

twice as long. The chief entertainment on the anniversary day, will be the grand procession, composed of historical groups in costumes of the xiv., xv., and xvi., centuries and this will doubtless, prove one of the grandest sights of the age. The procession, which is calculated will take up six hours to march past, will be preceded by a herald at arms followed by twelve giant trumpeters in armor, on horse back. Then will follow the main body of the festive groups, in gigantic chariots and in three distinct divisions: 1. The students and pupils of the high schools of Vienna, the gymnasts and sharpshooters in modern appropriate costume; 2. The historical groups followed by 2,000 university students in Hicks ("full dress, viz., the maccaron caps tight jacket, leather breeches, top-boots, and long rapiers); 3. The Alpine sports, men in Tyrolese costume, the fire brigades, the veterans, the philharmonists and some 20,000 troops of all arms. One hundred of the finest musical bands in the world will be distributed at regular intervals along the cortege.

I have learned on the sly that 500,000 gallons of "Extra lager, brewed twelve months ago, have already arrived, and have been cellared with special care, several tons of sourkrout and wagon-loads of sausages of all sizes and denominations, from the cats-meat and rat's tail size, to the bulky thing stuffed in bull-ox bladders, have also arrived and will soon be spreading their fetid appetizing flavor through all the lanes and byways of the great city.

General Garibaldi arrived in Rome on Saturday afternoon. He was carried from the station to his son's house-lying full length on a litter unable to move from Rheumatism. He expressed his pleasure at hearing that his letter welcoming the Queen of England had been copied into many journals. The crowd on hearing that the General was ill preserved a respectful silence, and perfect order was maintained.

The *Capitale* has published a letter written by Garibaldi from Caprea to a Republican paper, in which he says that Italy owes gratitude to the House of Savoy for having contributed to the unity of the country, but it did not accomplish it alone. Its complaints of the existing distress, says the country was in a more flourishing state under its old tyrants and declares that Parliament is overthrowing the Carli Cabinet shewed that it no longer represents the country. He strongly condemns Signor Depretis, and concludes by stating that the Monarch is not eternal and, and that the duration of the House of Savoy will be in proportion as it merits the affection of the people by dismissing flatterers and calling to its councils men of ability and capable of telling it the truth. The General's health is said to have improved since his arrival in Rome.

That the German Chancellor desires to draw Denmark into the Empire is a well-known fact; the German school-masters and patriotic maps have for a long time been teaching German boys that Denmark and Holland are naturally appendages of Germany. Quite in accord with this state of things is the significant hint given by the Prussian Press that the Danes in complaining of the annexation of Danish-speaking parts of the Duchies, seem altogether to forget that "Denmark is only a branch of the German national tree."

AUGUST.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BILLTOWN, CORNWALLIS.—Dear Brother, —I am glad to be able to report progress in spiritual things at Billtown. The congregations have increased during the year past continually, and the church has a good degree of spiritual life and power. The monthly conference on Saturday last was large, the vestry being well filled. Two young ladies applied for the ordinances and church fellowship, whom it was my privilege on Sabbath morning to baptize in the presence of a large audience, probably between four and five hundred. At the close of the morning service they, and also another sister were welcomed to all the rights and privileges of the "church of God," and sat down with two hundred at the Lord's table to show forth his death. One hundred and ten have been baptized and received into church fellowship since the beginning of my pastorate in Jan., 1878. The outlook is encouraging. May we give God all the glory!

Yours &c.,
SYDNEY WELTON
Acadia College, May 7th, 1879.

KNUTSFORD, P. E. I. May, 5th, 1879.—Dear Brother Selden.—We have been holding special services here for three weeks.

The cause of God has been greatly revived. I have had the pleasure of baptizing nine believers and eight more are received, for baptism. It appears that the good work has only commenced. Brother Brown from Charlottetown is with us rendering valuable assistance in forwarding the good work, we have a good deal of opposition, some who were baptized have been persecuted and driven from home.

This is a very important field, but more laborers are required. I have seven preaching stations and large and attentive congregations at each place. The harvest truly is plentiful but the laborers are few.

Yours truly,
E. B. COREY.

The small pox that was raging in Alberton all winter has disappeared.

ORDINATION AT TRYON, P. E. ISLAND.—To the Editor of the Christian Messenger.

—Dear Brother,—On the 1st inst., the Baptist Church at Tryon called a Council to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining Bro. Truman Bishop, A. B., Licentiate, to the work of the gospel ministry. In response to said call the following brethren were present, representing their respective churches:

Bedeque—Pastor E. N. Archibald, and Deacon Joseph Schurman.

Summerside—Deacon D. Archibald.

Cavendish—Pastor J. B. Woodland.

Charlottetown—Pastor D. G. McDonald, and Bro. W. L. Wellner.

Montague Bridge—Pastor H. Foshay.

Tryon—Deacons W. B. Howett, W. Laird, W. Simmonds, and John Byman.

East Point—Pastor John A. Gordon.

The Council was organized by electing pastor E. N. Archibald, Moderator, and the undersigned Clerk.

On behalf of the church dea. W. B. Howett read a paper setting forth their reasons for desiring to ordain brother Bishop. After which the candidate related his christian experience and call to the ministry which was clear and satisfactory. In order to expedite the work pastor J. A. Gordon was requested to lead in questioning Bro. Bishop on his views of Christian doctrine and church polity; to which questions bro. B. gave clear and comprehensive answers.

The Council unanimously agreed to proceed to the ordination of the candidate. The Committee of arrangements submitted the following report:

Public ordination to commence at 7.30, P. M. Ordination Sermon by pastor J. A. Gordon.

Pastor G. D. McDonald to publicly question the Candidate on his views of Christian doctrine and church polity.

Ordaining prayer by pastor C. C. Burgess.

Charge to the candidate by pastor H. Foshay.

Charge to the church by pastor J. B. Woodland.

Benediction by the candidate.

The above programme was fully carried out, a large congregation was present, thus giving ample opportunity to set forth our distinctive principles and practices.

We rejoice to have one more efficient laborer added to the small number of Baptist ministers on this Island.

Bro. B. has already deeply entrenched himself in the affections of his Church and is much esteemed by the community.

Before our brother opens a bright and promising future and field, he cannot fail to be successful, surrounded as he is by so loyal and devoted a band of workers as the Church at Tryon in the past have proved themselves to be. May God bless and prosper pastor and people.

J. A. GORDON,
Clerk of Council.

DUNDAS AND EAST POINT.—Rev. J. A. Gordon adds to the above gratifying paper, the following:

Eight have been baptized at Dundas, two at East Point. The interest is good, more are expected to follow.

LIVERPOOL, May 9th, 1879.—Dear Bro. Selden.—A quiet but I trust deep work of grace is at present in progress in our midst—Several profess to have found peace in Jesus, and others are anxious about the salvation of their souls. Last Sabbath I baptized six happy converts and expect, (D. V.) to baptize after our next Conference. These seasons of grace are cheering to both pastor and people.

Truly yours,
Geo. O. GATES.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The bill for repealing the Insolvency laws, after a number of amendments had been proposed and lost, passed the third reading in the House of Commons on Monday of last week. Loud and prolonged cheers followed.

Dr. Tupper, in reply to Mr. Longley, said it is not the intention of the Government to introduce a bill this session for the purpose of settling the long pending dispute between the Windsor & Annapolis and Western Counties Railway Companies and the Government.

On the following day, Mr. Longley gave notice of motion for all correspondence relative to the dispute between the Western Counties and Windsor and Annapolis Railway companies and Dominion Government.

A notice was given by Mr. Bunster of a motion that the Government manufacture rails for the Pacific Railway in British Columbia.

A message was received from the Governor General containing his despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies concerning the tariff.

Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1879, brought down on Tuesday, contain the following items among others:

To pay expenses incurred by calling out militia in Cape Breton in 1876, \$622.81.

Amount for extension of Intercolonial into Halifax \$5,000.

Oak Point Breakwater, Nova Scotia, to refund J. E. Woodworth money expended by him in connection with this service, \$530.

Half yearly mail subsidy between Halifax and Cork, if necessary, \$19,770.

Payment of services rendered by the steam navigation Company, P. E. Island, for conveyance of mails between Summerside and Shediac in 1869, \$1000.

Testimonial to M. Delfosse \$2,389.

To pay arrival of Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise at Halifax and train to Ottawa, \$7,000.

To pay Grand Trunk Railway for use of Road for transport of mails in 1867 to 1874, \$7,776.

To pay Jos. C. Crosskill for certain printed forms, which were in his hands at the time (Nov. 22nd, 1873) when the printing for the Post Office in Nova Scotia was withdrawn from him, \$1,067.

On Wednesday Mr. Tilley brought down the supplementary estimates for 1880 in which are \$37,500 subsidy to a line of steamers between Halifax and Brazil, \$10,000 between Halifax and Cork, \$4,000 between Cape Breton and Halifax. The Nova Scotia and St. Pierre line gets \$4,000.

Supplementary estimates were subsequently taken up and several items passed.

On Thursday the Act relating to weights and measures was read a second time and a third time and passed, after a long debate.

Several Nova Scotia M. P.'s, returned from Ottawa last week.

The House in Committee of supply on the item of \$5,000 to assist in giving to the forthcoming Ontario Exhibition at Ottawa a Dominion character.

Sir John Macdonald said the Agricultural Society of Quebec had agreed to join with that of Ontario. The Maritime Provinces had been communicated with, and it was probable we could have an Exhibition at the Capital this year which would be of great value to all the Provinces.

On the item of one hundred thousand dollars, to construct the Pacific Railway west of Red River there was some discussion.

On the item for payment to Messrs. Murray and Boggs, of Halifax, contractors, a disputed claim.

Mr. MacKenzie said he believed a fatal blunder had been committed in taking the case out of the Exchequer Court when it was being tried, as all similar cases had been, under petition of right. He would content himself by entering a solemn protest against the vote and allow it to pass on division.

The item was carried.

Dr. Tupper moved the adoption of the item of one million five hundred thousand dollars for the Intercolonial Railway. He explained that he expected to make a saving of \$30,000 per annum by reducing the staff of employes and workmen along the line. We had employed Mr. Landy, of Kingston, who had an intimate knowledge of the mechanical management of railways, to go over the Intercolonial and examine its working and report. That gentleman had done so, and he had acted on his report. This led to a large reduction of workmen for which he was very sorry, but it could not be helped. He knew these were honest, good men, and, having to dispense with their services was the most disagreeable task he had ever undertaken in his life.

Mr. Mackenzie pointed out that during his term of office he had effected a saving on the road of twenty-six per cent. without injuring its efficiency. He predicted that the cost of running the road would be increased, not lessened by this policy.

The discussion—somewhat warm and angry—continued through Saturday's sitting till midnight.

In the Senate on Friday the bill to repeal the Insolvency laws was defeated by a majority of four.

Quebec is busy preparing for the visit

of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

The arrears of Montreal city taxes for years prior to 1878 amount to \$600,000. The corporation has appointed a commission to investigate.

The City of London, which was to sail from Montreal on Saturday for London, was to take 700 head of cattle.

A large number of emigrants leave Montreal daily for Manitoba.

On Wednesday afternoon a fire destroyed Hunt Bros. elevator with its contents, 2000 bushels of grain. Several wooden buildings adjoining were also destroyed. Loss \$10,000; insurance \$6000. The fire originated with sparks from a passing locomotive.

At Winnipeg, Manitoba there has been some disturbance occasioned by strikers on the railway works. A detachment of local militia, under command of Col. Osborne Smith, left on Thursday last, took four day's rations and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man. Mr. Whitehead sent out a large sum of money to pay off the strikers. The general impression is that no serious trouble need be feared.

A telegram on Monday from Toronto gives an account of a terrible railway accident on the Credit Valley Railway. A party of citizens had gone out by special train to see the work just finished and an engine going to fetch the train ran into the car with the gentlemen on board; several were severely injured, one or two fatally. An inquest was to be held yesterday.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—At St. Andrews recently two little girls aged 13 years, one named Cook and the other named Garry, were playing in a room in Cook's house, when a lad named Richard Cook, aged ten years, son of Lewis Cook, entered the room with a loaded gun and deliberately took aim and fired at the Garry child; the contents entered her head at the ear, killing her instantly. An inquest was held, but the lad, being an idiot, was allowed to go free.

St. John has a couple of female pedestrians who wish to exhibit themselves—Miss Annie Black and Miss Julia Woodworth—and talk of making up a walking match. They had better get some more useful occupation.

UNITED STATES.—The Woodruff Scientific Expedition is abandoned on account of inadequate support.

A telegram from Helena, Montana, states unruly Flatheads, ordered away from Missola, have encamped at Frenchtown and declare they will fight rather than go further.

Five steamships, four British and one German, carrying freight, which sailed from the United States last winter, and one sailed from England, are missing; also, ten sailing vessels, grain laden.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Tuesday night a slight explosion of gas occurred in Stanton shaft, Lehigh Coal Co., severely burning a miner. At midnight, while men were engaged crushing out an accumulation of gas in the lower vein, it came in contact with the "blower," causing a terrible explosion. A large force of men were driving the tunnel at the time. Eight were badly burned. The mine was set on fire by explosion and got such a headway that 600 feet of solid coal was soon burning furiously. The mine is now flooded. The injured miners are still alive, but it is feared the majority of them cannot recover.

On Sunday morning at Detroit, Mich. A fire broke out in the *Tribune* block, occupied by the *Post* and *Tribune* newspapers. Destroyed the news room, paper, and badly damaged its editorial room.

At Chicago, Palmer & Fuller's lumber yard and dry house, one of the largest in the city, was burned on Saturday afternoon. Loss \$100,000.

At St. Louis, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Carruthers & Co. The loss is estimated at \$280,000.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Tuesday night the Prince of Wales presented a petition in favor of the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He said he believed the measure would be a great advantage.

Lord Houghton (Liberal) moved the second reading of the bill.

The Government, represented by Lord Cranbrook, strongly opposed it. On the second reading it was defeated, 101 to 81.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh and Bishop of Ripon voted with the minority and fourteen bishops with the majority.

In the House of Lords on Thursday night was read a second time without division the bill to allow the establishment of "Retreats," in which habitual drunkards may be shut up and subjected to special treatment. Entering "Retreat" will be optional. The candidate for admittance must appear before a Justice of the Peace, signify in writing his wish to be admitted, and state the time during which he is willing to continue an inmate. He is then no longer a free agent; he must stay out the time for which he bound himself, and conform to the regulations of the establishment however distasteful they may be.

It was the discovery of typhus among swine, not trichinae, that caused the order for slaughter of swine from the United States after first of June. Five hundred cattle from South America were slaughtered at Glasgow in consequence of the disease.

At the annual meeting of the Iron

and Steel Institute, on Wednesday the medal was awarded to Peter Cooper, of New York.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, after an experiment on the Thames embankment, find electricity costs 2½ pence an hour per lamp more than the best gas giving equal light.

The British iron clad Iron Duke is ashore at Shanghai. She is 5,034 tons, 4,268 horse power, and carries 14 guns.

The continuance of cold northerly winds upon agricultural prospects, are unfavorable. Unless a change occurs soon in the temperature there can be little or no fruit, and there may probably be a serious deficiency in several crops.

FRANCE.—Ministers say that the States' receipts for the first four months of 1879 exceeded the estimates by 30,000,000 francs. The Budget Committee considered that the revenue can safely be anticipated to equal the exhibition year.

M. Clemenceau, Radical leader, at a private meeting, presented outline of programme which includes liberty of the press; rights of public meetings; income tax; free trade; secular education; separation of church and state, and abolition of exemption of clerical students from conscription. He declared the time had arrived for the Government to inaugurate a true Republic.

GERMANY.—In the tariff debate, in the Reichstag, Laskar accused Bismarck of fomenting agrarian agitation. An angry scene ensued, when Bismarck declared that Deputies should mutually respect the laws of politeness. He said he merely wished to restore the Zollverein, and must remodel the railway goods tariff, which was unduly favorable to foreign products. He still adheres to the whole of his programme.

Forckenbeck, President of the Chamber, ruled Laskar's attack on Bismarck as severe, but not insulting. Bismarck refused to retract his remarks, and quitted the house.

SPAIN.—The mail train running between Madrid and Cadiz was thrown from the track to-day and a van containing mails for Cuba smashed. Six persons were killed and several seriously injured.

RUSSIA.—An official statement, contradicting news published abroad with reference to affairs in Russia, says fort Petropaulovskiy is wholly inadequate to contain 400 prisoners, to say nothing of 4,700, which it was stated had been removed from the fortress to Kazan; that the reported arrests of officers had not taken place; that since February only 3 officers altogether were arrested, and finally no arrests of whole families were made.

The Russian Revolutionary Committee has published an appeal to the army not to become executioners.

Orders have been published at Moscow relative to possession of arms similar to those issued at St. Petersburg.

It is reported that Russia contemplates the establishment of a new Pacific naval station at St. Olgy, opposite Jesso, and cruisers purchased in America have been ordered thither.

TURKEY.—The Porte has declared its readiness to participate in a conference of ambassadors at Constantinople on the Greek question.

The Czar's letter to the Sultan makes proposals of friendship and good will, as necessary safeguards against internal danger, and gives notice that orders for the commencement of the evacuation have been issued.

The Czar's messenger, in conversation with the Sultan, pointed out the advantages of a direct understanding with Russia.

All the powers seem to acquiesce in the principle that the Turks should occupy some points on the frontier of Eastern Roumelia, but the details are not settled. It is thought that the Turkish forces should number 30,000, so as to effectively guarantee order, but the Turkish finances will not permit it.

Turkish financial Commissioners have refused to sign the programme of the Reforms, elaborated by the French and English members of the Commission, because it renders the appointment of foreigners at the head of the administration compulsory, whereas the Turks desire the introduction of foreigners to be optional.

INDIA.—The Ameer of Afghanistan arrived at Gundamuk on Thursday. He was met at the frontier by Major Cavagnari, and an escort of British troops lined the route to the camp for 2½ miles. Gen. Browne and staff received the Ameer at the end of the line, when a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Ameer announced his arrival to the Viceroy, and expressed a desire for the establishment of friendly relations.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A despatch to the *Standard* from Cape Town, April 22 says, a white prisoner who escaped from the Zulus reports that Umbelina and his brother were both killed in the attack on Col. Wood's camp.

Magnesi, a brother of Cetewayo, with a few followers, has surrendered to the British.

Cetewayo's brother, Azegulos, wishes to surrender.

Col. Newdegate, who commands in the direction of Dornberg, is accompanied by Lord Chelmsford, has signalled to Col. Crealock, commanding on the

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