

Then the Messenger has told us of the loss of some of Acadia's sons—losses that are felt by many. The last, and the one we knew best, has left a vacancy in the church and the ministry not easily filled. Johnston Neiley was a thoroughly good man. His amiable kind disposition, his readiness to render sympathy and help when they were needed, his firm faith in Christ and earnestness in His service, will long live a help and stimulus to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Farewell dear classmate; no one of the number was more loved than thou. Thou art missed here below, but heaven is dearer and richer on account of thy presence.

We closed our first school year Jan. 11th. The previous Sabbath ten of our pupils were baptized, most of whom had been converted in the school. We have now come to the close of our second school year. Our number this year has been one hundred and ten, of whom seventeen have been converted during the term. We have enjoyed our fine new school-house very much. It cost eighteen hundred dollars, of which the Christians here contributed eleven hundred. The remainder came from Government, and a few friends at home. Some of our native churches averaged five dollars a member for this object alone. Next week we leave for a long jungle tour. We hope to find ourselves at Mergui, more than one hundred miles from here, about Feb. 1st. We shall travel from village to village on foot, by boat, or on elephants, as we have opportunity. From M. we can return by steamer.

The outlook on our field is hopeful. The truth is making steady progress. While I write this a preacher comes in to tell us he has baptized four, three of them were heathen. There is reason to hope that the Karen work all over this country will be completed before many years. Not so with the Burmese. They, steeped in sin, and "mad upon their idols," continue to reject the truth. In our field there are one hundred and twenty thousand Burmese in as great heathenism as they were a century ago. Many come to us for tracts and books, and tell us they think they are better than their books, but as no Burman can be believed, we do not know as they ever read them. There are so many barriers in their way to becoming Christians. Their complicated system of idolatry, their aversion to change, the degraded lives of many of the English people who live here, and whom they take as samples of Christians, all contribute to keep them in their old system. The Chief Commissioner has lately issued a "Confidential Circular," threatening to punish officials for certain vices. They are so deep seated however, and of such long standing, that the most drastic treatment will be necessary in order to work a reform. British rule has no doubt been a benefit to Burma in some respects, but certainly not so far as morality is concerned.

Bro. George is going home for a well-earned vacation. To attempt to remain any longer would be a great risk. They can be poorly spared from the work, so many having been taken away of late. We trust they will soon recruit in Nova Scotia air, and come back with a large supply of new strength.

Ever yours,
H. MORROW.

Although we had decided to close this discussion, yet at the urgent solicitation of the writer, we admit the following, and hope it may not require any further elucidation.

For the Christian Messenger.
The Battle of the Verses.

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger.
SIR,—As my esteemed friend and opponent S. T. R., is still disposed to "name" or describe English Verse according to the Greek and Latin "method," although the English language has a "method" of its own, adapted to the genius of the language, and the principles on which English Verse is constructed, the point concerned may be dismissed.

But before abandoning the subject entirely I would ask the critic of my criticisms, through your columns, on which principle he would "name" any kind of verses, whether ancient or modern, Trochaic, when the verse is found to contain no Trochees at all—which is the case with a number of the verses in his

Latin rendering of Toplady's "Rock of Ages." Whether the English original should be "called" *Dimeter*, according to his "method," or *Trimeter*, according to mine, it would seem clear that the measure is not Trochaic, at least, whatever may be said of the rest of the description.

Feb. 28, 1879. C. D. R.

P. S. Prof. Jones's public, private letter is an admirable one! and every person will admire the skill with which he adapts the decision of the "Umpire," in the celebrated fable of the "Two travellers and the Chameleon," and shows that both of the disputants were "right" and neither of them "wrong!" If the discussion had been attended with no other good result than the production of such a letter—which however is far from being the case—it would not have been without value.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—There have been discussions in the House of Commons during the past week among other matters that of reporting the debates; and on the opening of Post offices on Sundays in Quebec.

In reply to Dr. Borden, Dr. Tupper said he expected in a few days to give full information in regard to the Windsor railroad.

Mr. Robertson asked for returns of freight and expenses of I. C. R., from River du Loup to Halifax for the past two years. Various other returns in connection with the Railway and its officials were asked for.

The Governor-General is said to be seeking personal acquaintance with the members of Parliament. On Monday those whose names commenced with A and B were invited to call at the Governor-General's office.

Mr. Masson is better, but it is quite unlikely he will be able to attend to business. Rest is quite necessary to the restoration of his health.

The Government has received a memorial from the Prince Ed. Island Government, claiming that a large portion of the Halifax award should be handed over to them.

Daniel Raney, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, died at Montreal last week aged 104 years and some months.

A member of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, on Sunday 23rd ult heard in his sickroom, a quarter of a mile away, by means of the telephone, the discourse of the pastor. The apparatus was fixed to each side of the pulpit.

James Twomey, while at work in Gilhelm & Hogg's saw mill on Friday last slipped and falling on a circular saw his head was severed from his body.

A number of ancient gold coins have been found by workmen engaged in clearing away the old fortifications outside of St. John's gate, Quebec.

The civic election passed off on Saturday without excitement. For the Mayorality Ald. Rivard was elected by a majority of 190 over J. L. Beaudry, who has held the position for the past two years.

There is much speculation as to what course will be pursued by the House of Commons and the Governor General with regard to Lieutenant-Governor Letellier of Quebec.

A man named Patrick Farn was arrested on Thursday at Hampton, on a warrant for uttering counterfeit coins. On being brought before a justice and searched, a quantity of 50c, 25c., and 10c., pieces were found.

At the annual provincial poultry exhibition at Guelph last week there were over 1000 entries; \$1,600 was offered in prizes.

In the Senate on Monday of last week there was an important discussion on the cattle disease and the prevalence of small pox in some parts of the Dominion and the means required to be taken to prevent its spreading. Hon. Mr. Power enquired if the Government intends to remove the Intercolonial workshops from Moncton to Halifax, and when.

Mr. Bull, of Hamilton has been called to the Senate.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Legislature of New Brunswick opened at Fredericton on Thursday last. Hon. McL. Seely was elected President of the Legislative Council and Hon. B. R. Stevenson Speaker of the Assembly. In both cases the election was unanimous.

The Lieutenant Governor in his opening speech expressed his pleasure in meeting the Legislators for the first time in that capacity. He referred to the arrival of the Governor-General and the Princess Louise and the invitation given them to visit New Brunswick. He mentioned several things done by the government on behalf of Agriculture, and the manufacture of sugar from beet root.

Referring to the Legislative Council he said: "Your attention will be directed to the consideration of the propriety of amending the constitution of the Province by vesting the powers of legislation in one Legislative Chamber, subject, nevertheless, to the rights of the Crown, and under such provisions as may be deemed expedient in the interests of the people."

Measures are promised relating to inspection and inspectorial districts under the Common Schools Act, to the Free Grants Act, to trespasses upon

Crown lands, and to other matters of importance.

A prominent citizen and banker left at the Globe office one day last week a twenty dollar Bank of New Brunswick note which had been ingeniously made up from parts of seven other notes, the part of each being so taken that the original bill would not be spoiled.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Island Legislature opened on Thursday last. Sir Robert Hodgson alludes in his speech to the claims of the Island to a portion of the Fisheries Award. He promises a Bill for altering the constitution and having but one Legislative Chamber instead of two as heretofore, for the purpose of diminishing the public expenses.

He says the results of working of the Public School Act, 1877, are very satisfactory and exhibit a gratifying increase in the number of the schools in operation and of the children attending them.

He promises a proposition for an amalgamation of the Normal School and the Prince of Wales College, which, while maintaining the efficiency of these institutions, will largely reduce their annual cost.

UNITED STATES.—The house of J. M. Lumsford, Nelsonville, Ohio, was burned on Friday. Lumsford and six of his children, who were asleep, were smothered or burned to death. Only his wife and one child escaped.

The U. S. telegrams of the past week give a more than usual list of stabbings and shootings and misdemeanors generally.

At Chicago, Charles W. Angell, defaulter, pleaded guilty in the criminal court, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

A Portland, Oregon, despatch says thirty-six Indians, a remnant of the Bannock band raiding in Idaho last summer, have been surprised and slaughtered in Salmon River Mountains.

The House of Representatives passed the legislative appropriation bill on Tuesday last after a prolonged struggle the measure was passed by the vote of the Speaker.

A congressional delegation called upon the President and urged him to sign the anti-Chinese bill.

The Commissioner of City Works at New York reports to the Mayor that it is impracticable to attempt to light the streets with electricity with the present apparatus.

A span of 110 feet long of the iron railroad bridge of the Chicago and Alton railroad gave way on Thursday morning as an empty coal train was passing over, and precipitated three cars into Kankakee River, a distance of over 30 feet. No one was injured.

A freight train of cars jumped off the track on the Troy and Boston Railroad near Shaghticoke on Wednesday morning. Fourteen cars went down the embankment and were totally wrecked. No one was injured.

While shifting a mail train one car containing about 25 passengers left the track from some unknown cause and fell over an embankment about six feet high, turning over on its side. Fifteen or eighteen persons were injured.

Captain Paul Boynton started on the 24th on a trip down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, intending to float to New Orleans, and expects to reach there in about 28 days.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Ex-President Rivarola of Paraguay was assassinated in the streets of Ascension, Dec. 31st. The assassins escaped.

Rio Janeiro dates to the 9th inst., state that there is a serious outbreak of yellow fever among the shipping. In a riot, on the 4th inst., at Massor, Brazil, nine persons were killed, the chief magistrate driven from the town by the military, and public and private stores plundered.

ENGLAND.—The wedding of Prince Arthur to Princess Margaret, niece of the German Emperor, takes place at Windsor, March 13th.

It is reported that Queen Victoria will visit the Continent this spring going first to Italy, where she will spend some time at Baveno.

The French Prince Imperial was to sail for Cape Town last week. He intends to join the British Army as a volunteer, his earnest petition for a commission having been rejected. He will join the staff of Royal Artillery and will shortly be gazetted with the local rank of Captain, unattached.

The Jackson cotton mills at Preston, England, were burned. Loss, £30,000. About one hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

The Mayor of Sheffield says there are 4,000 destitute people in one district in that city, and four hundred families actually starving.

There is a strike by the sailors of Glasgow.

A thousand persons are idle at Maclefield because of a strike in the Globe cotton spinning mills.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in submitting the supplementary credit for £1,500,000 which he proposes to obtain by exchequer bonds, said he anticipated an excess of expenditure over the revenue of £3,000,000 sterling, £2,000,000 of which provided for in a portion of the credit, is to be used for the Afghan war and the balance for the Zulu war. The credit was adopted by the House without division.

The coal heavers and a large number of dock laborers having resumed work, the birkenhead men resolved to resume also at a reduction. This sets two thousand men to work in Birkenhead.

At a meeting of the striking weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne it was decided to continue the strike until reduced to starvation.

A fire on Market Street, Manchester on Wednesday destroyed half a million dollar's worth of property.

FRANCE.—Inundations in the South of France have rendered hundreds of people homeless and dependant upon Charity.

The conflict of Paris with the Government in regard to municipality's grant to Communists has been compromised by confiding the distribution of relief funds to the Prefect of the Seine.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs that the appointment of Albert Grevy as Governor of Algeria is now scarcely doubtful.

A Paris despatch says ex-President MacMahon is suffering from ophthalmia, said to be complicated with serious general symptoms.

The Times' Paris correspondent says unless Leon Say promptly declares his intention in regard to conversion of 5 per cent, rentes, the Republic will receive a most serious blow, as interested and exaggerated reports as to threatened loss of interest is alarming peasant fundholders.

President Grevy and ministers oppose more strongly than ever, the impeachment of the cabinet of 16th of May. The Chamber of Deputies will probably settle the difficulty by passing a vote of censure on the DeBroglie ministry.

GERMANY.—The Imperial bank of Germany at Berlin shows an increase in specie of 11,157,000 francs.

The German sanitary department is informed that the plague has ceased in Astrakhan.

Dr. Blau, German consul at Odessa, has committed suicide. It is believed in consequence of the severe reprimand he had received from the Government at Berlin.

RUSSIA.—Prince Krapatine, Governor of Chaskoff, Russia, was shot by an unknown assassin while returning from a ball on the 21st, and died of his wounds.

The burning of infected houses in the plague districts has commenced.

It is thought that Earl Dufferin's appointment as ambassador at St. Petersburg may lead to a renewal, possibly on an extended form, of the zone dividing the spheres of the two powers in Asia.

SPAIN.—The tempest in Spain lasted four days, with loss of life and great damage to several villages and farms in Navarre and Asturia. An unknown bark wrecked at Corunna and 23 lives lost.

The British steamer Memphis ran ashore at the entrance of the harbor, in a dangerous position. No lives lost. She is a perfect wreck, and was abandoned.

AUSTRIA.—An avalanche on Thursday near Marburg killed 21 persons and destroyed 9 dwellings.

ITALY.—Severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Rome on Thursday last and also at Sienna. At the latter place two churches were overthrown and two priests and several villagers killed.

A heavy storm prevailed throughout Italy. A despatch from Rome reports that the sea has inundated a large portion of Venice. In the Piazza San Marco the water is thirty inches deep. The coast from Genoa to Naples is strewn with wrecks of small vessels and large vessels seriously injured.

In all ports ships were driven from their moorings.

At Salonica six vessels were wrecked, four Italians and six English. An Australian ship with grain from Malta went ashore on the island of Meloria and was abandoned.

TURKEY.—The Porte telegraphed to Safvet Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at Paris, accepting in principle a modification of the scheme relative to the Turkish debt and administration of Customs. The Porte promises to send a circular to the powers, notifying them of its relinquishment of control of the administration of Customs.

EGYPT.—The Khedive's son Prince Hassan, commander of the army, publicly apologized to the English consul for insults to Rivers Wilson, Minister of Finance. Wilson expressed his satisfaction.

A definite peace has been arranged between the King of Abyssinia and the Khedive of Egypt. The former is to receive a pension in exchange for a disputed frontier province.

AFGHANISTAN.—It is asserted that the Afghans have 200 cannon and a splendid cavalry with which they could destroy the invaders if properly commanded. General Rasonoff declares that if Shere Ali should die Yakhob Khan will in all probability continue the war.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that he has received a letter from Yakhob Khan announcing the death of his father on the 21st February.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Advices from Capetown explain the recent disaster to the British forces. Zulus attacked Colonel Durnford's column before it reached the encampment where Major Puleine was in command; Major Puleine went to

the assistance of Colonel Durnford and was himself cut off by Zulus.

Despatches from Cape Town say the colors of the 24th regiment were found on the battlefield. The Natal frontier was quiet up to the 11th.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—Advices from Samoa, state that General Bratlett was informed in January 23rd that, with regard to fixing his status with the Government, nothing would be done definitely until after the treaty, which was then negotiating with the German consul, was concluded. There are two German men-of-war in port. Another is expected within a month. In the meantime American interests are in jeopardy. There is no man-of-war belonging to the United States within a thousand miles.

VEGETINE.

The Watchmaker's Report.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 27, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:— I have suffered with SCROFULA and SCROFULA HUMORS ever since I could remember; it has been in our family for years before I was born. I inherited it. I have tried all kinds of medicines. After having used a great many other patent medicines, after having paid many large doctor's bills, I heard from a neighbor that VEGETINE had cured him. I had good faith because I saw it, and so I went to the Dudenhausen Eagle Drug Store to purchase a bottle of the VEGETINE. I kept taking the VEGETINE, and, in fact, I became better and better. When I had taken several bottles all SCROFULA SORES and marks were gone; my health very good. It is the best blood purifier I ever tried. It will cure SCROFULA. It took the sores and humors off my face; it gave me a clear skin. Everybody who has got SCROFULA HUMORS should try it.

FERDINAND SCHNICK, Watchmaker, Main St. DR. CHAS. M. DUDDENHAUSEN, Apothecary, 519 Main St.

I know the above to be true. VEGETINE is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.

VEGETINE.

For General Debility.

DANFORTH, ME., Oct. 2, 1877.

MR. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR,—My health has always been poor. Have taken a great many kinds of medicine, but never took any that could begin to help me like the VEGETINE. One year ago last March, I had the LUNG FEVER; it left me very feeble for a long time. I could do but very little work, and hard for me to do little. I had never heard of VEGETINE. One day I saw the advertisement in a paper. I felt I could get that it would help me. I sent the next day and got one bottle, and before I took one bottle, I could see good effects from the medicine. After taking a few bottles I could do a good washing. I have taken seven bottles, am sixty-five years old, never was so well in my life and never was so fleshy, for which I feel grateful to you and to our Heavenly Father. I recommended it to all around me, for I prize it above all other medicines. Respectfully yours,

Mrs. L. R. HOWARD.

THOUSANDS will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily), that VEGETINE is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for the renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humors, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact, it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

VEGETINE.

Kidney Complaints.—Dyspepsia.

LEWISTON, ME., Nov. 5, 1877.

MR. R. H. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR,—My father has been afflicted with DYSPEPSIA and KIDNEY COMPLAINT for the last ten years, and has been a great sufferer. Our family and the neighbors thought we should lose him. About six months ago he commenced taking your VEGETINE. Now he is a well man, but he would not be without the VEGETINE in his house, and he advises all persons afflicted with these complaints to give the VEGETINE a fair trial, and they will be satisfied that it will cure them. He had tried all kinds of medicines without success before taking the VEGETINE. I have myself been unwell for a long time. My father wrote to take the VEGETINE, and I have, and can truly say that I never felt better in my life than I do now.

J. A. CROSS, No. 3 Chestnut Street, Lewiston, Me.

VEGETINE.

Druggists' Report.

MR. R. H. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR,—We sell your VEGETINE and find it to be good for the complaints for which it is recommended. It is a good medicine. We have many calls for it.

B. F. WHITHERSPOON & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries, Dec. 27, 1877. Evansville, Ind.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE.

Prepared by H. B. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. PRICE 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Jan. 29, 1879. 4 ins.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. March 8. 1yr.