

him truly and really, he not only receives them kindly, but keeps and preserves them, and will not cast them out. The words are very strongly and emphatically expressed in the original, "I will not, never, never, cast out without, or cast out of doors." "Christ," the same writer says, "will never cast them out of his affections, nor out of his arms, nor out of from his Church, which is his body, and of which they are members, nor out of a state of justification and salvation, and therefore they shall never perish, but have everlasting life." You see now, brethren, how secure the people of God are. But some one says, "What if they should fall away? They cannot for they are in Christ's hands. What if they should sin grievously against Christ, will he not cast them out then? No. He will in no wise cast them out of doors. Christ, before he undertook for them, saw all their sins, from the cradle to the grave. If Christians sin against their Lord they may expect chastisement, as in Psalm lxxxix. 30, "If his children forsake my law and walk not in my judgments, if they break my statutes and keep not my commandments, Then will I visit their transgressions with the rod and their iniquity with stripes. Nevertheless my loving kindness will I not utterly take from him, nor suffer my faithfulness to fail; my covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips." We will view, now, the text in its practical bearing. And first, notice its bearing on the unconverted. Unconverted friends, you dislike the truth of God; and you know it. Sacred voices have preached the truth of God to you a thousand times, but you have hardened your hearts and necks against it; and you are more indisposed to day to receive the truth than ever before. This is your sin—the crowning feature of your guilt before God. Your advantages have been numerous, friends and relations have exhorted you, prayed for you, and, perhaps, wept over you. Still you are indifferent. The state of your soul is deplorable, beyond human description, but it has never cost you a single tear. Now, considered in yourself, are you not a lost soul? The means which have been used to bring you to Christ are the only means to that end, still you have not come. Now, if there is the shadow of the shade of hope for you, it is not in yourself, but in God, "who raiseth the dead."

Secondly, The text manifests very clearly both the patience and mercy of God towards sinners. It is clear, brethren, that all men, in their natural condition are opposed to God. And this opposition is not to be viewed as an infirmity of our nature, which we cannot help, but the combined action of our hearts and wills. We will not come to Christ; we will not believe in Him; we do not want to; but we will still rebel against the King. How great, then, is the mercy of God, when he comes in over our rebellion and saves our souls. And how great is his patience, in that he has borne with us so long.

Thirdly, The text is full of encouragement to all faithful labourers. Brethren, we cannot labour in vain, "The people shall come to Christ." Why go mourning all the day because of little, or no success? Jesus, and the Spirit of God, say, "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me."

Lastly, Let all who give of their means to the cause of Christ be encouraged to do more in the assurance that the truth shall prevail, and that every gift shall bear its fruit in the Paradise of God.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BEDQUE, P. E. I., June 19, 1877.—*Dear Bro. Selden.*—Since February last a very precious revival, born of the Holy Spirit, begun and continued in prayer, has been in progress in Tryon. Brethren J. Murray and A. McDonald rendered us very timely aid during portions of two weeks each. The church has, we trust, been permanently very much blessed. A large number of souls have been seriously awakened, and more or less deeply convicted, many, we doubt not, truly converted. Baptisms have occurred during the last three months almost every Sabbath I have spent in the place. On my last visit it was my unspeakably happy privilege to welcome into the church converts ranging from fifteen years of age to seventy-four and seventy-eight—the latter being a brother of Rev. Bro. Gouldrup, now residing in New Brunswick, and grandfather of Bro. Jacob Schurman, now pursuing his studies in London. The service and the scene were truly affecting.

Up to the present time, forty-three have been added to the church, forty-one of the number by baptism; and at least a few more are still expected. To Jesus be all the praise and glory. To a Christian pastor, and I may add, to the praying and working portion of a church, reaping the harvest cannot be otherwise than most delightful, and there would be more reaping, if there were more faithful sowing. Meanwhile, and in the

midst of our revival work we were violently assailed in the person of the well-known enemy of the Baptists and champion of Infant Baptism, Rev. I. Murray, D. D. His services were secured by our Presbyterian brethren in Tryon, the Wesleyan Chapel close beside our meeting was opened for his use, and there the principal part of his now notorious Lectures on Baptism, alias the Baptists, were delivered. The Lord put and kept it in our hearts not to allow the cannonade to divert us from our then special work. In due time, however, Dr. Murray was invited to meet Bro. D. McDonald of Charlottetown at Tryon for a *Mutual discussion of the Act and Subjects of Christian Baptism.* Dr. M. responded, and seven evenings were thus recently spent;—a somewhat detailed account of which I wish I had time to forward you. Suffice it to say that on this Island, as in the United States, Baptists have now to contend with the phantom of the "New Dale Process" or Theory as it has been well termed; and that Bro. McDonald, both on the platform in Charlottetown and in our church in Tryon, succeeded admirably in giving a masterly exposure of the unscholarly quibbles and absurd sophistries put forth by his opponent, the Prince Edward disciple and champion of Mr. Dale.

As in Charlottetown, so in Tryon, the discussion was characterized by great attention and good order. Some of the *happy results* of the convincing presentation of our distinctive views by Bro. McDonald we have been reaping, and expect in the future to reap, in valuable accessions to our churches. For this, as for every other blessing attending fidelity to the truth as it is in Jesus, to God be all the praise. A. C.

SYDNEY AND COW BAY, C. B.—On Sunday, June 17th, at Sydney, I baptized one on profession of faith in Christ; and on the 24th one was added to the church at Cow Bay in the same way.
W. B. Boggs.

June 27th, 1877.

THE METHODISTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The total number of Ministers, places of worship, church members, etc., connected with the Nova Scotia Methodist Conference is as follows:—Ministers and preachers, 100; local preachers 44; class leaders, 351; full members, 8,877; on trial, 849; whole membership, 9,726; preaching places, 410; attendants, 39,800; number of churches, 173; parsonages, 48; schoolhouses, 4; value of connexional property, \$529,754. The next Conference is to meet next June at Amherst, and the New Brunswick Conference at Sackville.

Miscellaneous.

The celebration of the Lady Godiva pageant took place on the 4th of June, notwithstanding the local opposition raised against it. The procession started between twelve and one o'clock, and headed by two elephants and three camels, paraded all the principal streets of the city. "Lady Godiva," mounted on a splendid white charger, was represented by a lady engaged from Messrs Sangers' circus, and was guarded by a mounted escort of the Fire Brigade. The different characters of Royalty—Henry VIII, Henry IV, Queen Elizabeth, Henry VI, and Queen Margaret were all well represented. The line of route took nearly five hours to complete. The city was thronged with excursionists from all parts. The last procession took place seven years ago.

The euphonious name of the first native who, after a successful matriculation examination, has entered an Indian University, is Miss Chandramukhi Bose. The Calcutta paper says there is a great stir in the Bengal Zenanas. Miss Bose is pretty, with an olive complexion, dark hair and eyes, is young, has ripe full lips and pearly teeth, and her pet study is the binomial theorem with an occasional *soupcou* of the differential calculus.—*Truth.*

AMERICAN BEEF IN ENGLAND.—Says the New York Graphic:—So far we have enjoyed our boasts of our increasing beef trade with England. But no rose is without a thorn. A dismal wail is commencing to be heard at home. Our own prime joints and roasts are giving out, and even now are difficult to procure. Only the best cattle are shipped to England. None go under 1,400 pounds weight. Forty-five thousand of such cattle have already crossed the Atlantic. John Bull is literally taking the fat of our land and leaving us only the lean, and "the trade is only in its infancy."

Her Majesty's Easter charities, known as the Royal Maundy, were distributed on Thursday to fifty-eight aged men and as many women, the number of the recipients corresponding with the age of the Queen.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The body of Mr. John Gilmour, who disappeared last February, was found floating in the river on Thursday in front of Montreal. An inquest was held on Wednesday and a verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

The Caxton Exhibition in Montreal is a great success. The ship laborers in Montreal organized a strike on the 17th inst., and at latest accounts were still uncompromising. Armed police on the wharves are found necessary for the preservation of peace. Some acts of violence have taken place.

On Monday the trial of the Oka Indians opened before Judge Johnson. Judge Coursol has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate the Oka church fire. His duties commenced on Tuesday.

A great political gathering took place at Kingston, on Wednesday last. It is said ten thousand people were present and listened to a speech of two hours from Hon. Mr. McKenzie.

The *Canada Gazette* contains the following appointments:—W. Hill and R. S. L. McLean to be surveyors of shipping at Cape Breton.

Dominion Day was celebrated at Ottawa on Monday. About twenty thousand people visited the city.

The Parliament buildings were illuminated with calcium lights, and made a magnificent spectacle.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Normal School Building, Frederickton, now that the scaffolding has been removed, presents a fine appearance.

Rev. John Todd, Reformed Episcopal Minister, recently of Sussex, has applied for admission to the Methodist Conference now in session in Fredericton, so we are informed.

The election in Gloucester on Monday came off. Mr. Anglin is elected.

The people in tents had a pretty hard time of it on Sunday night; active steps are being taken to improve their condition.

UNITED STATES.—A great storm in the Western states on Monday of last week caused fearful destruction and the loss of many lives and great injury to the crops.

On Wednesday last four men were swept over a dam in the Susquehanna River, to day, while fishing, and three were drowned.

At Fall River, Mass. on Tuesday last a boiler on tug-boat blew up, instantly killing the engineer and deck hands.

Reports from various sections of the country mention much damage done by lightning on Sunday. Several persons were more or less injured; considerable property was burned.

Three men named Flag, Bellinger, and Pierce were boating on the Niagara River, above the falls on Sunday evening, when the boat got into the rapids and Bellinger and Pierce jumped out and attempted to swim to the shore, but were carried over the falls. Flag remained in the boat and was rescued.

A party of men entered the jail at Mount Vernon on Sunday night and took four men, charged with robbery, and hung them, while the party were attacking a house of a desperado, the latter killed one of them and escaped.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons on Friday last Mr. Trevelyan moved that in the opinion of the House it is desirable to adopt a uniform franchise for borough and county constituencies, and so redistribute political power as to obtain more complete representation of opinion of the electoral body. Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Goschen opposed, and the Marquis of Hartington strongly supported the motion. The House divided, and the motion was rejected, 276 to 220.

At a meeting held at Glasgow on Thursday last £2000 were subscribed for the relief of St. John, and it was ordered that £2000 be forwarded by telegraph to the Mayor of St. John.

Active efforts were being made in London to collect for sufferers in St. John, N. B. \$7,500 had been collected on Monday, and the Lord Mayor consented to receive subscriptions, and make a public appeal on their behalf.

It is said that Lord Beaconsfield's health is failing under difficulties between members of his cabinet. They now cannot agree upon the sum to be asked for in the vote of credit; three of them opposing it altogether.

It was announced in the British House of Commons on Monday of last week that Russia having declared her intention of respecting the neutrality of the Suez Canal, the Government would take no further steps for the protection of its rights.

A fire on Wednesday night, caused by friction of machinery in the spinning mill of John Robertson & Co., Glasgow, though confined to the spinning department, entailed loss of four hundred thousand dollars; partially insured.—Five hundred hands were thrown out of employment.

Clark & Co's thread works, Paisley, Scotland, were burned on Wednesday. The work people were saved with great difficulty. Loss \$85,000.

The Direct Cable Company on Tuesday last voted to wind up and reorganize by uniting with the Anglo-American Cable Company.

The boiler of Ravensdale iron works

at Turnstall exploded on Tuesday last; eight persons were killed and thirty wounded.

The *Globe* hears that Russia has given Mr. Whitehead, torpedo inventor, an order for 100 fish torpedoes, to be despatched to the Black Sea and Danube. The Russian Government is resolved, if possible, to destroy or drive away all Turkish monitors on or near the mouths of the Danube, and then assume the offensive with iron-clads they have at Nikolaoff, and some torpedo vessels now constructing at St. Petersburg.

British revenue receipts for the last three months have increased over \$250,000, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* telegraphs on Monday:—"It is understood that the wise counsels of the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Carnarvon, Mr. Cross and others have at last triumphed over the party of action. The Sultan has now little chance of material aid from England."

The effect in England of the Russian success has been to renew the discussion about British interests.

The anti-Russian newspapers have an excited call for instant preparation to protect the interests and honor of the country.

The papers of quite different classes are beginning to exhibit uneasiness. The *Economist* calls attention to the probability, if the Dardanelles is to be kept closed against the Russians by force, England must do it alone, as the other powers are not sufficiently interested to justify the anticipation of their cooperation.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies was formally dissolved on Monday, the 25th ult. The elections will be held after an interval of three months.

M. Thiers has been asked to stand for seventeen districts hitherto represented by Bonapartists or Monarchists.

Legal proceedings have been commenced against the editor of the *Republique Francais* for reproducing Rome telegrams, published by a London paper, asserting that Cardinal Guibort, Archbishop of Paris, had a political mission to the Vatican.

An official decree is published commuting or remitting the sentences of 48 additional Communist convicts.

The College of Romish Cardinals have ordered the Romish clergy in France to actively support MacMahon's candidates in the coming election.

MacMahon's review on Sunday concludes as follows: "I am sure you will aid me to maintain respect for Government and law on fulfilment of the mission entrusted to me, which I will disarm and end."

TURKEY.—Up to Monday 25th ult., 28,000 Russians had crossed the Danube at Iorail.

A Rutschuk despatch on Wednesday at midnight said the Russians are crossing the Danube near Sistova, not far from Zandra, assisted by, islands lying between the banks. Terrible fighting is now going on, the Turks doing their utmost to resist the enemy. Another crossing is confidently expected at Telmunda, opposite Nicopolis. The bombardment of Rutschuk continues. All the troops of Gen. Zimmerman have crossed the Danube at Galatz. The Grand Duke Nicholas is at the head of the 80th. The army corps crossed the Danube near Simitza at daybreak, driving the Turks from their position. Boats filled with troops continued to cross the river all day.

A despatch from Galatz says bloody fighting is going on at Pyros on the Danube. Russian troops are crossing *en masse*, and engaging the Turks, who are making desperate resistance. The slaughter on both sides is terrible.

A St. Petersburg official telegram of June 23, says the Russians attacked Zichichiardi on the Black Sea, north of Batoum. The Turks aided by a monitor and an armed population, offered obstinate resistance from retreatments and high ground, fighting through the day. Towards evening the Russians captured a portion of the enemy's positions. They lost a Lieut. Colonel, 16 officers wounded, 4,000 men killed and wounded.

A special dated Sistova, Wednesday, says the Turks were driven back from their landing place at the point of the bayonet. About 9 o'clock the Turkish infantry, some 3,000 in number, made an attack on the troops which had landed, but were repulsed by the musketry of the brigade, which soon occupied the heights.

The Russian army now practically controls the Danube, and the strategy of Russian Generals secured the command of the river almost without striking a blow. The Russian head quarters' staff are gone forward to Banjossi, where they will be temporarily established. The work of reducing Widdin is entrusted to Prince Charles and Rumanian soldiers.

A despatch from Erzeroum states that the Russian bombardment of Kars is slackening.

One thousand Russians are captured at Bayazud.

An official statement in Constantinople says a certain number of Russians also crossed the Danube in the direction of Karagedeh, below Halsoneh, with a proportionate amount of artillery and cavalry in a number of boats, towed over by steam launches. The distance traversed in boats seems to have been over three miles.

The Consuls at Rutschuk are drawing

up a protest against the Russians bombarding their residences as being against all principles of international law.

The Governor of Erzeroum telegraphs that the Russian army, consisting of 5000 horse, 16 battalions of infantry, and 33 guns, attacked our camp at Zemin, with the object of occupying Sogholum. The enemy opened fire from 19 guns in front of entrenchments of our right wing, in the afternoon. The Russian infantry and cavalry attacked the left wing, commanded by Cherokeh Pasha. The engagement lasted until evening, and resulted in the repulse of the Russians, who, however, recommenced the fight at night, to no purpose. The Russians were routed, and returned to their fortified camp. The Turks lost 400 killed and wounded. The Russians lost 2,000.

Mehemet Ali confirms the report of occupation of the heights of Tchileke by the Montenegrins.

The Turks have advanced on the river Mortatscha, and burned 1540 houses on the upper and lower Mortatscha, but spared churches and monasteries. They encountered 5000 Montenegrins, and after six hours' fighting defeated them with a loss of 1500. The Turks lost 89 killed and 79 wounded.

At the Council of Ministers on Tuesday, Redif Pasha proposed to raise 200,000 more men in two months, provided the Porte furnished the money.

The Russian cruisers are operating in the Black Sea at points so near the Bosphorus as to argue utter contempt for the Turkish fleet. Their latest exploit was sinking three merchant vessels in the harbor of Heraclea, in Asia Minor. This was accomplished by one of the Russian cruisers pushing boldly into the harbor and sending out launches with torpedoes, by means of which the vessels were sunk. This created excitement in Constantinople.

The Sultan is reported violently opposed to all peace propositions, while Russia is busy proposing terms to Austria, in relation to the Servians, under which she may cross the Danube under the guns of Gladova.

Evidences of still closer relationship between Germany and Russia make it look anything but cheerful for Turkey.

The Russians attempted to cross the River at Nekopolis, on Thursday, in 50 lighters. Ten lighters were sunk by shells, and attempt failed. Slaughter was frightful.

Just below Simitza the Russians crossed on a large number of rafts and small boats until their position was secured on the south bank.

The Russian Commissariat has telegraphed to hurry up supplies for the army, as the country on the other side of the river is entirely destitute, and there are fears of famine.

Telegrams assert that the Russian losses crossing the Danube were enormous.

The *Observer* on Monday had the following special despatch, dated Constantinople, Saturday evening:—Terrible battle is progressing near Sistova. Reinforcements are being hastily forwarded from Rutschuk, Shumla, and Nikopolis. Turks are still holding their ground, and their artillery is inflicting great loss upon Russians. 24 hours later date, says that Abdul Keriam, replying to telegram sent to him to-day (Sunday), by counsel of Ministers, reports that up to present 60,000 Russians have crossed the Danube. Battle is imminent at Bjela, which is expected to last several days.

Another despatch from Constantinople states that Minister Layard has complained of outrages of Zeibeks encamped near Pera. French Ambassy say their wives and daughters are being insulted; and they intend to defend themselves by force of arms against further attacks, and have summoned other armed Frenchmen to their assistance.

The Porte has published the following official despatch: Russians defying the rights of humanity and without any military necessity, have completely destroyed the flourishing town of Rutschuk, which is now nothing but a heap of ruins. They spared neither morgues, churches, hospitals nor public buildings.

Turkish powers assert a great battle was fought twenty miles south of Sistova on Friday and Saturday, which resulted in total defeat of Russians. The Turkish gunboats completely destroyed Russian bridge between Simitza and Sistova.

RUSSIA.—Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs to St. Petersburg on Monday that the difficult and complicated task of crossing the Danube is achieved. Sistova and surrounding heights are in our hands. General Dragomiroff's division, with mountain artillery, was the first to cross, Volhyma regiment leading the van. There are now, evening of 27th, on the other side eight army corps and fourth rifle brigade. The 35th division is now crossing.

Private despatches announce that Russian headquarters have been transferred to Simitza. Flags are flying all over St. Petersburg and solemn services of thanksgiving have been celebrated in the Cathedral.

An important announcement, through an official despatch from the Grand Duke Nicholas, says the Russians practically command the Danube, having on the 27th effected a passage in force at Simitza, holding Sistova and all surrounding heights. The headquarters of the Russians have been transferred to Simitza, the Czar issuing a proclamation to the Bulgarians announcing that his mission is to secure to them sacred rights