

him, on the subject of religion, we became very fearful that he had never been "born of God"; but that he was leaning upon something less than the blood and righteousness of Christ for salvation. This was intimated to him with trembling solicitude. He was disappointed and saddened; but not offended. He had been accustomed to walk the deck as master. His spirit was high; and it was hard for him to become a little child and be led by the hand, hard to come down to the *alpha-bet*. And this he did; and seldom could one be found more humble and willing, yes, *anxious* to be led in the things of God, than was Capt. Miriam. Several days of painful darkness passed, during which, his beloved wife wrestled continually with God in prayer for her troubled companion; and often endeavoured to lead him into the clear light and liberty of the gospel. At length the day dawned, and the Sun of Righteousness arose, and shed His light into Capt. Miriam's soul; and from that time till the close of his life on earth, (about two months) he always seemed peaceful and happy. In all the lucid intervals of his last days, his faith in Christ appeared strong, and his soul to be at peace. He often spoke of his absent children; and desired for them the same sweet rest in Christ, which he enjoyed in his soul. When very near his end, he said to his wife, referring to a promise he had made his daughter, on their last parting, viz., that he should meet her in heaven, "Tell Eliza that I have kept my promise." We believe that he is now at rest in the presence and likeness of Christ. God grant the petitions he so often sent up to heaven in behalf of his unconverted children. The remains of our dear brother were interred in Parrsboro', a large company of mourners and sympathizers assembled to assist in the performance of the last solemn rites. Remarks were made by the writer, from the word found in Isa. 32; 2. *Theme*—CHRIST—the soul's Refuge—Supply—Rest.

J. F. KEMPTON.  
Parrsboro' April 18th, 1877.

**RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.**

For the Christian Messenger.  
**Ordination.**

By request of the second Horton Baptist Church, a Council convened in the House of Worship at Gaspereaux, at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, April 25th, 1877, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of ordaining Bro. H. N. Parry to the ministry of the gospel.

The Council was organized by appointing Rev. S. W. DeBlois, Moderator, and the undersigned, Secretary.

Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Jas. Stephens.

Delegates were present from the following churches:—

Second Horton.—Rev. Jas. Stephens; Dea. John Paysant, Collin Martin; Bros. I. M. Allan, Joseph Reed, Jehiel Coldwell.

First Horton.—Revs. S. W. DeBlois, John Chase, and Bro. Albert Coldwell.  
Hantsport.—Rev. J. C. Bleakney.

Kentville.—Rev. C. B. Welton; Dea. George Masters; Bro. H. Lovett.

First Cornwallis.—Dea. Wm. Thomas; Bro. C. W. Roscoe.

Aylesford.—Rev. J. L. Reid.

Falmouth.—J. A. McLean and Lawson Fullerton.

By invitation of Council.—Brethren Andrew Coldwell, J. G. A. Belyea (Lic.), B. W. Lockhart, (Lic.), T. Bishop, (Lic.), M. C. King, (Lic.), A. Roscoe, (Lic.), E. H. Sweet, (Lic.), H. A. Spencer, (Lic.), J. C. Archibald, (Lic.), A. Whitman, (Lic.)

The Council having listened with great satisfaction to the candidate's statement of his Christian experience, call to the ministry, and views of Christian doctrine, etc.

Resolved, That the Church be advised to proceed with the ordination at 2 o'clock, P. M.

**AFTERNOON SERVICE.**

Rev. J. C. Bleakney preached an impressive sermon to a large and attentive audience.

Rev. J. L. Reid offered the ordaining prayer.

Rev. C. B. Welton gave the right hand of fellowship.

Rev. Jas. Stephens gave the charge to the candidate.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer gave the charge to the church.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. H. N. Parry.

J. A. McLEAN.  
Falmouth, N. S.

Bro. Parry has been labouring for some considerable time with the church over which he has been ordained as pastor. He is enjoying the affection and co-operation of this large church, and is steadily rising in their estimation. Several candidates are received for baptism, and others are expected to offer themselves ere long.

Our brother enters upon his work with cheering prospects. May he lead a great multitude to partake of the Waters of Life, of which, if a man drink, he will never die. J. A. McL.

**Notes from the Third Baptist Church, Halifax.**

Last Sunday with us will be a day of hallowed recollection and associations. As intimated in last week's issue, on Thursday we met at Granville St. Church. The Rev. E. M. Saunders preached an able and instructive sermon on the Symbolism of Baptism, the fruit of which we trust will be seen after many days. The house was filled and many for the first time, saw the fulfilling of Christ's command in the primitive and apostolic mode and manner.

The Conference meeting on Friday evening was a very solemn and profitable one, we could not close till 10 p. m. Two were received for baptism.

Saturday evening a young man, a member of my Bible Class, came and asked to be permitted the pleasure of being baptized on the morrow, (next issue respecting this case I shall relate something encouraging to mothers). Said he on Tuesday I go to the States, but feel I cannot leave this place till I have obeyed Christ Jesus, and joined his people, as there was no doubt it was of the Lord on Sabbath morning at the close of the sermon he was asked to relate his experience, and the church received him, and having made no other arrangement we decided to go where there was much water, and used a large basin of the Lord's formation, and therein we buried him, and coming up out of the water we went on our way rejoicing.

College Hall had the largest congregation on Sabbath evening we have yet seen. After the sermon the pastor, gave the right hand of fellowship to 19 rejoicing ones.

Now, dear reader, will you not help us in this our time of need. We want at least \$4000 to carry out the tender received. Ours is truly a mission church, many come and go; already we have members in Spain, England, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, United States, and elsewhere, they come, receive the word and circumstances call them away from us. Will you not help in such a work? Plant a little extra, cast the net a little wider, and God will help you to help.

DEBERT RIVER.—Dear Messenger,—Deacon Robinson recently gave your readers an account of the work of grace at DeBert River. We enjoyed his visit, and believe that his exhortations and influence have already been productive of good. When he spoke to us of the uncertainty of life, how little we realized that he was soon himself to be called away! On the 22nd inst., eleven more were baptized in the presence of a large assemblage. Others are expected soon to follow their Saviour in the ordinance. The cause had become very low in this place, but the Lord has been gracious to us, and we are made glad.

A VALUABLE COW came recently into our possession through the kindness of friends at DeBert River, brethren at the Village assisting. Allow us to express our gratitude, and our hope that these generous donors may never be wanting in good milk and butter.

M. P. FREEMAN.

DeBert River, April, 30th, 1877.

PORT MEDWAY, April 28th, 1877.—Our Church at Mill Village is now enjoying a most refreshing season. Bro. E. N. Archibald has been laboring with us, and his labors have been greatly blessed, I had the privilege of baptizing two others at Lapland last Sabbath. Others will doubtless follow the Saviour in this ordinance.

Yours, &c.,

A. H. LAYERS.

The Rev. John Landels, of Kirkcaldy—eldest son of Dr. Landels—has been accepted by the Mission Committee as a missionary for Italy, where his brother William is already at work. Mr. Landels proposes to leave for Italy next May.

**DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.**

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The question of whether the Speaker's seat had been vacated by his Government Printing Contracts was occupying the House of Commons last week. It was argued that because he had no written contracts, therefore they did not come within the meaning of the law. The Committee reported on Friday holding Mr. Anglin blameless without pronouncing on the violation of the law. The opposition did not press the question.

The Supplementary Estimates were brought down on Wednesday as follows:—Charges of management of public debt \$3,100; Civil Government, \$70,833; Penitentiaries, \$31,672; Legislation, \$3,835; Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, \$25,500; Militia, North-West Mounted Police, for expenses connected with concentration of mounted police near border on account of the disturbed condition of Indian relations on the United States side of the line, \$33,750; Public Works and Building chargeable to capital, \$1,167,000; chargeable to income, \$54,400; miscellaneous, \$23,859; collection of revenue, \$21,000; unprovided items of 1876, \$154,557.27. The total amount of the supplementary estimates was \$1,519,895.99.

It has been reported by the Opposition that Mr. Blake had disagreed with the rest of the Government, and would probably resign. The Government deny that there is any truth in the report.

On Thursday the Northern Railway Bill, which requires restitution to Government of \$27,000 improperly applied was under debate, and after long discussion was passed.

The Coal Committee's Report is not satisfactory to the Lower Province members. It recommends no particular policy; is in favor of no bounty on coal exported to the United States; and only recommends a bounty of seventy-five cents on coal shipped West from Kingston.

Parliament was prorogued on Saturday with the usual ceremonies. The closing speech was brief. The following are the principal paragraphs:

"Among the numerous measures you have passed are several of considerable importance.

The improved provisions in the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, will, I trust, tend to the establishment of such companies under the operation of sound general rules, rather than by special and exceptional legislation.

The law as to insurance companies will add to the existing securities of Canadian insurers.

The alteration of the duties on petroleum will confer a great boon on the masses of the population.

The law providing for the extradition of fugitive Criminals will enable Canada to discharge efficiently her part of the engagements of the Empire in this important particular.

The Commissioners to be named under the Treaty of Washington have been at length appointed, the commission will shortly be organized at Halifax. I have taken steps to ensure a full presentation of the case of Canada. I trust the negotiations may realize all our expectations."

Trade is still greatly depressed in Montreal, especially in all branches of housebuilding.

A despatch from Quebec on Saturday said, on Friday night a riot occurred at the City Hall, during which a mob of 3000 persons broke the windows of that building and the Recorder's Court. The Mayor endeavored to address the crowd, but was met with hisses. After this the rioters gradually dispersed.

It is said that water cannot be let into the Lachine Canal before the 9th inst.

The Oka Indians are in great trouble; there are warrants out for 11 of them, on the ground that they molested the seminary priests.

On Tuesday about two hundred French Canadian immigrants arrived at Bonaventure Depot from the United States, en route for Manitoba.

The death of the father of Sir John Rose is announced.

The first meeting of the Montreal fox-hunters was held on Tuesday last week.

A most disastrous fire occurred at Montreal on Sunday morning in a building on St. Urban Street, about the centre of the city, occupied by the Oil Cabinet Novelty Works Company. The flames were first confined to the upper story of the building. The firemen placed a ladder against the side of the building, and two of them mounted to reach the flames. A sudden gust of wind carried the flame right into their faces, and the ladder becoming displaced, they were thrown to the ground, terribly burned. The chief had sent the men into an alley running along the side of the building, in order that they might better reach the fire, and while working there the upper part of the wall suddenly fell out, and buried Reddy, Nolan, and Holthy, members of the brigade. About thirty people at once rushed in to extricate the unfortunate men, and while endeavoring to do so the other portion of the wall fell out and buried fully thirty persons.

The list of those killed is as follows: Thos. Higgins, R. Schules, M. Barry, Wm. Perry, members of the fire brigade; Geo. Lynch, J. Beauchamp, A. Landers, John Hamell, Joseph Parker, and P. Camelle, civilians; in all ten persons. The list of

wounded is as follows: Chief Patton, scalp wounds; J. Nolan, leg broken, and badly bruised; Jno. Livingstone, leg crushed, since amputated; B. Harrison, back broken; A. Ferguson, leg broken and head bruised; J. Bishop and E. Story, legs broken. These men were all members of the brigade. Several others were badly bruised.

Of course such a calamity has cast a deep gloom over the city. Steps are being taken to render assistance to the bereaved and suffering families.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The City Council of St. John had some trouble last week respecting who had the power of nominating the Chairmen of Standing Committees. The Mayor contended that it was his right, which was denied by the majority of the Aldermen. After a sitting of five hours they adjourned without coming to a decision.

UNITED STATES.—There was great rejoicing at New Orleans on the withdrawal of the United States troops last week.

On Tuesday one hundred guns were fired. The Nicholl's Government is in possession of the State House in that city.

The President will convene Congress on June 4th.

The declaration of war was received by the Russian fleet in New York harbour with great enthusiasm.

The N. Y. Graphic says there have been made in the U. States 30,000 blankets for the Russian Government, and negotiations are in progress for 25,000 more.

Frank Leslie has been sued by order of late Secretary Bristow for \$502,000 duties on imported paper passed through the custom house at undervaluation. Leslie says the amount is only \$500.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has instituted a suit against his brother William for a million of dollars.

The steamer "John Bromwell," which sailed from New York on Saturday week, left about 40 persons behind, who desired to take passage, as she carried a million dollars worth of guns for Turkey. Those persons, it is believed, were to capture her at sea.

The railroad bridge at Cosbob, Conn., was burned on the 25th ult., breaking up the communication with New York.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Friday last, Lord Stratheden asked how far the Government concurred in the statement of the Russian circular that the Czar represented the views and interests of Europe.

Earl Derby replied that England is in no way bound by the expression of opinion in the circular.

A private telegram received at Newcastle-on-Tyne says nine days notice will be given before the Black Sea ports are blockaded. The trade of the Tyne is being affected for the worse by affairs in the East."

The Deutsche Zeitung has the report that England is negotiating with the Porte for the cession of the Suez Canal.

The London press unanimously condemns the Russian manifesto. The News says the best hope of the Turkish Christians is the poor one of transference from Turkish to Russian despotism.

The Prince of Wales embarked on Saturday at Villa Franca, on the iron clad Sultan. At a banquet the Prince proposed the health of the French and American navies.

The cattle plague has appeared in Middlesex; one hundred and fourteen head were slaughtered on Monday last.

The English Government has ordered the speedy completion of all men-of-war on the Clyde. Those include the Nelson and Northampton, iron-clads, to be armed with four 18 tons, eight 12 tons, and six torpedo guns, and also 16 corvettes.

England is ready to send 50,000 men at a moment's notice to Egypt; 25,000 from England and 25,000 from India. The commissariat and medical staffs are ready to leave.

Mr. Gladstone has given notice that he will introduce to the House of Commons resolutions declaring that England has just cause of complaint at the conduct of the Porte, and that the Porte has no claim to the support of the British Crown.

GERMANY.—On Tuesday last in the Parliament at Berlin, Gen. Von Moltke urged the increased grant for 105 contingents. France had uncommonly large masses of troops at present between Paris and the German frontier, and was ahead of Germany, in that everything done for the army received the undivided approval of the people. He said "our policy is necessarily pacific without on that account removing our freedom of action."

It is generally assumed at Berlin that Von Moltke intended to tell the French that Germany is watching their movements; that she cannot conceive their immense military efforts to aim at anything else save revenge at the first fitting opportunity.

ITALY.—There is a report that Italy intends to occupy Albania, as soon as Austria enters Bosnia.

SPAIN.—King Alfonso opened the Cortes on Wednesday last. His speech declares the relations of Spain with the Foreign Powers more cordial than ever. Spain will send an iron-clad squadron to the Levant.

FRANCE.—The bourse at Paris was more excited by Moltke's speech than by the war.

The Paris journals, with few excep-

tions, think its tone not hostile to France.

GREECE.—The Greek inhabitants of Iskahydra have refused to obey the call for extraordinary reserve.

TURKEY.—The following is the Sultan's proclamation to the Turkish army:—"Russia has declared war. We are forced to take up arms. We have always wished for peace, listening to the advice of the Powers in this respect. But Russia wants to destroy our independence, and so if Russia attacks us, God, who protects right and justice, will grant us victory. Our soldiers will defend with their blood the country gained by their ancestors, and with the help of God will defend the Osmanli nation—will protect the wives and children of the soldiers. Should it be necessary, the Sultan will go to the army and raise the standard at Kalafat, and the Sultan is ready to sacrifice his life for the honor and independence of the country."

The Sultan was to inspect the army of the Danube on Saturday.

Mr. Layard is stated to have informed the Porte that England had guaranteed the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire only under the conditions laid down by the treaties, stipulating for the exercise of control of the powers. The Porte having contested this right it has forfeited the benefits guaranteed by those treaties, and England could not interfere with powers in its behalf.

Safvet Pasha has addressed the following despatch to the Turkish ambassador at London:—"The first engagement has just been fought at Tchurukson near Batoum. After some fighting the enemy was defeated and put to rout with loss of 800."

Hassan Pasha telegraphs from Batoum, "The second day's fighting resulted in favor of the Turks, who inflicted considerable loss on the Russians, the latter being unable to advance."

The Ottoman fleet is bombarding the Russian fortified harbor of Potia, 40 miles North of Batoum.

The Porte has issued another manifesto, which declares that the Bosnian, Bulgarian and Herzegovinian insurrections, and Servian and Montenegrin declarations of war were instigated by Russia. The manifesto concludes with the declaration that Turkey is ready to fight to the death for independence.

The Turkish preparations for the defence of the Danube by gunboats and iron clads are most formidable.

A despatch from Ragusa states that the Prince of Montenegro has sent a note to the Powers, accusing the Turks of having broken off negotiations because Montenegro required that refugees from Herzegovina should be restored to their homes, and Christian prisoners liberated. The Prince declares that alone, without allies, but relying on the abnegation of his subjects, he will defend his territory; if defeated he trusts in Christian Europe to save the women and children."

The Grand Vizier has notified Serbia that a Turkish detachment will occupy Gladova, on account of the approach of Russians. Serbia replied that she will resist by force of arms any attempt at the occupation of Gladova.

Russian subjects have been ordered to leave Turkey.

Turkish budget shows a deficit of £12,000,000.

It is rumored the Khedive will send the Sultan 10,000 men.

The Turkish fleet has been ordered to blockade the Russian ports. Hobart Pasha sails shortly for Crete.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Constantinople on Wednesday, several Christian members protested against Russia's assertion that she declared war for the protection of Christians in Turkey. They did not desire her protection.

There is a deficit in the Turkish treasury of four and a half million pounds.

Russians advanced their siege train and attacked the Turks before Kars. The battle commenced at daybreak on Sunday.

Over one thousand Turkish women and children took rail from Rostchuk on Friday and Saturday for Varna.

Russia blockades the Danube after May 7th from Orsova. This seems rather a serious matter. The European Danube Commission sitting at Galatz is a sign that Europe regards the Danube as an international river.

British ironclads have sailed from Malta for Corfu.

RUSSIA.—War is declared by Russia. Prince Gortschakoff has issued the following circular to the governments of the Great Powers:—

"My exalted master has resolved to undertake that which he had invited the great Powers to do in common with him. His Majesty has ordered his armies to cross the frontier of Turkey. You will bring this resolution to the cognizance of the Government to which you are accredited. In fulfilling the duty which is imposed upon him by the interests of Russia, whose peaceable development is imperilled by constant trouble in the East, his Majesty is convinced that he at the same time responds to the views of Europe."

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has issued an order to the troops saying, "We do not march to make conquests but to defend our brethren oppressed for Christ's sake." He says all peaceable