

NORTH RIVER, COLCHESTER Co.,—Dear Bro.—I have for some time lately been holding special services in a part of this field that has heretofore been much neglected, and the labour has not been lost we trust, for one of the greatest manifestations in a desire to become disciples of the Lord has appeared. Wanderers have returned and numbers are saying "Oh that I knew where I might find Him." Our prayer is that the good work may continue until many shall find Him who is mighty to save.

I was very much surprised with the purport of the piece in today's C. M. over the signature Vox Populi. The person who styles himself the voice of the people, must be either grossly ignorant of the facts of which he writes or sadly dishonest, when he says, "we have had no pastor since Bro. March left." When Bro. March retired from the field, I was communicated with, and after a time at a regular Conference meeting a resolution was passed to call me to take charge of the field one half of the time, which I accepted until the first of May. The Rev. D. W. Crandall was asked to preach once in four weeks.

I have held special services a large part of the time this winter, and souls we trust have been converted. So whether all the Baptisms have resulted from Brother Crandall's labours or from the feebler efforts, remains to be told, however, all we ask is fair play and honest dealing. In my last I mentioned my donation which was seventy four dollars and has since been very much enlarged.

In my mention of sister Nelson's death in my last I did not consider it necessary to repeat that she was a resident of and died at Brookfield, as the proper insertion of the facts in that relation appeared in the preceding number of C. M. which Vox Populi must have neglected to read and therefore thought I had made a mistake, which he considered he must rectify.

Yours very truly,
H. B. SHAFFNER.
April 24, 1878.

NEW ALBANY.—Dear Brother,—I have read with much interest the good news, which comes to us from week to week through the Messenger. "Truly God is good to Israel." We have been holding meetings here for a week or two, and the Lord is answering the prayers of his children. Eight have been received for baptism, and others are seeking the Saviour.

Yours in hope,
E. J. GRANT.
April 23rd, 1878.

NOTAUX, N. S., April 26th, 1878.—God is blessing us in a wonderful manner. East Torbrook is enjoying the most powerful revival ever known there.

Rev. J. C. Bleakney is labouring with us.

Prof. Spinney, champion Canadian solo singer has professed faith in Christ and joined the Church, and is now laying his wonderful musical talents on God's altar.

W. J. BLEAKNEY.

We have another account of the same work, which says in addition:—They commenced meeting the 14th ult., at East Torbrook a place noted for wickedness; but God is marvellously manifesting his power in the salvation of bold blasphemers. This place never witnessed so remarkable a work of grace as is now in progress. The whole aspect of the place seems changed, almost all the people of the place, close their houses and leave their farms to attend the meetings. On Sunday the 21st ult., seven willing converts were buried with Christ in baptism, among whom was Prof. Spinney, whose musical talents are highly appreciated. The interest in the meetings is increasing. A large number have experienced religion who will go forward in baptism on the coming Sabbath. To God be all the praise.

Yours truly,
J. EDWARD MARSHALL, JR.
Tremont, April, 25th, 1878.

LOWER ECONOMY.—We rejoice that the good Spirit seems to linger with us. Prayer-meetings are well attended by old and young.

The youth of our place and the adjoining settlements are faithfully warned by our good minister, A. E. Ingram. Since last autumn quite a number have been brought to Christ, others

are feeling tender at heart, while their companions who have been brought into the fold, are saying "Come and hear what the Lord has done for us." That others may come speedily is the prayer of the writer.

W. S.
April 24th, 1878

BEAVER RIVER, April 22nd.—Rev. G. B. Titus writes:
P. S. I baptized two very promising young converts yesterday:

METHODIST.—The *Methodist Recorder*, in an article last week on "An Itinerant Ministry," acknowledges that on several points the balance is against the system which has led some one to call the Methodist body "a Church on wheels." "Allowing for recent progress," (it says) "it is scarcely too much to say that in London in the competition of churches Methodism is almost out of the race. We have had and have men capable of making for themselves a representative position; but of course it is forbidden. We cannot concede that to make exceptions in exceptional circumstances would be unfaithfulness to the system. We confess that we see not the slightest hope of any change, and we are not going to commit ourselves to the thankless task of even advocating the impossible. Jealousy and suspicion, with which it is useless to reason, form an impossible barrier."

Some of the Australian Methodists, it is said, are very advanced in their ideas. It is rumoured that one memorial is to be sent to the General Conference asking that all Sunday-school teachers may be *ex officio* leaders, and all scholars members of society.

A GREAT REVIVAL IN RICHMOND, VA.—A special to the *New York Times* speaks of an extraordinary revival of religion prevailing there among the colored people. Prayer-meetings are held nightly at all the churches. At the three largest churches the number of "mourners" is from 400 to 500 on each occasion. At the Navy Hill School, where about 500 children are taught, there has been so much "concern" on the part of the pupils that the regular lessons could not be proceeded with. The children kept their heads bowed down upon their desks, and would not join in the singing or pursue their studies. The teachers notified the principal, who in turn, informed the City Superintendent of Schools. All exhortation being in vain, the Superintendent got Rev. J. H. Holmes, Pastor of the First African Church, to address the refractory ones, telling them that the best evidence of true religious conviction was the cheerful and diligent discharge of temporal duties. Thereupon they returned to their studies. According to the custom of the more ignorant of the negroes on nearly every day, but particularly on the Sabbath, dozens of stalwart men may be seen prostrate in the woods on the hillsides of the suburbs, praying for grace. Work in several of the tobacco factories has been seriously impeded by the prevailing excitement.

Many incidents showing how widespread and intense is this religious movement, might be given. There are probably 2,500 men, women, and children "seeking the Lord." "The anxious" can be readily discerned by their melancholy visage and avoidance of conversation. It is with difficulty a word can be got out of them. After they have passed through the period of anxiety and have "found the Lord," they throw off the gloom and are cheerful and happy, and join with great fervor in the hymns of praise. The present revival is without parallel in Richmond. There was no preparation for it, and many of the pastors were astonished when they found it had assumed such proportions. To-day Rev. John Jasper baptized a great number at the pool at his church. Rev. Scott Gurtmeyer baptized many more in the pond near Oakwood Cemetery. The congregations were immense. There are nine colored churches here, and all but two of them are of the Baptist denomination.

CALIFORNIA BAPTISTS.—California is a wonderful State. A friend gave me the following comparison: He said "California is larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and 8,571 square miles besides!" The state is about 800 miles long and 200 miles wide. It is an avast empire in itself, filled with cattle kings, and railroad kings, and bonanza kings.

The first Baptist Church in San Francisco is now under the pastoral care of Rev. G. S. Abbott. Rev. I. S. Kalkoff, D. D., is pastor of the Metropolitan Temple. He is doing the grandest work of any man on this coast for the Baptist cause. He has the most spacious and elegant temple in this country, and his audience fill it to overflowing. He edits the *Evangel* for nothing, and bears the flatteries of his friends and the slant javelins of his foes, with equal composure and indifference. I said he edits the *Evangel* for nothing, that is a mistake; he has paid \$2,500, out of his own salary to keep the paper from insolvency; that is what he gets for being the editor of the *Evangel*.

I should have named all the churches

in California which are able to give their pastors adequate salaries. There are a great many churches in the state whose pastors receive a very meagre support. Nearly every week an application is sent to the Home Mission Society for aid, and in nine cases out of ten it is refused. There is no such place on this continent for home mission work, and no place where its claims are so persistently ignored by the Society. In Nevada, with a population of over sixty thousand, there are only three Baptist churches, and two of them are ready to die. There are twenty-nine towns in Nevada, having over three hundred inhabitants each, with no Baptist church, and there are one hundred and fifty such towns in California.—*Baptist Outlook*.

In Memoriam.

JOHN NEWCOMB,

died at his father's house, on Church Street, Cornwallis, Jan. 4th, aged 15 years. He was the son of John T. Newcomb, who was also the son of John Newcomb, there having been five John Newcombs in a direct line.

Our young friend endured the illness which resulted in his death, though long and painful, with much patience. He was sustained by the hope of eternal life through a Saviour's merits. His views of the atoning work of Christ were very clear and consistent. He expressed great pleasure in hearing the Scriptures read, and often asked for favourite selections. Though the Bible was the Word of God to him, he loved some portions of it, especially, the 23rd Ps., gave him great comfort. He heard with much delight also the 53rd of Isaiah. He found much pleasure in the beautiful lines written by the godly R. M. McCheyne on the text, "The Lord our Righteousness," beginning "I once was a stranger to grace and to God."

His family and friends miss him sadly, but they love to think of him, as now free from pain, forever to be with the Lord. He has joined the general assembly of the just, made perfect. They mourn for him, not as those who have no hope.—*Com.*—[*Berwick Star*, please copy.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—It is expected that the Dominion Legislature will be prorogued this week. The Election Act was under consideration last week.

The question of revenue derived from tobacco was before the House of Commons, and the possibility of such an alteration being made in the tariff as to enable the weed to be grown in the country so as to prevent a necessity for its importation. A motion to this effect was defeated by 90 to 53.

A motion was made by Mr. McKay respecting the use of trawls by foreigners off the coast of Nova Scotia. He said the use of trawls on our coasts caused great destruction of fish. It is condemned by fishermen, because where trawls have been in use the production of fish has fallen off one-half. The use of trawls was calculated to kill off the mother fish coming on the Banks to spawn. He advocated a close season within the three mile limit, during June and July. He also drew attention to the destruction of salmon in Victoria County, C. B., where people salted down salmon spaw in the tub full for winter use. If these practices continued our coasts would be like those of Maine, entirely denuded of fish.

Mr. Killam said he would like to hear what kinds of fish were usually caught on these trawls. On the coast of Nova Scotia nearly half the fish caught were taken with trawls, he thought the grievance more imaginary than real.

Mr. McKay said he referred more particularly to codfish and thought if a close season was established it would answer the purpose required.

Sir A. Smith said this subject had engaged the attention of the department. He had received a great deal of conflicting evidence. Professor Baird was of the opinion that trawl fishing was not destructive. A close season would not mend matters, as we could only control it within the three mile limit. The Americans would continue it outside.

On Thursday Mr. McKay (Cape Breton) drew attention to the coal interests of Nova Scotia, and moved that it is desirable to impose a duty of 75 cents per ton upon all coal imported into the Dominion. There were \$12,000,000 already invested in our mines, the development of which caused many other interests to flourish, especially shipbuilding. In 1873 1,500,000 tons of coal were raised in Nova Scotia, giving employment, directly and indirectly, to 22,000 hands and half a million tons of shipping. He believed that imported coal should pay towards our revenue. It was as much a manufactured article as lumber. Our coal miners have to pay duty on every article they use. He referred to the United States laws which were framed with a view to exclude our coal, and thought it was time such leg-

islation by our neighbors should be visited with the displeasure of this country.

Mr. Macdonald (Inverness) said there were two causes for the decay of the Nova Scotia coal trade—the United States hostile tariff and the protection of our manufactures by the existing tariff. Whenever we asked for protection for coal we were met with the cry of protection for agricultural and manufacturing interests, which were already protected.

Dr. Tupper spoke in favor of a general system of protection and not resolutions favoring isolated industries. He condemned seventy-five cents per ton duty on coal as extreme.

Mr. Jones did not think this duty could be put on coal unless as part of a general system, it would be difficult to compensate fishermen and lumbermen for increasing the cost of articles consumed by them.

Mr. McGregor said the best Ohio coal could be laid down at Toronto for three dollars per ton; at Windsor for two dollars and thirty-five cents. It could be bought on board cars at Brier Hill for fifty cents per ton and for two dollars per ton at Cleveland. This coal was equal to the best Nova Scotia bituminous coal.

Mr. Charlton said American coal laid down at Belleville cost three dollars and seventy-five cents per ton. Nova Scotia coal at Montreal, cost three dollars and seventy-five cents.

The motion was defeated, 97 to 155.

Mr. Mills has given notice of resolutions to accept the offer of Great Britain for the cession of all territory bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, towards the north by David's Straits, Baffin's Bay, Smith's Straits and Kenney Channel, including all the islands in and adjacent thereto. To include the entire continent to the Arctic Ocean, and all islands in the same, westward to one hundred and forty-first meridian west of Greenwich; and northward by U. S. territory of Alaska. The Dominion Government to have power to legislate for their future good government.

On Friday the Senate passed the following:

Resolved that this house regrets that the mode adopted by the Government in relation to the construction of the Pacific Railway which involves the expenditure of enormous sums of public money without any corresponding beneficial results. Yeas 36, nays 20.

Nominations for Quebec local elections took place on Wednesday throughout that Province. Only two are reported elected by acclamation.

Mr. Lovell is preparing a history of Lord's Dufferin's administration, with all his Canadian speeches.

Lord Dufferin is the subject of eulogy at home. A sketch in the *London World* is highly flattering, and says that His Excellency's administrative success is probably without parallel in the history of the colonies.

The trial of Rine, the temperance lecturer, closed on Friday night. The Judge said the case was too trivial to have been brought before the Court; The jury after two hours deliberation returned a verdict of "not guilty."

A fire at Cobourg, Ont., on Thursday destroyed the Windsor House. A wall fell upon the firemen, killing three instantly, fatally injuring another, and badly wounding three more.

The British ironclad Thunderer has been ordered to British Columbia.

On Friday last an unknown man came across the lower Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, from the American side. When about midway he jumped into the river. He is described as about sixty years of age, and looked like a farmer.

A large seal sported itself in mid-channel, opposite Montreal on Monday.

The first steamer from sea, the Sarmatian, has arrived at Montreal. Among the passengers was Mrs. Birt, with over 50 boys and girls.

It is said the Opposition will again move resolutions condemnatory of Governor Letellier, after the Quebec elections.

Riot and bloodshed is anticipated in the Quebec election.

UNITED STATES.—A telegram from St. Louis, Mo., says:—A freight train on the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Northern Railway jumped the track near Hematite Station on Monday morning 22nd inst. Nine cars were thrown down an embankment. Seven tramps were stealing a ride on the train, four of whom were carried down in the wreck. One was instantly killed and another died two hours afterwards, and two others were badly bruised.

A tornado on Sunday 21st ult., visited Iowa Illinois and Texas, doing great damage at various points. Nine houses at Pomeroy, Ill., were blown down, three persons killed and fifteen badly hurt. The Government buildings at Fort Concho, Texas, were wrecked and the horses of the cavalry stampeded. Nearly one hundred horses have been lost; ten soldiers were badly injured.

The Indian raiders crossed into Mexico with 300 head of horses and other stock. Five hundred Mexican troops and citizens are in pursuit.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—In consequence of the payment to Germany of \$30,000 indemnity by Nicaragua, the Government's employes are put on half pay and public schools closed for six months.

ENGLAND.—The cotton manufacturers of Nelson met on Tuesday and resolved

to give notice of 10 per cent reduction in the wages of operatives.

The mass meeting of cotton operatives was held at Blackburn on Wednesday, 20,000 operatives were present. Resolutions were carried that operatives should accept four days per week and 10 per cent. reduction; five days and 5 per cent. reduction, and full wages on resuming full time.

The effect of this resolution is favorable; sixteen mills are now working there. Thousands of idlers at Blackburn are marauding the streets, some becoming very clamorous for strike pay.

Three thousand miners met at Uddington, Scotland, on Thursday, and resolved to demand an advance of a shilling per day of the masters of all Scotch collieries, and if the demand is refused to strike work on the 2nd May.

A telegram from Manchester says it is calculated that between 80,000 and 90,000 operatives are now on a strike in Lancashire, about 64,000 being weavers. Most of the mills were open so that operatives could commence work if they choose, but none of the strikers resumed work.

It is reported at Chatham that a powerful ironclad squadron will be immediately prepared for operations in the Baltic.

A letter from Michael Francis Ward, a Home Ruler, member of Parliament for Galway is regarded in Dublin as definitely breaking up the Home Rule party.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* and other English journals consider the proposed withdrawal of the English fleet and the Russian troops from before Constantinople as a Bismarckian joke, but the *Times* believes that the principle being accepted, adjustment of details will not be impossible.

London newspapers take a discouraging view of the course of political negotiations.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been transferred to the command of the Black Prince, one of the Channel squadron now stationed at Malta.

Calling out the British naval reserves is considered imminent. 10,000 uniforms for the Naval Reserves have been ordered.

Mr. Layard has received offers to serve in the British army from all parts of Turkey.

Great enthusiasm was manifested in military circles on its becoming known that the whole of the staff and commissioned officers at Aldershot received stringent orders from the War Office to hold themselves in complete readiness for immediate active service.

A scare caused by Russian declarations of privateering is reported as having a depressing influence on British shipping interests on the continent.

FRANCE.—Paris journals state that the invitation to Congress to examine the changes necessary in the existing treaties have been semiofficially communicated to the several Powers. All except England, declare their readiness to accept the invitation. England still insists on the condition that all great changes in the East, such as those proposed by the treaty of San Stefano, shall be treated as European, and not merely as Turco-Russian questions.

SPAIN.—Eight thousand soldiers go to Cuba in the autumn.

It is reported that seventy-five fishermen are missing from the neighborhood of Santander and Bilbao. The majority were drowned in the late gale. In addition to this loss fifty boats and their crews, belonging to the Province of Guipuzcoa, have been lost.

GERMANY.—Prince Bismarck's illness does not appear dangerous. His speedy recovery is expected.

A number of German bankers met at Berlin to consider the practicability of floating another Russian loan, but unanimously refused to engage in the work.

There is a prospect of a compromise between the Vatican and Prussia. The Vatican instructed ecclesiastics in Prussia to be moderate in their language.

Prince Bismarck was expected to return to Berlin on the 29th inst., when Parliament would assemble.

TURKEY.—In consequence of the pressure of the Russians the Porte has peremptorily ordered the evacuation of Batoum. The peasantry near Batoum and Trebizonde are arming against the Russians.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has proposed to Serakeriate to send a mixed commission of Russian and Turkish officers to the scene of conflict between armed Mussulmans and Russian troops mentioned in a despatch from that city with the object of pacification, and that the proposal has been accepted.

Three thousand prisoners of war from Bucharest, were landed at Constantinople on Wednesday.

The return of prisoners from Russia has been postponed until their maintenance is paid for.

A report was current in Constantinople that 80,000 Mussulmans, presumably in the Balkan districts, have armed themselves with canon and rifles, left behind by Suleiman Pasha at the time of his retreat, and attacked the Russians. It is said the Russians have lost 900 men and 13 officers, and have asked for reinforcements from Adrianople.

A special from Adrianople says it is believed a plot exists to restore ex-Sultan Murad to the throne. It is stated