

In Memoriam.

DEACON SAMUEL BROWN.

Our much beloved brother has, as you intimated in your last issue, finished his work on earth and gone to his heavenly rest. The event was neither unexpected by his friends nor unwelcome to himself. For about four years past he had suffered much from an insidious and incurable disease, and during that time he was seldom able to attend religious services or participate in the social intercourse of public life. He died peacefully at his residence on the morning of Tuesday, the 12th inst., at the age of 67, leaving a widow, children and grandchildren to mourn a loss that earth cannot repair. Our brother's "last words" had been spoken throughout a long life of faithful service for the Master, and there was no need of repeating them at the moment of greatest weakness and approaching dissolution. But he gave the clearest evidence that his faith and hope were unshaken as he crossed the stream. He saw the pearly gates just beyond, and realized that he was nearing the blissful home so long anticipated. The tear of affectionate remembrance falls as we bid "farewell" to a brother so highly esteemed and now so sadly missed.

Although the echoes of our departed brother's voice still ring in our ears, forbidding us to pronounce any eulogies over his grave, we cannot refrain from mentioning a few of the many excellent qualities which marked his active life. We speak of them not so much for his praise as for the imitation of those who are still in the field of labor.

Deacon Brown was baptized Feb. 11, 1844, at which time he united with the First Baptist Church, Yarmouth. He thus became a learner under the faithful preaching of Harris Harding. His intelligence, judgment and Christian character were such that he was ordained as one of the Deacons of the 1st Church in Jan. 1859. He was also Superintendent over the Sunday School for twenty years, from 1841 to 1861. These positions he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to the church. In 1871 he united with the Temple in connection with which he continued as a deacon till the close of his life.

Brother Brown's record is one that might well be envied. He was an eminently honest man in all his business relations, enjoying the fullest confidence of his acquaintances. As a Christian he was active, consistent and sound in the doctrines of the gospel. His religion was based upon principle rather than upon feeling, and therefore there was little fluctuation in his experiences or in his conduct as a worker. Whilst he had charity and affection for all classes of believers, he was a true Baptist, having strong love for his own denomination, and, especially, his own church. He kept himself carefully posted in relation to the progress of his brethren, and liberally aided them in every worthy undertaking. But his work is now done, and the "good and faithful servant" has gone to enjoy the fulfillment of the beautiful verse he so often sang among us,—

That consecrated cross I'll bear  
Till death shall set me free;  
And then go home my crown to wear,  
For there's a crown for me  
—Communicated by W. H. W.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW GLASGOW.—Dear Bro. Selden,—I am happy to state that the Lord has heard the prayers of our friends and is now building up His spiritual temple in New Glasgow. On Sabbath March 3rd, three were added to the church by letter and one by experience. Last Sunday March 10th, three were baptized in our new font, in the Vestry, two young men of much promise from Westville and a brother the head of a family from Vale Colliery. On Monday the 11th March, a young man walked thirteen miles to New Glasgow, from the country, and requested to be buried with Christ in baptism without delay. After conversing with this earnest young brother we suggested to him to take a little time to consider the step which he proposed to take. He saw the propriety of this and consented to study the New Testament and compare our articles with it, and meanwhile to ask the Lord to guide him intelligently in the right way. Others are seeking the Lord both in New Glasgow and the

Mines, whom we hope ere long to greet with a cordial welcome to the path that Jesus marked out. Several conversions have occurred in our Sabbath School, in the New Vestry. We are holding meetings every day this week and looking to the Lord for showers of blessing. The prospect is encouraging. We ask our friends still to remember us in their prayers.

We are happy to report a number of holiday presents made to our infant cause, viz., From John Cummings & Co., good Presbyterian brethren in New Glasgow a table pulpit stand worth \$2.50. From A. C. Thompson, Esq., do. a stove for pastor's study, in Vestry worth \$10. From Miss Jennie Maloney a framed motto—"God bless our School" to be hung on the wall. Also a framed motto from Mrs. Smith of New Glasgow. A nice Bible for our stand with notes references &c., from a friend unknown. Also a copy of "The Baptist Hymn Book" from S. Selden Esq. From the Baptist Church in West Onslow a full communion sett. A Bible, books and papers from Mrs. Captain Farnsworth of Bridgetown, Annapolis Co. Bundle of small Sabbath School Tracts from Bro. Shaw, Bridgetown. Package of books from Bridgetown Sabbath School. Two Bibles, four Testaments, and other books from Paradise Sabbath School. Also a package of books from the Sabbath School in Lawrenceport. One Volume "The bloom of youth," from Nellie Roach of Clarence. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to these friends at our last conference and is hereby gratefully tendered to them. We would also mention with gratitude similar favours received sometime since from the schools in Kentville, Gerrish Hall Halifax, Charlottetown, and Sussex Vale, N. B. These friends will be rewarded by the thought that they are fostering a church, which some day will be a mighty power for good in one of the most growing communities in Nova Scotia.

We expect soon to bring the finances of our Vestry to a close and to be free from debt. When the few scattered pledges are paid, we shall be able to settle all demands. The building of our Baptistery will incur liabilities which we did not foresee, but we hope the friends will enable us to meet them by prompt remittances. When we close our finances we will make a final report.  
Yours in the work,  
D. FREEMAN.  
New Glasgow, N. S. March 12 1878.

\*We are not authorized to give the name of the donor of the large Bible, but we take the liberty of saying that it was from a deacon of the Halifax North Baptist Church.—Ed. C. M.

BEAVER RIVER.—Dear Editor:—The friends of the cause of Christ will be glad to hear that the Lord is reviving his work in this place. For four weeks, special services have been held in the Baptist and Free Will Baptist Churches, the two bodies having agreed to unite in protracted effort for the purpose of seeking God's blessing in the revival of his people and the conversion of souls to Christ. The results of the meetings are seen in the return of wanderers to their Father's house and the rejoicing of souls newly born into the kingdom of God's dear Son.

On the 24th of Feb. it was my privilege to lead nine rejoicing converts in the footsteps of their Saviour, while Bro. Smith, the Free Will Baptist Minister led five in the same ordinance. Again, on the 3rd inst., I baptized three, and Bro. Smith baptized six. We are looking for many more to follow in the good way.  
Pray for us,  
Yours in Christ,  
G. B. TRUS.  
March 14th, 1878.

BILTOWN, CORNWALLIS.—Rev. Sydney Welton writes:—Dear Bro.—Yesterday morning it was my happy privilege to baptize fifteen believers, on a public profession of faith. A very large company assembled to witness the administration of the ordinance. It was solemn and impressive, and judging by the good order and marked attention of the multitude, we concluded that they comprehended something of its beauty and significance. Seventy-nine have been added by baptism since the work began, and three by letter. Four more already received. The gracious work goes on still, and we have no doubt many more will turn to the Lord. The church is greatly quickened and encouraged. Rejoice with us, and be glad. More anon.  
March 11th, 1878.

OSBORNE.—Rev. E. N. Archibald we believe it is wrote as follows a week or two ago:—"God in his great love and mercy has granted our church a blessed reviving. Last Sabbath we received five into our membership, two by baptism. Several others are in waiting. May the blessed work go forward, is our prayer."

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The House of Commons was in Committee of supply several days of the past week. Some discussion arose on the several items as they came up.

On Friday last in the House of Commons Mr. Borden called the attention of the Postmaster General to the case of Mr. Evans, formerly of Wolfville, N. S., a mail contractor in Manitoba, who, being overtaken by a snow storm, was so severely frozen as to involve amputation of both feet. He asked special consideration for this sad case. In reply the Postmaster-General admitted the distressing character of the case and promised the most favourable consideration possible.

A movement is on foot for the amalgamation of a number of Canadian insurance companies, by which one strong company will be formed.

On Thursday last a delegation of Orangemen presented the Governor-General with an address assuring him of the loyalty of the Order to the British Crown, and asking for protection for their procession on the 12th of July. They were told they must apply to the Provincial Government.

In Montreal the street cars were running on Thursday last, the earliest time on record.

At Stratford on Friday last Elsie Gibling, a girl between 15 and 16, swore an information, charging A. J. K. Rine, the Temperance lecturer, with indecent assault. Rine was arrested in the town of Mitchell, and brought to Stratford to undergo examination.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The St. John Telegraph says. We are glad to learn that the militia force in New Brunswick had not been a whit less prompt (than N. S.) in its offers of service. Lieut.-Col. Upton, commanding the 67th Carleton Light Infantry, some time ago offered Her Majesty's Government, through the Militia Department at Ottawa, the services of a complete battalion of six companies, one of which, seventy five strong, under the command of Capt. Baker, is composed entirely of French Acadians. The Deputy Adjutant General of this military district has also offered to organize a brigade for service in the East.

On Friday last a little two-year old child of Mr. Daniel Burke, mason, living in Mr. Caron's house, on Carmarthen St., St. John, fell through the railing from the third landing to the ground floor, a distance of twenty-eight feet. When the child was picked up its face bore many scratches, the blood oozing from its nose, and it appeared to be in great pain. Dr. Alward was summoned, and on examination found that one of its legs was broken, and that it was suffering severe internal injuries. At last accounts the child was thriving as well as could be expected.

Two boys were drowned on Tuesday at Middle Simonds, Carleton. One was the son of Mr. Ebbet, a J. P., and the other, so far, is unknown. The boys were coasting down the bank leading to the river, when the ice gave way and they were plunged into the water. We have not learned yet if the bodies have been recovered.

UNITED STATES.—A telegram from New York, on Friday, says: Capt. Chapman's account of the loss of the barque "Pretty Jemima" shows that she was completely disabled in a gale. The officers and men had to work at the pumps night and day to keep her afloat. The barque "Henry Norwell" rescued them just in time, under great difficulties, and that the vessel sank shortly after they were taken off. The barque was owned by Capt. Chapman and others of Amherst, N. S., 875 tons register, value \$50,000; loaded with 1,350 tons of phosphate for London. The cargo was valued at \$10,000.

Secretary Evarts, at a Cabinet meeting at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday last read a letter he had prepared in accordance with the requirement of the silver bill, which provides that the President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a Conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money, and securing a fixity of relative value between those metals.

The letter was approved by the Cabinet and will be sent to the U. S. ministers in Europe, through whom its contents will be made known to the respective European governments, it being regarded as settled that the U. S. are to have a bimetallic standard. Ministers are instructed to urge the importance of uniting with the United States in the proposed conference.

A New York despatch says:—"It is not impossible that a mere refusal to pay the fishery award may not be the end of this matter. Under the Treaty of Washington, Canadian fish and fish

oil come in free. An attempt may be made to append to the tariff an appropriation bill clause, requiring duties to be hereafter collected on these articles, without discrimination, in favour of Canada. It is held that Congress is competent to make such a regulation in spite of the treaty's provisions."

In Sherman, Wyoming Territory, since the snow storm has subsided, the bodies of a number of persons have been found who died from exposure. One ranchman lost 10,000 sheep. Many others report the loss of stock. The snow drifted in immense piles.

A brig arrived at Baltimore a few days ago as the Alexis, from Porto Cabello with a cargo of coffee and hides. She proves to be the British brig Alice, of St. John, N. B., which was loaded at Porto Cabello for Hamburg, where her cargo is insured for \$92,000. A man calling himself Kinnear has been endeavoring to sell the cargo, which has been stored at Fells' Point, and tried to obtain a cash advance of \$60,000 thereon but failed, getting only \$1,000. The brig has been seized by the British Consul.

It is thought in Baltimore that Kinnear and others on the brig Alexis murdered the captain of that vessel (Campbell), but by some it is thought that Williams may have been an assumed name for Campbell. Advice from Nova Scotia will settle this fact. The cargo is to be sent to Hamburg.

The heaviest storm ever experienced in West Virginia passed over Jefferson County on Monday night. Hailstones larger than eggs fell for an hour, unroofing houses, breaking glass and killing cattle, hogs and sheep. The heavy rain which followed washed out the growing wheat. The damage is estimated at \$75,000 to \$100,000.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir Stafford Northcote stated that if the mutiny bill and certain estimates are passed the House will rise on the 16th or 18th of April till the 6th May for the Easter recess. He will introduce the budget on the 4th April.

Sir Stafford said the Government agreed in principle to take part in the conference. The Government is now communicating with the Powers regarding the terms on which we enter the Congress. He could not enter into details, but he might say that in the Congress each power would maintain liberty of action. It was intended that the majority should bind the minority. England will maintain her views in the Congress, and will require before entering it that every article of the treaty of peace shall be placed before the Congress in such a manner that the Congress can judge whether the articles are to be accepted or not.

Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, replied to an enquiry that the Government still thought, in view of the cause diplomatic relations with Mexico, the initiative for their renewal could not come from England.

Sir Robert Peel, objected to Lord Lyons representing England in the Congress, because his opinions were opposed to those of Layard and Sir Henry Elliott.

Sir Stafford Northcote replied that the Government, and not Lord Lyons, was responsible for England's course at the Congress.

It is thought the Congress will meet about April 10th, and the real business commence on the 15th.

In the Commons on Tuesday the motion censuring Mr. Layard, British Ambassador at Constantinople, in connection with the affair of the Negropont correspondence was rejected 206 to 132.

A despatch from Plymouth says the Wivern, turret ship, built for the Southern rebels, but detained by the Government, and ever since moored in the harbor, has been brought to Devonport Dockyard to be prepared for commission.

The Times deprecates Sir Robert Peel's attack on Lord Lyon. It says arrangements for entering the Congress must be left entirely in the hands of Government.

The storerooms in course of erection at Woolwich Dockyard, covering an acre of ground, suddenly collapsed on Wednesday, while the laborers were at work. Hundreds of workmen were buried in the debris. All were quickly rescued, but many were seriously injured.

The Sultan has conferred upon Baroness Burdett Coutts the Grand Cordon of the Order of Mejidie, the only instance of its being conferred on a lady; as a recognition of her efforts in behalf of Turkish refugees.

A Paris correspondent reports that it is now certain that England has unreservedly adhered to the French proposals for an investigation into the financial affairs of Egypt and administrative reforms. Nobody will oppose England freeing Egypt from vassalage if her acts are in accord with her powers. All the powers have agreed that questions of Egypt, Syria, Tunis and the holy places can be raised at the Congress with the consent of France and within limits she prescribes.

It is said serious negotiations are proceeding between Sir Henry Elliot and Count Andrassy for an alliance between England and Austria.

The first cargo of grain from the Black Sea since the raising of the blockade has arrived at Falmouth.

A terrible colliery explosion occurred at Unity Brook pit, Kerstry, near Bolton.

The mouth of the pit was blocked. At last accounts they had found sixteen corpses. About forty men were working in the pit at the time of the explosion, and it is certain that all perished.

FRANCE.—The Senate passed the first two clauses of the bill concerning the state of siege by votes of 402 to 100 and 104 to 103, respectively. This institutes a signal triumph for the Government. It provides that a state of siege can only be declared with the assent of Chambers.

Thirty-six excursionists attending a fair at Brest, France, were drowned on Thursday by the capsizing of a barge.

The Ordre, organ of M. Rouher, declares the Bonapartists must hoist their own flag and trust to universal suffrage. This is regarded as a formal dissolution of the Alliance of Bonapartists and Conservatives.

Paul de Cassagnac, writing to Pays, on the occasion of the Prince Imperial's birthday, expresses his belief in the speedy restoration of the Empire. The Prince neither intrigues nor observes a purely contemptible attitude, but admits, like his father, the doctrine of providential intervention.

TURKEY.—Minister Layard has sent a formal note to the Porte directing its attention to the great loss of life imminent among 250,000 starving refugees in and around Shumla. The Porte declares itself powerless to help them.

The Russians have occupied Fekerekeni, half an hour's march from Buykudere, on the Bosphorus. They also occupy the majority of the villages around Constantinople, and continue advancing towards the city.

A special from Gallipoli says two thousand Russian lances and ten batteries of artillery are at Sharkoi.

A special from Constantinople reports that the Kurds in the Province of Diarbekir revolted.

Typhus fever rages at Adrianople and Philippopolis. There is much sickness at Erzerum and Constantinople.

The Turks have strengthened the garrisons in Herzegovina and are working day and night in the entrenchments in the neighborhood of Krupa, Gabella and Mostari.

The Times says on Monday the Russians not only occupied several villages round Constantinople, but took possession of the point the edge of the most northerly plateau, running towards the entrance of the Bosphorus; small forts which command the entrance lie directly at the foot of the position thus occupied, and as these works are open on the land side, the Russians have power to march in at any moment and close the entrance to the Black Sea. Such movement does not seem calculated to dispel apprehension maintained that though there may be no secret treaty yet a tacit understanding has been established with Turkey which may involve arrangements most material to the decision of other powers.

A special from Constantinople states that the Sultan has summoned Prince Hassan of Egypt to Constantinople. It is said the Prince is implicated in the conspiracy of Suliman Pasha. Chief Pasha is going to Constantinople to intercede for him.

At the request of Layard, the Sultan has approved of the charter for the Protestants of Turkey, similar to that possessed by the Greek Armenian Church.

GREECE.—The commander-in-chief of the Greek army has notified the Minister of War that the Turks have committed unparalleled cruelties on the Christians in Epirus. Large numbers of destitute fugitives have entered Greece.

The Pesther Lloyd states England and Austria have agreed to demand the annexation of Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia to Greece, if Russia persists in the extension of Bulgaria.

Turkish irregulars continue their rapine, murder and devastation; 16 villages burned or pillaged, the inhabitants of which fled or perished. Turkish authorities profess to be collecting and protecting refugees at Delvino, but many are known to have been killed. Consuls have represented the condition of affairs to their Governments, and appealed for protective measures. The British Consul is particularly active.

The Czar has given notice of his consent to the admission of Greece to the Congress.

Twelve thousand Turks have landed at Volo, and it is expected will attack Mount Pelon. It is anticipated that, if the Turks overwhelm the insurgents, it will be difficult to restrain the Greek army from re-entering Thessaly.

SERBIA.—A great part of the Servian army of the Timok has been disbanded. The reported proposal that forty thousand Turks to be released from capture in Russia shall be sent to Bosnia is causing great excitement at Belgrade.

AUSTRIA.—The budget committee of the Austrian delegation commenced a discussion of the sixty million vote of credit. Count Andrassy stated that sixty millions was the maximum amount which would be required.

There is a rumor that Germany and Austria would consent to a retrocession of Bessarabia if the mouth of the Danube be left in possession of Roumania.

RUSSIA.—Russia has intimated a desire that the Congress should meet on the 30th, which is the 22nd anniversary of the signature of the Treaty of Paris. The Times Berlin correspondent states