloodwashed throng shall be glorious, inasmuch as our "vile bodies shall be changed and fashioned like unto the glorious body of Christ." And this manifestation with Christ in glory shall not be like that of a transient meteor which flashes across the heavens and is seen no more; but it shall be the manifestation of the righteous who the Son of God says shall "shine forth as the Sun in the Kingdom of his Father."

But it seems to me that we arrive at the loftiest possible conception of that great scene when we think of it as the triumphant declaration of a finished work,—that work being the redemption of the world.

The glorious Redeemer and Victor shall appear, surrounded by the immortal trophies of his conquests—an innumerable host, all rescued by the one great deliverer. Jesus will come forth as the great conqueror; the brilliancy of his robes will be in keeping with the splendor of his victory;—a victory by which death and hell have been subdued;—the devil and his angels cast down;—the abodes prepared for them;—sin, forever crushed, and righteousness, holiness, purity and happiness, eternally established. We celebrate the victories of earth's heroes; we unveil their statues and do them homage, although in marble lifelessness. But how much greater than they is this mighty Conqueror by whose humiliation and exaltation the combined powers of darkness have been overcome and a way opened into the regions of eternal day where dwell the spirits of the just made perfect. It was a glad day in the city of Rome when a triumph was accorded to one of her generals. At the head of his legions and attended by the spoils of his victories the conqueror proudly passed along the different streets amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of his fellow-citizens. But the triumph that shall be accorded to the world's great Redeemer and death's great victor will outshine the splendors of a Roman triumph. His redeemed ones shall share the trophies of his conquests, for "when He shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in glory."

"Ten thousand times ten thousand,
With raiment sparkling bright,
The armies of the ransomed saints
Throng up the steps of light;
'Tis finished, it is finished,
Their fight with death and sin,
Fling open wide the golden gates
And let the victors in."

For the Christian Messenger.

Church Dedication.

A new meeting house was opened at Port Williams, Kings County, with appropriate exercises, on Sabbath, 15th inst. Rev. S. W. DeBlois preached at 3 p.m., and Rev. C. M. Welton, of Kentville, in the evening. On both occasions the house was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The church is a beautiful structure, reflecting credit on architect and building Committee. The audience-room will seat over three hundred people.

Port Williams is a section of the Canard Church. Rev. S. B. Kempton preaches there regularly.

This is the second church that has been built during his pastorate, within the limits of this field. These people honor God with their substance, and their reward is sure.

I should state that the exercises of the day were participated in by Rev. John Chase, Rev. D. Freeman and the pastor, Rev. S. B. Kempton.

ONE PRESENT.

July 18, 1877.

In Memoriam.

DEACON WICKERY DAVISON, of Parrsboro', died as his own residence, July 13th, aged 73 years. His death was the result of a complication of diseases. Though several months had passed since he enjoyed good health; yet he was only one week confined to his dwelling. Bro. Davison had been many years a supporter of the Baptist cause in Parrsboro'; and so will be greatly missed by the brethren here. While quite a lad, young Davison was convinced that he was a lost sinner; and for a time, was inclined to give his heart and life to God. But he soon relapsed into a cold and hardened state of soul and thus continued till the days of young-man-hood, when, on hearing the now venerable and Rev. Samuel Thompson—then a young man—preach

a sermon, he was deeply concerned and led to embrace Christ crucified by faith. From that time Mr. Davison was known as a Christian, though he did not connect himself with any church till about twenty years since, at which time he was immersed and united with the Baptist Church. He was much interested in the welfare of the denomination and proved that interest both by word and deed. Besides contributing largely for the support of the gospel, he presented the church with a beautiful site for a house of worship; and then contributed towards the erection of the building beside. His brethren appreciated his worth; and, several years ago placed him in the office of deacon of the church—which position he held till death. Deacon Davison was a humble man, and a lover of Christ. In the language of one who knew him intimately, "He loved the cause of God, but felt that he himself was very small." A very large congregation was present at the funeral, when the Pastor discoursed from Isa. iii. 10, "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him." A covenant God will sustain and comfort the widow and other mourning ones.

J. F. KEMPTON.

Parrsboro', July 19th, 1877.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

Ordination.

At the invitation of the Baptist Church at West Waterville, Maine, a council convened with them, July 18, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of ordaining to the work of the gospel ministry their pastor elect, Mr. George E. Tufts. Rev. W. H. Clarke was chosen Moderator, and Rev. C. E. Young, Clerk. After listening to the candidate's christian experience, call to the ministry, and views of doctrine, the Council advised the church to proceed to ordination. Adjourned to 7 1/2 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, D. D.; ordaining prayer by Rev. W. H. Clarke; hand of fellowship by Rev. H. W. Tilden; charge to candidate by Rev. Dr. Sawtelle; address to church by Prof. S. K. Smith, D. D., of Colby University. Rev. C. E. Young, Rev. J. Brownbill, and Rev. C. H. Mann took part in the exercises.

Mr. Tufts is a graduate of Acadia College, N. S., and also of Newton Theological Seminary. He enters upon an interesting field, and our prayer is that he may have abundant success.

CLERK OF COUNCIL.

[Although the above is from over the border, the brother ordained is a Nova Scotian, and the account of his ordination will interest his friends here. We have a pleasant remembrance of him as a boy 20 years ago. He is a brother of Professor Tufts of Acadia College.]

CALEDONIA, QUEENS CO.—Rev. F. O. Weeks writes under date of July 18, "On Sabbath morning, the 8th inst., it was my privilege to receive one into the church here, after baptizing him according to the command of our Lord. He is the eldest of our good Deacon Telfer's family, and a promising young man. On Saturday, the 14th inst., one was received by statement into the Brookfield church."

MELVERN SQUARE, July 16, 1877.—It is with thankfulness to God that I write you this morning to say that God is still reviving His work among us. It was our privilege on the 8th inst., and again yesterday, to administer the ordinance of Christian baptism. Others are walking about Zion and we hope will be soon inclined to yield all to God.

Yours, &c.,
W. M. E. HALL.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The 12th of July, troubles are not yet at an end. The inquest on the death of Hackett brought in a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. Edward Leclerc identified John Sheehan as having been present at the murder of Hackett, and having said he would "kill every orangeman that would show his face." Sheehan held a pistol near Hackett and said he would kill every Orangeman who dare to come up.

In connection with this case a detective made an important arrest at Montreal on Friday afternoon of a man who admitted having seen the shot fired.

Seven thousand five hundred persons were in Hackett's funeral procession on Monday.

A good deal of pistol popping takes place nightly about the streets of Montreal, a not very healthy sign.

La Minerve and La Nouveau Monde are out with rabid articles in regard to Hackett's funeral demonstration.

It is said that a Molly Maguire organization has been formed at Montreal within the past few days and that several persons who took part in the funeral demonstration may expect to be suddenly taken off. Several parties have received threatening letters.

The Orange Lodges throughout Ontario have passed resolutions condemning Mayor Beaudry for not protecting Montreal Orangemen.

The Premier will go to the Maritime Provinces about the first week in August, visiting Prince Edward Island first, proceeding thence to Halifax and St. John.

The Hackett monument fund reaches over \$300.

A cablegram says the Canadian trophy was presented yesterday at Wimbledon, in presence of a distinguished party. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Carnarvon and others made speeches, praising our team and expressing pleasure at the sentiments of attachment existing between Canada and the mother country.

An Ottawa despatch says: Examination of excise officers will take place shortly at Halifax, for all the Maritime Provinces; Montreal, Toronto and London. Those who cannot pass may look for dismissal.

On Wednesday last four men were arrested for throwing stones at the procession. One was fined five dollars, as he was too drunk to know what he was doing. The others were remanded.

A shocking murder is reported from London, Ont. Wm. Gills, farmer, and Josiah Bodfield, blacksmith, were walking home together, when the former was accused by the latter of attempting to rob him. A quarrel followed, Wills striking Bodfield on the head with a club. The latter died shortly after. The murderer was arrested.

A man was arrested at Montreal on Saturday night on suspicion of being the murderer of Hackett.

An unsuccessful attempt to shoot a man was made at Montreal on Sunday evening in the Place d'Armes.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—It has been resolved to form a New Brunswick Loan and Mortgage Society to facilitate the rebuilding of St. John. The following is the resolution of the Committee.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Government of Canada should be asked to guarantee a loan of £400,000 sterling, to be employed, through approved agencies, towards the rebuilding of St. John, said sum to be secured on first mortgages and lent at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent.; and further, that the New Brunswick members of the Government be requested to take the sense of the Government of Canada on the subject."

UNITED STATES.—A Great Riot occurred at Pittsburg on Saturday last. It commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon amongst the railway men and miners who had struck. The troops were called out. The Black Hussars were ordered to clear the railroad crossing, but not being able to do so, another company was ordered to their assistance. The military advanced with fixed bayonets but were met with showers of stones and missiles from the crowd. They opened fire on the crowd indiscriminately and in rapid succession. The crowd retreated toward East Liberty. At 5.30 the crossing was in the possession of the military; at 9 p. m. the excitement was intense and the city virtually in the hands of the mob, composed of laborers, iron workers, coal miners, stevedores and others, in full sympathy with the strikers. A large mob visited Johnson's gun factory and armed themselves. Other gun stores were visited and gutted by the infuriated mob. Three pieces of Knapp's battery were also captured. A number of citizens visited the soldiers quartered in the round house of the Pennsylvania Railroad and begged them to leave the city, fearing a general massacre. They were unable to do so on account of the arrival of the mob swarming about the place. Three soldiers who attempted to slip out singly were shot and instantly killed. About midnight Sheriff Fife's dead body was brought in from the outer depot.

The summing up of the riot at Twenty-Eighth Street, shows twenty killed and twenty-nine wounded. When the troops fired upon the crowd, the mob became terribly exasperated, and in less than an hour thousands of the working men from the rolling mills, coal mines and various manufacturing establishments hurried to the scene of the conflict, determined to have revenge on the troops and railway. About 10 in the evening the mob, numbering several thousands, had congregated about the Round House. They had previously captured guns belonging to Hutchinson's battery, and planted them so as to command the Round House. Several solid shots were fired at the building and a breach made in the walls, but when the infuriated mob attempted to rush into the building the military were ordered to fire. The volley of musketry that followed, and a rumor that the Gatling guns of the command were being brought into

requisition, caused a panic, and the mob fled precipitately for several squares. The rioters were soon reassured, and as thousands were flocking to their assistance they returned to the attack. Finding it difficult to dislodge the military from the building they resolved to burn them out. Such an order was issued and carried into execution with fiendish alacrity by the rioters. The tracks for miles were covered with loaded trains, many of them oil cars. These were fired by the rioters and pushed down to the round house, finally roasting out the troops and compelling them to fight their way through the streets, leaving the dead and the dying on the side-walks as they marched along.

By seven o'clock on Sunday the fire had extended from Melville Station to Twentieth Street and enveloped hundreds of cars, the extensive machine shops to the round houses at the depot, and offices of the Union Transfer Company, blacksmith shops, storehouses and numerous other buildings making up the terminal facilities of this mammoth corporation. In the round house there were 125 first-class locomotives housed in consequence of the strike. Those were totally destroyed, but even the immense loss sustained in this item is but a trifle in the damage done.

At 3.30 o'clock a burning car was run down the grade under the sheds surrounding the Union depot, and a mass of fine lumber used in shedding over the tracks was soon a sea of flames.

While the fire was raging the mob pillaged the freight depot of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, which is in close vicinity. Boxes of freight received for shipment were broken open and the valuable contents carried off. After plundering the depot for an hour, and when flour, hams, and all kinds of provisions had been carried away, a torch was applied and soon the vast depot and all the company's general offices adjoining were a mass of flames. The Union depot was a large four story building, had a frontage on Liberty Street about 70 feet, and extended back about 200 feet. The lower floor was used as waiting-rooms, ticket-offices and company offices. The upper floor was occupied by the Keystone Hotel Company, and one of the first houses in the city. The whole building was of a modern style of architecture and was considered one of the best arranged depots in the country. It was finished about seven years since. In the rear of the depot, and extending back 500 ft., were lines of neat pine sheds covering different tracks. It was under these that the burning car was run.

The fire department were not allowed to throw any water on or make any effort to save the property of the railroad company. They consequently directed their efforts to saving private property on the north side of Liberty street. In this they were mainly successful.

The railroad buildings destroyed were as follows:—Two round houses, one machine shop, the Superintendent's office, the car repair shop, blacksmiths and three or four other houses, the Union transfer depot and offices, the Pullman Car Company's foundry and offices, the despatcher's office, powder house, Union Depot Hotel, Pan Handle rail road engine house, offices and freight depot, and the freight depot of the Adams Express Co.

On Sunday the immense grain elevator corner of Grant and Washington Streets with a large quantity of grain was burnt. Two thousand freight cars were burnt at Pittsburg.

Eight hundred soldiers were in the round house on Saturday night at Pittsburg, and it is stated only six hundred escaped from the mob. It is feared many were burned in the building.

At Reading, Penn., on Sunday night, a thousand rioters prevented the trains from leaving the depot and obstructed the tracks.

The police are said to have sympathized with the strikers. Five hundred well officered, resolute men would have saved five millions of property. The rallying cry of the rioters during the fire was, "Let her burn, boys, it will give us work to do."

On Monday morning the strikers set fire to an oil train on Pennsylvania tracks near South street bridge.

The rioters at Twenty-Eighth street surrendered their arms on Monday night including three pieces of artillery.

At Washington too there was great excitement on Sunday last. It was feared that the unemployed men would make an attack on the government buildings. About 600 sailors and marines from the men-of-war *Swatara* and *Powhatan* lying at Norfolk, were ordered there to protect government property in case of outbreak.

At Baltimore the Police throughout Sunday night acted in the most gallant manner and exhibited great bravery. They met, faced, and overcame the rioters at every point. But for their nerve and pluck the city might be at the mercy of the mob.

Besides 10 killed 20 were wounded. Matters on Sunday were quiet, but a most excited feeling existed.

The firemen and brakemen of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road have struck, and the Erie road is disabled by the strike of the firemen and brakemen at Horneville.

It was reported that the employes of