

entire century to the encroachments of the Roman See, and of the means by which it was rejected and driven out of England. The lives of Aidan and Cuthbert shed a ray of hallowed light over the records of the time, and are eminently worthy of being studied by those who would be familiar with the real heroes of England. Of Cuthbert we are told that, "his patience, his humorous good sense, the sweetness of his look, told for him, and not less the stout, vigorous frame, which fitted the peasant-preacher for the hard life he had chosen." "Never did man die of hunger who served God faithfully," he would say, when night-fall found them supperless in the waste. "Look at the eagle overhead! God can feed us through him if He will,"—and once at least he owed his meal to a fish that the scared bird let fall. A snow-storm drove his boat on the coast of Fife. "The snow closes the road along the shore," mourned his comrades; "the storm bars our way over sea." "There is still the way of heaven that lies open," said Cuthbert.

From the Abbey of Whitby arose the song of Caedmon, the first to blaze of the bright galaxy of English Poets. And the same Abbey was the scene of the conflict which decided the fate of the English Church. In 664, Osni, king of Northumbria, summoned thither a great Council before him to decide upon the future ecclesiastical allegiance of England. "The points actually contested were trivial enough. Colman, Aidan's successor at Holy Island, pleaded for the Irish fashion of the tonsure, and for the Irish time of keeping Easter: Wilfrith pleaded for the Roman. 'You own,' cried the puzzled king at last to Colman, 'that Christ gave to Peter the keys of the kingdom of heaven—has He given such power to Columba?' The Bishop could but answer 'No.' 'Then will I rather obey the porter of heaven,' said Osni, 'lest when I reach its gates he who has the keys in his keeping turn his back on me, and there be none to open.' The importance of Osni's judgment was never doubted at Lindsifarni, when Colman, followed by the whole of the Irish-born brethren, and thirty of their English fellows, forsook the See of St. Aidan and sailed away to Iona."

In Memoriam.

MRS. MARION MUNRO.

Died at Clarence, March the 23rd. in the 69th year of her age, Marion, the beloved wife of Mr. Ennis Munro. Although impressed from early life of her need of an interest in the atoning blood of the Lamb, she seemed afraid that she had not had distress deep enough. When glimmering hope sprang up she still feared that she might be resting upon too weak evidences to justify her in making a public profession of religion. She rejoiced to see her children following the Saviour yet sorrowful that she could not see herself worthy to join them, so she lingered hoping fearing until near the close of her earthly career, when evidences became more satisfactory and in conversation with her sorrowing companion she expressed a strong assurance that she would soon behold the glories of the Mediator of the new and everlasting covenant; the fear of death was gone and she felt that she should overcome by the Word of God and by the blood of the Lamb, and so she passed away. Few women surpassed her as wife and mother. Her gentleness and wise counsel made her the center and guide of all the house, highly esteemed by the whole neighbourhood and the entire range of acquaintances. We bid her a short farewell to meet again above.—Com.

MRS. ALEXANDER NELSON AND HER DAUGHTER MRS. HENRY FIELDS,

both of Brookfield, Colchester County. Margaret D. Conley was born May, 1817, married to A. Nelson, March 6th, 1834. They had four sons and four daughters. Sister Nelson was called to mourn the departure of a son and daughter. Of the daughter, her youngest child, she had full assurance that she entered into the "rest that remaineth."

The son died with only strangers around him, and was buried at sea, his last words were, "I want to kiss my mother." Such is the affectionate remembrance in which she was held by her children.

Sister Nelson was very much comforted last summer by the return of a son, who had been from home 23 years. On the evening of his return to his own home sitting by the side of his mother, he took her feeble hand in his saying, "The only salvation there was for me was that I had so good a mother."

Naturally of a quiet and thoughtful disposition, Sister Nelson early became

the subject of religious impressions, although her parents were not Baptists. She was convinced when but a child that immersion was the only true Baptism, but did not make an open avowal of her faith in Christ until she was twenty-two, when she and her husband united with the Baptist Church at Lower Stewiacke. She had a frail constitution, and the charge of a large family were upon her. She died without a struggle on the 13th of Feb., 1878, and passed to her reward.

Mrs. Fields like her mother passed away without a struggle, on the 12th of April, 1878, was born May 10th, 1840, was converted and baptized during a revival under the labours of the Rev. T. H. Porter, and united with the Church at Lower Stewiacke. Afterwards she became a member of the Church at Brookfield. She was married July 18th, 1870, had three children of whom two (little boys) survive her. She like her mother suffered several years from several diseases which she endured like a Christian and passed away. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

H. B. S.

MRS. JOHN HAYDEN.

Euphemia, widow of the late John Hayden, of Osborne, Ragged Islands, departed to be with Jesus April 21st, 1878, in the 64th year of her age. Born at Halifax, Nov. 15, 1815. Her parents James and — Ridgeway, removed to Three Rivers, P. E. I., when she was but a few weeks old. After three years there they lived 17 years. There at a tender age, by the mouth of one of the Fathers, the Word took lodgement in her soul. Her sister Sarah, having married Geo. Irish, of Antigonishe, she went over to reside for a time with them. Death soon lodged three motherless children in her care. We next find her in 1836 the wife of Mr. Irish, and residing in Boston. Mr. Irish was a highly esteemed member of the Baptist Church of Antigonishe, and a preacher, though not set apart by the laying on of hands. Consumption, in three years after their marriage, released him from the earthly warfare. The faithful wife, worn by long care of her beloved, was advised a voyage for her health. She arrived in Liverpool in November, 1839; and was conveyed in a small boat to the home of her mother in Lower Sable, by the two now aged deacons of the Baptist Church of that place.

In 1841 her second marriage was consummated by Rev. T. DeLong. To this union were given her five children, three daughters and two sons. One alone is spared to sigh for mother.

Her memory is embalmed in the hearts of all the people. Her 37 years here, were 37 years of Christian work in the family and in the church of God. Her fine mind, noble and generous disposition were moulded and guided by the grace of God. Her lamp bore a light, clear and constant. Her voice was ever lifted against evil and in behalf of the good. The joy of her pastor and the encourager of all her brothers and sisters in Christ. When many others found their springs dry, hers was full of "the living water." She knew how to keep them replenished by faithful attendance on the means of grace. "These things have I spoken to you that your joy might be full" (Jno. xv. 11.) The few last months were seasons of much cheerful patience. Views of her Heavenly home were granted her not given before. The day before her departure she said to the writer, "I do not see how I could be happier in Heaven than He has made me in blessed times of revival among His people here!! In her longing to be free, she often said, "O, pray that He may cut it short." Death came suddenly at last. Her last words were, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." The occasion was improved by the pastor from Rev. ii. 10. May God grant all her children and all who loved her a glad meeting in Paradise.—Com. by Rev. E. N. Archibald.

MRS. JANE RIDGEWAY.

Jane, wife of James Ridgeway, of Lower Sable, Shelburne Co., fell asleep in Jesus, Dec. 26th, 1877, in the 72nd year of her age. This sister obtained a clear hope in Christ when quite young. Her life was full of trouble, but her patience was "the patience of the saints." In her last sickness she deep-

ly regretted that she had not made a public profession of her faith as she saw it in the Word of God. "But," said she to the writer, "I have asked God to forgive me that great sin, and I trust in His mercy through Christ."

She was loved and respected by all who knew her. Her only son was baptized and united with the church in April last. May all the family be brought to love and serve Jesus, that they may praise him in heaven.—Com. by Rev. E. N. Archibald.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MARGARETVILLE, ANNAPOLIS Co.—God is continuing to bless us at Margaretville. We have visited the baptismal waters every Sabbath for the last seven weeks and forty-eight have been baptized. Others, we have no doubt, will soon follow. The young converts seem to be coming to the church, not as boarders but as workers. Wanderers who have been long and far from home are coming back to their Father's house and we are thanking God and taking courage.

Bro. J. W. S. Young, who is now at Bridgetown, rendered us timely aid. He is truly an evangelist.

Yours, &c.,

WM. E. HALL.

Melvern Square, June 3, 1878.

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS IN SPAIN.

—It has now become known in clerical circles at Rome, says a correspondent, that owing to the representations of the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo and the Archbishop of Saragossa to Leo XIII., in which they pointed out the alarming extent to which the circulation of the Protestant Bible had succeeded throughout Spain, and especially among the poorer classes, his Holiness has issued a decree in which, under pain of excommunication, he prohibits any person from affording food or shelter to any Protestant missionary in Spain, and furthermore decrees the greater excommunication against any person who shall have in his possession any Protestant religious publication, whether for sale or otherwise. The Pope has accompanied these decrees, which are to be read from every parish church in Spain, with an autograph letter to King Alfonso urging him, in the name of the great Catholic country of which he is ruler, to use all his efforts to bring the civil power to bear against missionaries for their expulsion and the confiscation of their establishments throughout the country.—Scotsman.

INDIA.—A remarkable movement is reported among the natives of India east of Tinnevely. No fewer than 16,000 have sent in their names to Bishop Caldwell, and placed themselves under instruction for baptism. His lordship writes:—"Village after village is laying aside its heathenism, and seeking admission into the fold of Christ." The four evangelistic tours of the bishop last year and gratitude for England's help in the famine are assigned as probable causes. The bishop asks the Propagation Society to send ten additional clergy and seventy additional catechists. For this purpose the Society has just made a special appeal.

CHRISTIANITY IN TENNEVELLY.—In a letter to Colonel Yule, Bishop Caldwell, who writes from Tinnevely, says: "We have passed through a wonderful year in this province—an *annus mirabilis*. First, an unprecedented famine; then two unprecedented floods in one month; then flights of locusts never before known in these parts; and now, as a compensation for these calamities, accessions from heathenism in unprecedented numbers. In the districts under my own oversight in Tinnevely and Ramnad the new accession now number more than 16,000 souls. These people have not been brought over by famine relief, for relief has been given to all who required it, without distinction of caste or creed; but the extraordinary kindness shown to the famine-stricken by our Christian Government, and by English Christians, has produced very generally in the minds of the people the impression that Christianity is the only religion which bears any traces of being Divine. We are almost at our wits' end for the means of instructing all these people. . . . We have now congregations, larger or smaller, in 150 villages, in which not even a single Christian resided before."

The Philadelphia Conference of Baptists, recently held, determined that the prolonged calamity of hard times is due largely to moral causes—to selfishness, greed of gain, public and private dishonesty, waste, recklessness, and in general to a disregard of the rights of man and the law of God. They think it would be a most fitting act if the President of the United States should recommend a day of public prayer in behalf of the country.

A heavy blow has fallen upon the Victoria Nyanza Mission of the Church Missionary Society. Intelligence has just been received that Lieutenant G. S. Smith, the leader of the expedition, and Mr. O'Neill, a fellow-laborer, have lost their lives by violence.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Over 100 French Canadians have gone to Rhode Island, for brick-making during the summer. Improvements to the value of \$25,000 are being made in the French Cathedral at Ottawa. Clearances for 104,000 saw logs have been granted by the Crown officer up to date. Arrangements are being made to place the clock for the parliamentary tower in position. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of lumber was burned at Quebec on Thursday last.

At a Reform meeting on Thursday in Toronto, there were over seven thousand people present. At a Reform demonstration at Lindsay on Tuesday last it is said fourteen thousand people were present. At a very large meeting of the Junior Conservative Club, Dr. Tupper made an enthusiastic speech predicting Conservative majority at the next elections.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—THE ELECTIONS are being held in New Brunswick. They have no simultaneous polling Act and suit the convenience of the parties concerned as to the day for holding them. The St. John County election will take place on the 12th and for the city on the 13th. The corner stone of the St. John City Hall was laid on Wednesday last by R. T. Clinch, Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity in N. B. Thousands of persons gathered on the streets in windows and on roofs to witness it. The heavy fall of rain was a drawback.

The investigation of the McCarthy murder is not yet concluded. Each day develops features which tend to confirm the fact of its being a cold blooded murder. John O'Brien, a brakesman, who was jammed between two railway cars at Point du Chene on Tuesday while coupling, died on Thursday. He had been engaged in railroading for eleven years.

The St. John News says it is reported the potato bug has made its appearance in Carleton Co. A man was recently found dead in a bear trap on the Bathurst Road. It appears that the deceased was Hans Jordan who ran away from his ship at Chatham.

Graham's saw and grist mill at Bay du Vin, Miramichi was lately burned. The grist mill was almost new. Loss about \$10,000.

Large quantities of Salmon are being sent from New Brunswick to Boston and the west. On Wednesday of last week 23,000 lbs. went over by railway.

An eight pound cannon ball was found in the heart of a stick of timber being cut in Cushing's Mill the other day. The tree had grown in the Aroostook, about twelve miles from Houlton.

UNITED STATES.—The Committee on the Fishery Award say they would suggest, in the event of the payment of the award by the United States, that the utmost care and circumspection should be employed to disabuse the minds of the British and Canadian people, of any possible impression that the United States or American people do or even can accept the award of the Halifax Commission as a just measure of the value of the inshore fisheries in Canadian waters.

On Thursday night by a collision of gravel trains on the Coney Island and Prospect Park Railway, five men were killed and another fatally injured. The accident was caused by a miscreant placing obstructions on the track.

On Wednesday last the captain and crew of the *Schr. Belle*, of Lunenburg, N. S., was brought to Vineyard Haven their vessel having been abandoned owing to disaster in a squall between Mobile and Havana.

It is stated that the Russian Home Government has ordered that no further negotiations for vessels be entered into. On the farm of Robert Liun, four miles from Hillsboro, Ohio, on Thursday morning a saw-mill engine exploded, killing three men and scalding many others.

The steam tug *Carey* ran into and sunk *Eng. Whitebeck* of the N. Y. Battery on Saturday morning. The engineer and cook of the *Whitebeck* were drowned.

A telegram from Richmond Va., gives an account of two men effecting an entrance to the house and room of Mrs. Becky Baldwin, on Friday night. Mrs. B., jumped from the bed and told them to leave the room. They demanded her pocket-book and threatened violence if she did not give it. She took her pocket-book containing \$21, and threw it in the fire. One of the tramps stooped to get it, and she snatched an axe and dealt him a terrific blow, knocking him down, quickly following with another blow, dashing his brains out on the hearthstone. The second tramp then drew a dirk knife and stabbed her twice in the left breast. She dealt him a fearful blow with the axe, nearly severing the right arm near the shoulder. The miscreant fled, leaving a trail of blood behind. His dead body was found two miles from Richmond. A young white man, found Mrs. Baldwin dying. She told her story and died two hours afterwards. The dead bodies of the tramps were thrown into a hogpen, so great was the indignation of the people in the vicinity. There were no papers upon them by which they could be identified.

MEXICO.—A San Antonio despatch

says it is reported that about 800 revolutionists are just outside New Laredo on the right bank of the Rio Grande, in Mexico, preparing to attack the place. Piedras Negras, according to Mexican officers, is also in danger. This is probably the beginning of those expected revolutions favoring Lerdo.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A LaPlata letter says a revolution broke out in the city of Santa Fe on the 14th ult. Fighting was going on that night and next day. The soldiers, in repelling the assaults of the revolutionists, had twenty-one killed and forty-eight wounded. Insurrection numbers among its supporters nearly all the best families of the province.

ENGLAND.—The British Royal Geographical Society has determined to send an exploring expedition from Zanzibar to the northern end of Lake Nyassa and thence, if funds suffice, to the southern end of Tanganyika. The principal object of the expedition will be to make accurate maps of the lake region. Queen Victoria will probably review the English naval squadron at Portsmouth.

In an interview on Friday morning with Count Schouvaloff, he says the probabilities of war had mostly vanished and Russia preferred peace to armed conflict. All the greater obstacles between England and Russia were finally removed so that the trouble may now be regarded as near a peaceful settlement. The *Times* advocates a species of British protectorate or administrative supervision for Asiatic Turkey. England, has proved in India her capacity for dealing with Mohammedans, and insuring just administration in territories including most varied races.

A correspondent of the *Edinburgh Scotsman* says: "There is little reason to doubt that our government is determined to exercise a control in Turkey which will, to a great extent, place the actual government in our own hands, not that the Sultan's authority is to be interfered with, but we shall take care that, under a new treaty, reforms and good government shall become a reality."

On Friday morning last, the *Grosser Kurfurst* collided with the ironclad *Koenig Wilhelm* three miles off Folkstone. The *Grosser Kurfurst* sank almost immediately after she struck. The steamer's boilers exploded as she went down. The weather was bright and the sea calm. Boats went from the shore and were sent from other vessels of the German fleet to the assistance of drowning people. Another despatch says three German ironclads passed Dover on Friday morning for Plymouth, thence to Gibraltar. After the accident boats from the other iron-clads were launched and a number of Folkstone fishing smacks near by hurried to the spot. The *Koenig Wilhelm* had her bow stove, but the leak was stopped with hammocks. The collision was undoubtedly caused by the *Koenig Wilhelm* porting her helm too suddenly. The vessel carried a crew of 600, of whom 300 to 400 are supposed to have been drowned. The ironclad *Koenig Wilhelm* arrived at Portsmouth, on Saturday where she will repair her forward compartments.

As soon as sufficient repairs are effected, both German ships will return to Wilhelmshaven. German officers are loud in the praises of the English fishermen, who saved so many lives, and the British Admiralty, who so promptly despatched a vessel to their assistance and made preparations for docking the *Koenig Wilhelm*.

Mr. Gladstone has an article in the *Nineteenth Century* having reference to the alleged intention of the Government to assume a protectorate over Asiatic Turkey. Mr. Gladstone opposed any step of this kind and says such a protectorate could hardly end otherwise than in total destruction of Turkish power and its disappearance from the face of the earth.

TURKEY.—The commissioner of the Porte reports that the Mahomedan insurgents number 30,000, and are well armed and impregnable located. They refuse to disarm, as the Russians are powerless to repress the excesses of the Bulgarians.

The Turkish people and the army especially are greatly irritated by the re-statement of Mahmood Damad Pasha, and other re-actionary signs.

The Russians have fallen back on several other points besides the neighborhood of Piccyous. The Turks have withdrawn their outposts to this side of Belgrade forest.

The Porte is preparing a circular to the Powers giving the history of the San-Stefano treaty and negotiations promising extensive reforms in Turkey.

RUSSIA.—It is reported that fears are entertained in St. Petersburg of an outbreak or hostile collision at Constantinople. It is thought that Russia is merely bargaining for the utmost possible concessions before the final agreement is made.

It is reported that Russia has purchased the fast Swedish steamer *Meotala* to be used as a cruiser.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrians have occupied the northern entrance of Predal Pass of the Carpathian Mountains. The treaty of San Stefano contains several articles affecting Austrian interests.

In occupying the Danubian water front abandoned by the Turks, Austria