

own eyes)—that there is in Nova Scotia no law against a man's marrying his deceased wife's sister. During the session of the first Parliament held in Nova Scotia, as I am informed, and I think I have read the Act, they adopted the Statute of 32nd Hen. VIII., and in the very words of that enactment, as the law of Nova Scotia. That Statute does not prohibit a man from marrying a deceased wife's sister. I have seen it again and again, and through the kindness of the gentleman in charge, perused it carefully in the Provincial Library, Halifax, not long ago. It adopts, without limitation, addition, or subtraction, "God's Law" as laid down in Leviticus xviii. and xx.

But, "let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter." There is such a thing as "Canon Law," pretty closely related by "affinity," or "blood," to the Church of Rome, and this Canon Law makes large additions, in true papal style, to "God's Law," and the English Church, and the English lawyers, and the English people generally, explain the "Law of God," and consequently the English Statute, in accordance with this Canon Law. And I am informed by an eminent Halifax lawyer, that in his opinion, should the question ever come up before the Courts, all the Episcopalians lawyers and judges to a man, would decide the matter according to the list arrayed in the Church Prayer Book, and that the lawyers and judges of the other denominations would range on the other side. So it is believed. On this I shall make no comment. None is needed.

Rd.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW GERMANY.—Dear Brother,—Doubtless, your readers will be glad to hear of the Lord's work in New Germany. Having been destitute of stated ministerial labor for some years, as may easily be imagined, the Church has been fearfully cold and scattered; but on my coming to this place some weeks ago, special services were commenced, which have been carried on with the Divine blessing. Old grievances have been settled; backsliders, have "come home," and sinners have found peace through believing on the Lord Jesus.

Just when the fields were whitening for the harvest, and the cry for an ordained minister, "come over and help us" was about to be raised, Bro. J. Williams of Mahone Bay came to this place in the interests of Acadia College; and faithfully and whole-heartedly joining us, the labors of our esteemed brother have been greatly blessed. Bro. W. is a preacher of the Apostolic order—"determining to know nothing among men, save Jesus Christ and him crucified," yet, "declaring the whole counsel of God," he proclaims the truth "in demonstration of the Spirit and of power."

On Lord's day morning, March 17, it was our high privilege to visit the baptismal waters, and see five youthful believers "buried with Christ in baptism." After the usual services of the morning, which followed, were over, and the newly immersed converts were welcomed in to our common fraternity, the Lord's Supper was administered to seventy five baptized believers. Again in the afternoon of the same day the waters were troubled at Chesley's Corner, an out station of the Baptist Church of New Germany, where Christian baptism (properly called) had not been witnessed for a long time. The members that gathered to behold the heaven-appointed ordinance administered were so great, that room for the people was found only in the open air. Three more were added to the Church, all of whom were heads of families.

"This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes." The meetings are being continued this week with increased interest. Pray for us.

Yours fraternally,
E. H. SWEET.

March 20th, 1878.

LAKE GEORGE.—Rev. A. S. Tuttle has labored here the most of the time for three weeks, and put fourteen persons through the ceremony of affusion. On one of those affusion occasions, we had a lecture on Baptism, or rather against Baptism, in which the lecturer endeavored to show that the mode of Baptism could not be proved from the

Greek word Baptizo—and that word had many different meanings—that Greek prepositions sometimes rendered into, out of, did not indicate that the candidates for Baptism went into, or came out of the water, and it was his firm conviction that the Apostolic mode of Baptism was by pouring and the Eunuch learned his duty with regard to the ordinance from Isaiah lii. 15, "So shall he sprinkle many nations!" and yet after all immersion was not absolutely wrong, otherwise God would not honour the Baptists as he does. (We cannot say that we are much obliged to Mr. Tuttle for this last compliment). But notwithstanding the great honour that heaven bestows upon these ignorant and bigoted people, he said, they have passed a resolution in one of the N. B. Associations that there is no church of Christ but the Baptist denomination. As Baptists we consider ourselves much wronged and our principles much misrepresented especially by this last assertion, and we call on Mr. Tuttle in the name of the denomination to which we belong, to give the name of the Association referred to, also the time and place when the above resolution was passed; otherwise we shall continue in our ignorance and follow our own pernicious ways.

Yours truly,

C. MOSHER.

March 21st, 1878.

SOUTHAMPTON.—During the past winter the Rev. David McKeen has been holding a series of meetings which the Lord has seen fit to bless, and some have been brought from sin to serve the true and living God. Four were baptized in one day, a sister of the Amherst Church was also admitted by letter at the same time, making quite an addition to the Church in this place. Outside of those who came forward we see a difference, and a change in the whole community. We trust the good work will still continue and God will shower blessings on our little village in future as in the past. Many are expected to follow the example of our Saviour. All believers should follow His example as well as his commands. We are told to believe and be baptized and He has by his example showed us "the way. We pray that we might be kept as near as possible in his footsteps, and at last we shall receive the reward. D.

March 20th, 1878.

AYLESFORD.—Rev. J. L. Read writes March 19th, "God is still reviving his work in this place. I baptized ten persons last Sabbath and more are enquiring for the way of life."

BILLTOWN CORNWALLIS.—Dear Bro,—The work of grace is still in progress among us, and sinners are inquiring, What must we do to be saved?

I baptized ten last Lord's day, and welcomed them to the fellowship of the church. Eighty nine have been added by baptism since the beginning of the revival. More are already received. The number will be increased on Saturday at our conference. We expect to administer the ordinance next Sabbath again.

We are witnessing manifestations of God's power and willingness to save from evening to evening in the Sanctuary, "His foundation is in the holy mountains, The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob, Glorious things are spoken of thee, O City of God."

Yours truly,
SYDNEY WELTON.

March 21st, 1878.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Nothing of special moment to these provinces has occurred during the past week in the Dominion Parliament. In the debate on the Independence of Parliament Act, some effort was made to prevent officials of the Local Governments from sitting in the House of Commons.

On Friday George Brown spoke for three hours in the Senate in defence of the financial policy of the Government and in reply to Senator Macpherson.

The ladies of Senators and M. P.'s presented Mrs. McKenzie with a magnificent gold chain and locket set, with diamonds as an expression of their appreciation of the hospitality she has shown them.

A motion was made in the House of Commons on Saturday to encourage the growth of tobacco in Canada instead of sending over one million of dollars to pay for the imported article.

The Quebec Legislature was dissolved

by Lieut. Gov. Letellier, and a new legislation is to meet on the 1st of June. Nominations to be on the 24th of April and polling on the 1st of May.

On Monday last, O'Donovan Rossa lectured the Irishmen at Ottawa, inciting them to treason. The windows of St. Lawrence Hall were broken by stones from the crowd gathered outside. After the lecture pistol shots were fired and stones thrown. A number of persons were shot and more or less injured. Seven men and a woman were shot.

Eight Roman Catholics, all suffering from bullet wounds, have applied to the Emerald Benefit Association for medical attendance. It is estimated that the damage done will amount to \$20,000, which bill the city will have to foot.

Another row occurred at Toronto on the following day, and about 150 of the rioters were severely injured.

There is a great revival in the oil trade at London. Factories and car shops, which have been closed all winter, will re-open immediately. A contract to sink fifty new oil wells at Petrolia has been given out.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Saturday was an unfortunate day at St. John. The body of an old man named Bain was found near Redhead. Cause of death unknown.—Jno. McBooth, of Portland, fell through a window, fracturing his arm and producing concussion of the brain.—Wm. Steming, a carriage-maker, shot himself while in bed.—Mrs. James Thompson by some means got on to the flats and was drowned—probably fell—her face being cut.

UNITED STATES.—Correspondence between the U. S. Government and England relative to the appointment of the late Fisheries Commission has been before the Senate. Every effort is being made to get rid of the decision.

A Richmond despatch states that a boat with Mr. McFadden, two sons, Mr. Moody and a colored man, was wrecked in the James River on the night of the 8th. All were lost.

A despatch from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says:—Steamer Magenta blew up opposite Scarborough this forenoon; 2 men killed, one unknown blown overboard, and one fatally scalded.

CUBA.—Vicenti Garcia, ex-president of the Republic of Cuba, writes from Camaguay, that from Tumos to Ana, including Eastern Department of Cuba, people are still in arms, and he urges measures to be taken to supply them with more arms and ammunition. Martinez Campos has been made Captain-General of Cuba, with General Pendaragast, an Irish officer, as Civil Governor of Cuba. They will make triumphal entry into Havana after Jovellai leaves.

The passengers on Friday last from Havana stated that from 4,000 to 7,000 insurgents are entrenched in the Eastern and Las Villas districts, and less than 1,000 surrendered to the Spaniards. The opinion in Havana was that the war would not cease for years unless the Cubans are allowed to govern themselves.

The insurgent Major-General Carlos Roleff, with Brigadier-General Maestre, three Colonels, eight Lieut. Colonels, 58 lower officers, and 40 men, with 180 guns, surrendered on the 18th inst., at Morneo, in the neighborhood of South Spiritus.

SOUTH AMERICA.—It is stated that General Meadema is shot in Honduras, for leading the late attempted revolution.

Details of the loss of the British steamship Astarte at Castilla, received via Rio Janeiro, show that she went to pieces within a short distance of land, but the surf was so heavy that no rescue could be attempted from the shore. Capt. Berin and thirty of the crew perished; only two were saved.

Dates from Rio Janeiro, 22nd February, state the yellow fever is quite severe there, fatalities amongst the shipping reaching 25 to 30 daily. Stringent quarantine regulations are being enforced. Other fevers prevail in the city, where the mortality averages 50 daily.

ENGLAND.—Notices of a reduction of wages in the Lancashire districts affect 250,000 operatives. Masters and operatives are very determined, and a strike or lockout is probable.

The iron trade of South Yorkshire is stagnant. Large numbers of men are out of work. Within two days two leading works in Rotherham stopped, owing to the scarcity of orders and about 1,000 additional are rendered idle. It is feared the colliers will strike against the reduction in wages, in which case 30,000 men will be unemployed.

The strike and lockout of the Oldham weavers have lasted a month. Neither side seems inclined to yield. The strike now includes between five and six thousand. Hundreds in other departments are kept idle, and in consequence great distress prevails.

The manufacturers of East Lancashire notified their employes that they had reduced their wages 10 per cent. Masters on the North of England iron trade who gave notice to their employes of a reduction of 10 to 17 per cent., consented to substitute a reduction of seven and a half. It is thought the men will accept this. The miners of Tamworth district have accepted a reduction of 10 per cent.

A Times correspondent says the proposed preliminary conference is regarded

as the last effort of resistance on the part of Russia.

The meeting of congress, though possibly not until April 15th, may be confidently counted upon, in consequence of energetic representations.

The Times says an order for new torpedo vessels for the navy has been distributed among the various shipbuilders, principally on the Thames. Two firms contract for 8,000 torpedo sinkers, average weight, 1,100 lbs.

The Russians are having a hundred torpedo boats built on the model of one purchased in England, but no part of the order came to this country.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs that the Government has purchased from William Armstrong four hundred ton guns at a cost of \$80,000, each. Negotiation is proceeding for a number of smaller weapons.

The British naval training ship Eurydice, with four hundred men on board, has capsized on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. She was under full sail when she was overtaken by a snow-storm, accompanied by heavy squalls. The sun shone again brilliantly shortly afterwards, but nothing was then visible except a few boxes floating down the Channel. She had on board about 320 officers and seaman, of whom 270 were young men in training, besides about 20 officers and men taken on board at Bermuda as invalids. Only five were picked up by a passing schooner after being in water over an hour, three of them have since died. It occurred about four o'clock in the afternoon. All hands were mustering on deck for prayers at the time of the disaster; but for the passing schooner nothing would have been known of the disaster as everything was obscured from sight of those on shore.

One of the saved in his statement says:—"I was more than an hour in the water being a first rate swimmer, and many comrades cried to me for help, I tried to assist 2 or 3 but at last there were four clinging to me and I was obliged to kick them off. Our ship left Bermuda three weeks ago; we passed the Lizard yesterday and expected to anchor at Spithead at about five in the afternoon." The Admiral commanding at Portsmouth sent steamers to search in the vicinity of the accident, but no further report was received.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer states that the February dividend on the Turkish guarantee loan was paid by England. The amount was £77,448. A partition of the dividend should come from the Egyptian tribute, but this has not been paid. The Khedive had promised to forward part immediately.

A despatch from Alexandria, says the Syrian insurgents are negotiating with the Khedive for the union of Syria with Egypt.

The North German "Gazette" says it is evident Russia regards war with England as inevitable, and knows that she never was better able to wage it than now.

It is reported that England has decided to resist Russian annexation in Asia Minor.

The Times says the latest phase of the difference between Russia and England seems that Russia, while admitting the right of Congress to discuss all the points of the treaty, declines to be bound by the decision of a majority of the Powers.

A Paris correspondent says the questions which France demanded should be excluded from the Congress were those touching the Holy places, as introducing needless complication, and touching Syria, because Syria might have been offered to her as compensation for the English occupation of Egypt and because she considers that the twofold question of Syria and Egypt might impair the good understanding with England.

England's firm adherence to her conditions is deemed the surest means of insuring that the Congress will result in a durable peace.

Sir Stafford Northcote stated that there were now thirteen vessels of the British fleet near Constantinople. The iron-clads passed through the Straits under a protest from the Turkish Government, but the English Government saw no reason against keeping the ships in their present position.

The Times says England must adhere to the demand that the entire treaty of San Stefano be submitted to the Congress. A far more important issue than then interests of any power is at stake. We take our stand upon the existing treaties. The one hope of statesmen for the future peace of the world must be founded upon the development of a system of public law and upon the maintenance and increase of the authority of treaties.

A despatch from Gibraltar says Boynton returned there after swimming across the straits to Tangier, being seventeen hours making the trip across. He was nearly swept out to sea by high waves and spring tides.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies passed the entire budget of revenue, there being only three dissenting votes. The irreconcilable radicals abstained from voting.

The Senatorial Committee to investigate the causes of the stagnation of trade have been turned into a Protectionist campaign committee. All the evidence tendered emanated from manufacturers and consumers interested in low prices. The committee will probably elect Poyer Quartier reporter, and the report

will certainly be very protectionist in tone.

The Senate by a vote of 148 to 113 has passed the third article provides of the "state of siege" bill. The article provides that the President can only declare a "state of siege" during the dissolution of the Chamber in the event of foreign war.

The new French tariff proposes an increase of duties on cotton, silk, and yarn tissues by 24 per cent. A duty of 50 per cent. to be imposed on products of countries which tax French manufacturers over 20 per cent.

In the Senate the State of Siege bill passed, 153 against 100.

The Constitutionalists, in spite of the rejection of one of their amendments, are supporting the Government. A despatch from Paris says six thousand persons are attacked with measles at Lyons.

The compositors in several of the large printing houses have struck work. It is attributed to the instigation of the international, and attracts much attention. Work is suspended in the publication of books stopped in consequence of the printers' strike. Newspapers continue regular issues, not being affected.

GERMANY.—The Emperor William has replied to Pope Leo, congratulating him on his accession to the Papal throne.

The German war vessels 'Elizabeth' and 'Ariadne' are now at Panama, and the 'Medusa' at Aspinwall, awaiting orders to proceed to Nicaragua and demand satisfaction for the outrage committed a year ago upon Herr Eustuck, the German Consul at Leon.

Herr Von Bergen, Minister of Germany to Central America, arrived at Panama on Sunday from Guatemala, it is supposed to confer with the fleet as to their future movements.

North and South German newspapers express great anxiety about Austria's future. Russia is buying large quantities of saltpetre and torpedoes.

The North German Gazette, advertising to certain articles in the English, Polish and American press, ridicules the rumor attributing to Germany an intention to annex Holland.

The preliminary commission which is to assemble at Berlin is only to settle the formula of invitations.

ITALY.—The new Cabinet is constituted as follows, without portfolio: Count Corti, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Cairoli, President of Council of the Interior; Bruzzo, Minister of War; Dodo, Minister of Finance; Desarettes, Minister of Public Instruction; Bascarine, Minister of Public Works; Admiral Martini, Minister of Marine; Signor Fortoris, Minister of Justice.

Reconciliation between the Pope and the Italian Government is so far advanced that His Holiness is preparing to occupy the summer residence of the Popes at Castel Gandolfo, 13 miles from Rome. This will put an end to the conventional "captivity" of the Pontiff, and be a formal, outward and visible recognition of the Italian sovereignty over the states of the Church.

Count Gabrael is expected to replace Baron Boude as French representative at the Vatican.

The Pope will only deliver an allocution avoiding all political allusions.

The Standard has a Rome despatch saying that the head of the Jesuits recently proposed to return to Rome, but the Pope received the proposal very coldly. The Jesuits are therefore opposing the Pope's general policy.

The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"It is understood that the foreign policy of the new Government will be that of strict neutrality on the Eastern question. Italy will, however, exert to the utmost her influence in the Congress to oppose Russian predominance in Europe.

TURKEY.—Grand Duke Nicholas, in order to obviate the difficulties about a military escort passing through Constantinople, proposes to go there in the Imperial yacht 'Eyrklick.' The Sultan would then return the visit aboard the yacht.

The Russians have in the Bosphorus two regularly fitted torpedo ships, carrying six torpedo boats.

It is reported that the Russians abandoned embarking at Buyakdere, because Minister Layard informed the Porte that if the Turks granted them permission to embark there the British fleet would come up the Bosphorus.

Important despatches from England were communicated to the Sultan on Saturday. A council was thereupon held which decided that Turkey should remain neutral in the event of a difference between England and Russia.

A Turkish camp has been formed at Buyakdere. General Melikoff has informed the Porte that this is unnecessary, as Russia, after the Porte's written refusal to permit the embarkation there, would not have thought of persisting in her intention.

The Russians are constructing a railway from Bourges to Jamboli. As Jamboli is connected with Adrianople by rail, the new line will enable the Russians to send troops from Odessa direct to Central and Southern Bulgaria and the Aegean sea.

Several sailing ships, tugs and lighters have passed up and down the Danube safely. The buried torpedoes are not all removed.

The sanitary commission have arrived at Erzeroum from Tiffin. They found 20,000 corpses buried two feet under the