

number) a special palace car, special cuisine on the rail, special and exclusive accommodations on the route, grand reception in the Golden City, delightful excursion to Seal Rocks, grand trip to the Yosemite, the geysers, hot springs, public reception and grand dinner in San Francisco, a visit to the Chinese Theatre—all travelling "dead head," and expenses paid by Government, and all in the interest of the "poor untutored savage." This is but one of a dozen or two of similar excursions that have been taken for the country's good in the past few months. No moral is necessary. Apropos of Indians and their affairs comes the work Genl. LeDuc has taken in hand. Genl. Le Duc is the Commissioner of Agriculture, and among his benevolent efforts of the last two years are the raising of tea, olives and bamboo in this country and the introduction of rooks from England for the destruction of the western grasshoppers. But his more human and humane idea promises better success than any other. He has induced 70 Indian youths of both sexes to enter a Government school at Fortress Monroe, where they are to receive common school education and be taught agricultural employment and housekeeping respectively. It is hoped and expected that they will marry among themselves, establish families and go back to their people civilized industrious and ambitious, and by their lives and occupations do more real missionary work than can ever be done among the Indians in any other way. The 70 have arrived and are already placed at school. Recent estimates place the number of full-blooded, self-supporting Indians who voted at the last Presidential election at no less than 10,000. The red men of Indian Territory had a unique but respectable exhibit at the Paris Exposition this summer which is in itself a mark of civilization. In the words of another, "What the Indians of this country need is to be treated exactly like citizens—not like enemies, foreigners, children or beggars. Congress ought to compel them to abandon their tribal habits—their tepees, blankets, leggings, moccasins, long hair and laziness—and to live by legitimate work, to enjoy the benefits of thrift, and to receive the protection of law." All this would involve serious revolutions, but this is the time for heroic action and bravest correction of evil; and none of the many evils and mistakes of America's last century needs correction more sorely than does the treatment the Indians have received at our hands.

MERRILL.

For the Christian Messenger.

Concerning the St. Margaret's Bay Churches.

Mr. Editor,—

Believing the impression made upon the public minds in reference to St. Margaret's Bay—first by the omission in the Minutes of the Central Association, and again, by an editorial in the Messenger of the 6th inst.—to be scarcely just as to the entire Bay, I would ask the insertion of a brief correction.

About two years ago I entered into a pastoral relation with the 2nd Baptist Church of St. Margaret's Bay, being engaged for all the time, but, holding the privilege of enlarging the field, whenever desirable. It is needless to say that this position was clearly understood throughout the Bay. It is presumed, however, that I am not expected to publicly reflect upon myself, nor will I, upon the Eastern side of the Bay. Suffice it to say, their minds turned upon a parsonage, in which they afterward became involved to the full extent of their financial ability. Enlargement becoming a necessity, after some months an opening, the only one, offered itself in connection with the 1st Hammond's Plains and Sackville churches. In this connection I have since labored with the 2nd St. Margaret's Bay Church, giving them all the time they could become responsible for. During the present pastoral year I have baptized sixteen, and received in all twenty members, into the fellowship of that little church. The statistics were before the Association, and their omission in the Minutes was doubtless an oversight. Several others profess to have been converted, during the year, but by unfriendly influences have been hindered in joining us. The church, at its annual

meeting on Saturday last, after learning from representatives that the other churches were not in a position to cooperate in the support of a pastor for the Bay, resolved to renew the engagement for the coming year, if their financial position will permit, which is being tested.

That there is need of ministerial labor there, none will deny, but representatives from all the churches concluded that the three churches together could not promise a support for even one half the time under the peculiar circumstances. I would like to preach to them frequently, but I can not get rid of this old time idea that, as to material substance, I and my family are flesh and blood, even as others, and unless there is the daily application of material food and clothes, which cost money, our course must soon end. If any of our more-ethereal brethren in the ministry will enter upon the field, assuming the responsibility of support, when the churches dare not, we will most willingly withdraw from the occupation of any part of it. If not we will endeavor to pay, at least, our fortnightly visits to the Bay, and in a quiet way strive to be instrumental in building up the little church, and saving souls.

Yours, &c., WM. SPENCER.

Hammond's Plains, Nov. 8, 1878.

Rev. E. B. Corey, writes:—ALBERTON, P. E. I.—Having removed to Alberton, P. E. I., I wish my papers and letters sent here. This is an interesting field, plenty of hard work. I find the welcome Messenger here.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

At the Ontario Manufacturers and Industrial Associations' Convention on Friday last at Toronto a series of resolutions were adopted to the following effect:—

That the tariff should be re-adjusted in accordance with the verdict of the people at the polls so as to afford judicious but effectual protection to all industries suited to the country.

That such duties should be put on foreign farm products and manufactures of the same as will secure for our farmers and millers the markets of the Maritime Provinces, and such duties on coal and economic ores as will secure to the Maritime Provinces the markets of Ontario and Quebec.

That in order to avoid the under-valuation on importations the number of ports of entry should be reduced, efficient and thoroughly reliable appraisers should be appointed and the penalty of confiscation should be rigidly enforced.

That the Government be again urged to create a bureau of statistics. That, in order to encourage trade with the West Indies and other tropical countries, a line of steamers be subsidized to ply between Canada and those countries. That the meeting express its cordial sympathy with the people of Halifax in their efforts to make their city the winter port, and that every facility be given them to secure freights each way over the Intercolonial.

That the Government be urged to proceed with the Pacific Railway and deepening and enlarging of the St. Lawrence canals as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will permit, and that it will be to the advantage of the producers and manufacturers of Canada to exhibit largely at the exhibition to be held at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1880, and that the association urge upon the Dominion and Local Governments the advisability of aiding as far as possible those who may desire to exhibit.

The Marquette election for the Commons takes place on the 7th December. Manitoba Provincial elections take place about the same time. It is reported that the Government proposes to take down the hill at the North West end of the Parliament Hill, Ottawa, in order to provide work this winter.

A despatch from Ottawa on the 12th says:—A large cargo of grade Durham cattle, averaging 1350 pounds per head, was shipped to-day via the Grand Trunk for England. The beasts were bought at an average of sixty-four dollars each, and were all bred in this province. A cargo of Leicester and Cotswold sheep will be forwarded at the same time. The Central Prison workshops in Toronto were burned on Wednesday last; loss \$100,000.

Mr. Baby was elected by acclamation at Joliette on Thursday last. The body of a farmer at Pakenham, named Koch, supposed to have been poisoned by his wife, has been exhumed, an inquest held and the stomach sent for analysis.

The people of Ottawa have been scared by the appearance of an extraordinary marine monster in the river near the city. It's head is described as like a lion's, with horns, the body being about twenty feet long! The Beauce gold mines are reported

to have yielded 200 ounces of gold, valued at \$3000, during the past fortnight.

It is stated that on the arrival of the Governor General the ceremonies at Rideau Hall will be essentially the same as those observed at any vice-regal court, and the Marquis of Lorne will be no more than Lord Dufferin was as representative of Her Majesty. The Princess Louise will hold the relative position of wife of the Governor General and nothing else. Of course, as the daughter of Her Majesty, she will be entitled to special homage. At private receptions, court dresses and paraphernalia will be dispensed with. The hospitalities of Government House will be of the same home like nature as they were wont to be.

Sir John A. Macdonald is gazetted returned for Victoria, B. C.

Sir John Macdonald, Honorable Dr. Tupper, James MacDonald, J. H. Pope and Mackenzie Bowell are to meet the vice-regal party in Halifax.

Government officials are forbidden to act as consuls for foreign countries.

It is proposed to adopt the electric light for illuminating the parliament building at Ottawa.

There are 45,000 barrels of apples in the Montreal market, American selling at \$1.50 and Canadian at \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Judge Ritchie, of the Supreme Court of Canada was to leave Ottawa for Halifax yesterday, for the purpose of administering the oath to the Marquis of Lorne.

The Ontario Assembly meets on the 7th of January.

The Ottawa Citizen says, Sir A. T. Galt has gone to England to confer with the Imperial Government relative to opening up trade between Canada and the West Indies.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A sad accident occurred on the N. B. Railroad at Peel, near Woodstock, on Thursday last. It appears that it was occasioned by a bundle of bags thrown from the car rebounding on the track. The passenger and baggage cars ran off the track and rolled down the embankment, about 50 feet to the water's edge. The cars caught fire from the stoves and breaking of oil lamps. The passenger car burned up like paper.

The list of killed is as follows: Isaac Hacker, Fort Fairfield; M. Perry, Presque Isle; Charles Beattie, Fredericton; Miss Cushman, Auburn, Me; Miss Leslie, Grand Falls, N. B. Charles Phillips and James Turner were reported as having died from their injuries.

The wounded are: Conductor Yerxa, Miss Diah, R. M. Dow, Express Agent Clarke, James Montgomery, Daniel Kinney, Alfred Kinney, James Turner, John Hamilton, John Lavelly, John Keenan, Boston; Levi Sears, Fort Kent; C. A. Phillips, of Bristol, and some others. It is supposed that owing to its being an act of negligence on their part, the company will be responsible and will have to pay claims which will be presented by friends of the dead.

The verdict at the inquest was that the parties came to their death by the burning of the car in consequence of its being thrown from the track by a bundle of bags thrown from a car.

On Tuesday evening of last week the schr. "Digby," Capt. Larkin, lying at the Victoria Slip, St. John, suddenly careened over upon her side, the masts striking violently upon the top edge of the wharf. The tide was out at the time. She was loaded with a general cargo, and ready to sail for Yarmouth. The vessel at high tide filled with water, and her whole cargo is a total loss.

Two lady evangelists, Miss Beard and Miss Logan, arrived in St. John last week, and gave interesting addresses on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at the special meetings of the Y. M. C. A. held in the Association Hall. The ladies are travelling through the Dominion, endeavoring to effect what good they can by holding public meetings, &c. They are said to be wealthy English ladies, and out of their own purse pay the expenses necessitated by their chosen labors.

Temperance matters are receiving considerable attention in St. John, anticipating a polling for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act.

UNITED STATES.—A fire occurred at Bradford, Pa., on the 15th originating in the wine-room over the Theatre Comique. It rapidly spread, and soon the whole lower end of the main street was in flames, burning some 50 buildings, including the Riddell House, Pierce House, United States Express Building, Boviard & Seyfang's machine shop and foundry, Stewart's planing mill, and numerous small hotels, boarding houses, saloons, &c. The loss is \$150,000, with \$50,000 insurances.

In a fight near Xenia, Ill., on Saturday last between whites and blacks, one of negroes was shot and two whites fatally beaten. Further trouble is feared.

P. E. ISLAND.—Hon. Thomas W. Dodd, Provincial Secretary, was re-elected on Thursday last to the Legislative Council for Charlottetown and Royalty by a majority of twenty-one over Mr. Henry Longworth.

ENGLAND.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold and suites, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday. At 10 o'clock the party went to the Town Hall, attended by a military escort. Mayor Royden re-

ceived the royal party. The Recorder read the address from the Liverpool Town Council, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce read an address from that body to the Marquis, who replied to both. They then proceeded to the landing stage and embarked on the tender for the steamship "Sarmatian." After a warm leave-taking the Princes returned to the shore and the steamer proceeded to sea. The steamer arrived at Merville on Friday.

The Marquis and Princess received an address from the Corporation of Londonderry, on board the "Sarmatian."

Steamer Sarmatian with Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on board, left Merville for Halifax, 11.20 Friday night.

Lord Roseberry was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by a majority of 4 over Richard Assheton Cross, Home Secretary.

The Kent and Sussex Laborers Union have unanimously resolved to accept the offer of the Canadian Government to set off 5,000 acres of land for locked-out laborers who emigrate to Canada.

Snow storms of exceptional severity for this time of the year prevail in the north and northwest of England and throughout Scotland.

Hop growers and others interested in the hop trade held a meeting at Maidstone, November 5th, to consider whether the depressed state of hops and other trades was not the result of the free trade system.

A movement is on foot to induce the depositors of the City of Glasgow Bank to accept a compromise of fifteen shillings in the pound, so as to relieve the shareholders.

A portion of Norwich is inundated by a freshet in the river Winsum. Two of its most densely populated districts are several feet under water. The basements of all the factories, warehouses, granaries and dwellings along the river are flooded. One or two deaths by drowning are reported. Four or five miles of streets are submerged and some 300 to 400 dwellings rendered uninhabitable.

FRANCE.—The Budget committee have reduced the estimated expenditure of next year's budget 2,500,000 francs. The estimate for the army is 549,000,000 francs, being an increase of 8,500,000.

GERMANY.—The Emperor William at Weisbaden replying to an address by a deputation of the Town Council, said he hoped soon to resume the government. He trusted that Germany's stand against the criminal tendencies would be imitated by other States.

The Prussian deficit for the fiscal year of 1878-9 will be 78,000,000 marks, of which 70,000,000 marks will be covered by loans.

102 societies, 28 newspapers and 88 books, have been prohibited since the promulgation of the anti-socialist law.

A telegram announces that the German Government has decided definitely to occupy the whole of the Samoan archipelago.

ITALY.—There have been violent storms throughout central Italy, and the damage caused by them is almost unparalleled. Travel on all the railways between Rome and the North is interrupted.

The overflow of the Tiber inundated the Rippeta, the piazza of the Pantheon, the Via Tordinona, the piazza of Saint Angelo, the Ghetto and all the lower streets of the city.

On Saturday last rains continued. Several parts of the city were partially inundated and many shops were closed.

It is stated that the Pope will make a direct appeal to the Czar, on behalf of the Polish Catholics, and if the appeal be fruitless will issue an Encyclical denouncing the conduct of Russia.

SPAIN.—In the trial of Juan Moncasi, who attempted to assassinate the King, on Oct. 25, commenced last week, the prosecution showed from Moncasi's own confession that the crime was premeditated since 1877. The defence urged that Moncasi was insane; or at the most, only attempted to inflict bodily harm.

Sentence of death was passed and when communicated to Moncasi in prison he showed great composure.

The government of Morocco has promised to indemnify the families of Spaniards assassinated in that country, and to salute the Spanish flag.

SWITZERLAND.—The Geneva elections, for members of Great Council of Canton of Geneva, resulted in favor of the Democratic Conservative party. This insures the return of dispossessed Catholic priests, the cessation of religious war, and eventually the separation of church and state.

AUSTRIA.—Premier Tirza, speaking in the Diet, declared that the policy of Austro-Hungary was to prevent Turkey from becoming a prey to Russia. He expressed the firm hope that the Berlin Treaty would be punctually observed.

Count Schouvaloff had a private audience with the Emperor and repeated the assurances of the Czar's desire to faithfully respect the treaty of Berlin.

A serious insurrection has broken out in Nejd against the Turks.

A despatch from Pesth states that there have been serious floods of the river, which have been attended by considerable loss of life and immense destruction of military stores.

RUSSIA.—The Golos considers Lord Beaconsfield's speech pacific, though it shows that the basis of his policy is still enmity to Russia.

It is reported that measures are taken to increase the Russian army in time of war by 632 battalions.

The Posen Gazette states that Archbishop Ledochowski was again sentenced in contumacia to a fine of 18,000 francs or two years imprisonment, for excommunicating a loyal priest.

TURKEY.—It is stated that England is earnestly assisting the Porte in an endeavor to conclude a loan to be guaranteed on the revenues of Syria, and the surplus Egyptian tribute.

A Pera despatch announces that the Porte accepts the principle of rectification of the Greek frontier.

The Porte has appointed a commission under the presidency of Caratheodor Pacha, to apply a programme of reforms in Eastern Roumelia.

It is said the projected loan will be for £15,000,000, Turkish, and the guarantee will comprise the surplus of the Cyprus revenue.

INDIA.—Indian newspapers state that all camels arriving at Quetta are detained to be used in an advance, if necessary. All officers on leave have been finally recalled, and the commander-in-Chief, who is at Rawil Pindie appears to be certain that hostilities will commence on the 20th inst. The Ameer has withdrawn two regiments from Candahar, and ordered the Governor of Picheen Valley, Quetta, not to resist British advance.

The London Post predicts that the ratification of the North-western frontier of India, desired by the Government, will be found to consist in further occupation of Quetta and Jellalabad, with the establishment of British residents in Cabul, Candahar and Herat.

SOUTH AFRICA.—It is reported that a further outbreak by Kaffirs is imminent. The rebel tribes are massed under the King of the Zulus. The British forces on the frontier are in danger of being overwhelmed unless promptly reinforced.

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The foreign residents of Hong Kong held a public meeting, Oct. 7th, to consider the state of insecure life and property in the Colony. The Chinese residents attempted to pack the meeting but failed to accomplish anything. Resolutions passed favored a return to flogging and other severe punishments of criminals.

Private soldiers of the Japan infantry and artillery battalions were condemned to death and 173 to imprisonment, for participating in the mutiny. The condemned men were shot to death in batches of 15. The scene lasted four hours.

Cholera prevails in Nagasaki and has appeared at Yokohama.

Local News.

THE NORTH BRITISH SOCIETY has given an invitation to their brethren all over the Maritime provinces, to come to Halifax and welcome the Marquis and Princess.

GENUINE MAYFLOWERS continue to come into town from Preston. If a bunch could be secured to present to the Princess on her arrival, it would be a most appropriate Nova Scotia greeting for Her Royal Highness.

Our Winter Port season was inaugurated on Sunday morning by the arrival of the Polynesian with the first weekly mail. Her cargo consisted of 400 tons for Halifax, and 1000 for the upper provinces.

It has been reported that Mr. Wm. Robinson or some one very much like him was seen on the road near Musquodoboit. He was a small man about 4 feet 6 in. in height, with grey hair, and could hardly be mistaken for another by any one who had seen him before. It is still an unexplained mystery what has become of him.

SPRING GARDEN ROAD was the scene of a somewhat serious fire on Wednesday evening last. The Tannery belonging to Messrs. Charles Barnstead & Sons was burned down. The dwelling houses adjoining were saved but were in great danger at times, and would have gone but for the brave efforts of the firemen. It will probably not be re-built in the same place.

Mr. Nicholas Smith, late Principal of Liverpool Academy, recently appointed Principal of Morris Street School has a highly flattering notice in the Liverpool Times.

On Saturday last a young sailor, 21 years of age, fell from the rigging of H. M. S. "Belleroophon," to the deck, a distance of about 50 feet. He died instantly.

The Agricultural Societies throughout the province upwards of eighty in number, will hold their annual meetings on the 3rd of December. These are important meetings at which the annual reports are adopted, which are to be forwarded to the Central Board. They hold their meeting in January at which time they decide on the place for the Provincial Exhibition of 1879.

Potatoes are being shipped from our western ports. Our farmers have realized from 50 to 60 cents per bushel. Wolfville is reported to have shipped about 30,000 bushels in three or four weeks.