

family and other young people, and in a Bible Class instruct them in God's Word, and to no other woman outside of his own family does the writer owe such a debt of gratitude for pious admonitions and Christian exhortation to live near the Saviour as he does to her.

Sister Frost was converted and professed religion among the Methodists of this city over seventy years ago, and for them she always had a warm place in her affections and a very high place in her esteem. But being always dissatisfied with the baptism of unbelievers she was among the second party who were baptized by the late Rev. B. Scott, while working under the direction of the Home Mission Board, on the Island. The first person baptized by Bro. Scott was her husband. He with four other married men and the writer made up the first party of six who were baptized by Bro. Scott the first week in July, 1844.

Sister Frost, with two others, were baptized in September, 1844, and the nine were organized into a church.

When the little church was organized in February, 1845, by Bro. Scott, Bro. Frost was chosen Deacon, and our dear sister was indeed and in truth a deaconess, without spot or stain upon her Christian life and character. Always ready to every good word and work that could possibly help on the dear Redeemer's cause. Her bodily strength has been failing for some time past, but her religious life and mental power remained almost the same as ever.

She had prepared everything for her funeral some time before her death, and a short time previous she made the girl take out her grave clothes and air them, so that she might know where to find everything when required.

On the 23rd of last month she quietly fell asleep in Jesus, leaving a sorrowing husband, a son in New York, and a daughter in Ontario, with a number of grand children to mourn her loss, but no doubt while they mourn, she was escorted and welcomed by angels to the Paradise of God where she will rest, waiting for the coming of her Lord.

Yours in Christian love,  
EDWIN CLAY.

MRS. CHARLOTTE BLEAKNEY, eldest daughter of Rev. Charles and Miriam Tupper, departed this life at Amherst Shore, Jan. 21, 1879, aged 59 years. Her last illness was of very short duration, arising from a severe cold which settled on her lungs, and despite the efforts of the physicians, and all that loving hearts could devise, she succumbed to the great destroyer, Death.

Sister B. was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Bleakney at Butternut Ridge, N. B., was united in marriage to Rev. Thos. Bleakney, and proved a help-meet indeed to that hard-working pastor. She shared the labors of his pastorate at Dorchester, N. B., for some years, and afterwards at Woodstock, N. B., at which place Mr. B. died about seven years since. After the decease of her husband, Mrs. B. removed to Amherst, there being provided for by the munificence of her brother, Hon. Chas. Tupper, C. B.

It could justly be said of her, 'She hath done what she could.' Hers was a generous nature. She seemed unhappy unless helping some needy object; and there can be little doubt that she shortened her days by her efforts to minister to others. She has left a family of nine children to mourn the loss of her presence, her counsels, and her prayers.

The funeral services were attended by the pastor at the house of her brother, Dr. Nathan Tupper, Amherst, at which the Rev. J. Sutcliffe offered a most appropriate prayer.

MR. JNO. HILLSON,

a brother-in-law of Mrs. Bleakney, passed away from us on the night of the 15th inst. He was a consistent temperance man for many years, and the various Temperance Societies attended, in a body, his funeral. He was baptized by the writer in 1876, and though in failing health always attended and took part in the services of the church. His last sufferings were severe and protracted, but patiently endured "as seeing Him who is invisible." The public will sympathize with our aged brother, Rev. Dr. Tupper, now called to bear these repeated strokes.

Mrs. Elizabeth Black, daughter of the late Rev. S. McCully, our oldest member has also gone to join the innumerable

company of "the spirits of the just made perfect." Sister B. was in some respects a gifted woman. Those who have heard her in Conference bear witness to the rich fund of scripture which always seemed to be under command. Ever of late years, on my visits, she had a passage of the Divine Word on which she was meditating day and night. Her brother, the late Hon. Judge McCully, once said that were any one to quote the 'Paradise Lost,' his sister could supply the next line. Her two children are engaged in their Master's service, Rev. S. McCully Black, pastor at Berwick, and the other being wife of Rev. J. R. Skinner, of River Hebert. D. A. S. Amherst, Feb. 20, 1879.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The United States sends 460 missionaries to foreign lands, Germany more than 500, and Great Britain 1,000.

The Baptist Church in Paris, France, has now 110 members. At least two-thirds are converts from Romanism.

Mr. Spurgeon commenced his ministry in London with a church-roll numbering 311, the present membership being 5,346.

A newspaper at Rome which is the Pope's special organ, calls Dr. Taylor's new Baptist Chapel in that city an "infernal hall." This shows the true spirit of popery.

Perhaps the most flourishing of Syrian Missions is that at Beirut. There are here 30 schools, with 116 teachers, 761 boys, and 2,281 girls, or a total of 3,042 pupils. The whole number of Protestant schools in Syria is 184, with 10,585 pupils.

Dissenters in Russia number over 15,000,000. The Stundists, who hold the same relation to the Greek Church that the Methodists do to the Church of England, are increasing so rapidly that the Minister of Public Worship has despatched a commission to Odessa to inquire into the circumstances attending the growth of that and other heterodox sects.

Miss Lisetta Rist, who had for forty-three years filled the post of organist at the church of All Hallows, Barking, Great Towers-street, has left a considerable sum in the hands of the trustees, to be applied "for ever" to the distribution of gravel in steep and slippery London roadways, a work which she had personally superintended and paid for during her lifetime.

The Pope has sent ten Jesuits to Central Africa to evangelize the countries traversed by Stanley and Livingstone. The Mission will cost \$40,000, and the missionaries will take with them 500 porters, servants, etc., who will be unmarried.

From the Catholic Directory for 1879 it appears that there are in Great Britain at the present time 21 arch-bishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic faith, 2,175 priests, and 1,386 churches. These figures show an increase over the previous year of 39 priests and 38 churches. In Scotland, where the hierarchy has been recently re-established, there are 6 bishops, 272 priests, and 264 churches and stations.

"WOMAN'S CHURCH."—The Woman's Church is the latest ecclesiastical feature in the city of New York. It is an offshoot of the Psychometric Society, also a female organization, and based on the assumed theory that women are peculiarly qualified to lead in a philanthropic and religious movement. The object of the "Woman's Church," as set forth in its prospectus, is to embody religion instead of theology, to "put an end to discord and war, and unite all under the Divine banner of love." It has no creed, but professes, as its law of life, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—A number of brewers at Montreal have almost suspended operations consequent upon a well-founded rumor that the present Government will make a reduction of two per cent on the excise duty on malt.

On the 2nd inst., the steamer Alva started from Boston for England with a cargo of cattle belonging to the Toronto Exporting Company. The animals numbered 229, a fair proportion being from the United States, while the rest were Canadian bred. At the time of shipment they were apparently sound, having been thoroughly examined by competent veterinary men. The vessel reached Liverpool on the 17th and on Tuesday the Company's agent there cabled the information that 119 of the cargo had been killed and thrown overboard during the voyage.

It is reported that a new paper is to make its appearance shortly at Montreal to be called the Police Gazette. It will be issued daily, giving Police and Recorder's Court news with illustrations.

The Conservative opposition in Quebec have at last secured the compliance of the leaders of the government to impeach Governor Letellier.

The following are the appointments of the principal officers of the Intercolonial Railway:—

Mr. C. Schrieber, Engineer in Chief and the head of the department at Ottawa. Mr. David Pottinger Chief Superintendent, with headquarters at Rimouski. Mr. Luther B. Archibald, of Truro, is General Storekeeper at Moncton; Mr. George Taylor, General Passenger and Freight Agent; Mr. Geo. P. Black, of Halifax, General Travelling Agent; and Mr. E. T. Trites, Paymaster.

The thermometer at Winnipeg, Manitoba on Thursday last registered 33 degrees below zero.

At Fort Pelly, 38 degrees below.

A half breed was frozen to death on Tuesday night.

A new gas company, in course of formation at London, Ont., which offers to supply coal gas at half the present rates, or \$1.50 per thousand feet.

On Saturday in the House of Commons, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Cartwright concerning the Budget, Sir John A. McDonald said, "There is no reasonable probability of it being made next (this) week."

A Mrs. Graham left Hamilton on Friday by Great Western Railway, apparently in good health. When she arrived at London Ont., she was a raving maniac and was removed to the city hospital for safe keeping.

The Montreal City Gas Company, owing to opposition, is about to reduce the price of gas.

On Monday in reply to a question from Mr. T. Robertson, Hon. Dr. Tupper stated that the matter of making arrangements for securing to Halifax the through traffic from the West to Europe was under the consideration of the government.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The storm on Friday seems to have been as violent in New Brunswick, as in Nova Scotia, and is pronounced greater than has been known there for several years. The St. John Harbor felt it very severely. The ferry stopped her regular trips after 8 o'clock. The snow fell in great quantities in St. John making drifts ten feet high in the streets.

Annie Parker is committed to take her trial in the Supreme Court for perjury in the evidence she gave in the trial of the Osbornes for the murder of Tim McCarthy. She might have had bail, but preferred going to prison till the trial comes off.

Mr. Pottinger, the new Superintendent of the I. C. R., has issued a circular to the employes announcing that he will take charge on the 1st of March, when other promotions, dismissals, &c., will take place.

P. E. ISLAND.—A large fire occurred at Summerside on Friday afternoon, which destroyed the store of Wright Bros., and also the stores of J. McKenzie and J. A. Sharp, the dwelling house owned by H. C. Green and occupied by C. A. Saunders, and the dwelling house of Mr. Tuplin. Fears were entertained at one time that nothing could save the town, as the wind was very high and storming fearfully.

UNITED STATES.—Nine prisoners escaped on Monday from Blackwell's Island workhouse.

A telegram from Washington on Friday states that the Senate Committee on Agriculture commenced the examination of witnesses in regard to pleuro-pneumonia, the cattle disease. All the witnesses concurred in a statement that the country is free from this disease among cattle. There is, however, an exceptional case on Long Island, where by isolation the disease is being stamped out.

Sixteen tramps took possession of the engine house of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, at Jackson, Mich., on Tuesday last, drove out the employes, and announced their intention to have work or die. The police captured the whole gang.

President Fisher, of St. Lawrence University, died in a fit on Friday last on his way to the University.

The Executive Committee of the American Missionary Association has petitioned President Hayes to veto the anti-Chinese bill.

ENGLAND.—Six inches of snow fell in London on Friday night.

Eighteen Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland met at Maynooth on Tuesday and adopted resolutions strongly censuring the Government for their conduct in regard to University education.

In the House of Commons Sir George Campbell was to move, yesterday, that summary prohibition of the importation of cattle from the United States is calculated to destroy an important trade and to deprive England of the advantages of cheap meat.

A telegram from Salsford says two hundred American beasts consigned direct to this market were slaughtered in Liverpool. They were suffering from pleuro-pneumonia.

The Mersey Dock and Harbor Board have decided to spend £35,000 in erecting slaughter sheds and lairage necessary to the continuance of the American cattle trade.

Numbers of sailors have volunteered to serve on African transports at less wages than those for which they have been striking.

Further intelligence at Calcutta, from Mandalay, states great consternation prevails there in consequence of Royal murders. The victims numbered eighty-

six. Details are said to be horrible. British interference is hoped for by the people to prevent further bloodshed.

Sir Charles Dilke has given notice of a motion in the Commons that, while ready to assist in retrieving the situation at the Cape, the House considers the Zulu territory invaded on inadequate grounds.

Four steamers with troops sailed for Africa this week.

The 3rd battalion of 60th Rifles left Colchester on Wednesday morning for the Cape of Good Hope. The streets were decorated with flags and evergreen mottoes. The corporation presented an address to the troops, wherein a hope is expressed that they may recover the colors of the 24th Regt. Col. Pemberton replied.

The Reform Club gave a grand banquet on Saturday evening in honor of the Earl of Dufferin, previous to his departure for St. Petersburg, to assume the duties of British Ambassador. The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

FRANCE.—Prince and Princess Hohenlohe received at the German Embassy a company which included President Grevy, M. Gambetta, the Duke d'Aumale, representatives of Orleans Princes, General Fleury and other Bonapartists, ex-officers and secretaries of ex-President MacMahon's Cabinet, ministers, foreign ambassadors, senators and deputies of all shades of politics.

In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the amnesty bill, Louis Blanc argued that the Government's bill, by bestowing pardon, maintained an arbitrary principle that would exclude 1300 or 1400 persons from clemency. The amnesty should be plenary. The great republic of the United States had, at the conclusion of the civil war, understood the true character of amnesty. He declared that if the Chamber refused to grant plenary amnesty it must expect widespread agitation.

M. Andriux argued that the adoption of plenary amnesty would cause disastrous reaction and deprive the republic of the fruits of eight years of moderation. He said the present Government, in relying upon Parliament and the country, had nothing to fear.

A Paris despatch states that certainly less than 100 members of the Chamber of Deputies will vote for unconditional amnesty.

The Government's bill was finally adopted—340 to 99.

The Bonapartists voted with the majority.

GERMANY.—At the Medical Society at Berlin, Dr. Virchow declared that the plague now prevailing in Astrachan, is the Eastern plague. He said that the measures adopted by the German Government were of too general a character.

A Berlin despatch says the Free Conservatives will support Lasker's motion, as they consider the action of the Government unnecessary. The Liberals will declare they did not, when voting for the Socialist law, intend to give it the meaning that a member of the Reichstag could by a mere police order be prevented from fulfilling his constitutional duties in the House.

A warrant is issued against Deputy Fritzsche, and it is understood the same course will be adopted towards Deputy Hasselman. The Reichstag disapproves of these summary measures.

A Berlin despatch states that Deputies Fritzsche and Hasselman were present in the Reichstag on Tuesday, and apparently confident that the Reichstag will show a fearless spirit.

SPAIN.—A Madrid despatch says that Senor Castellar and eight of the principal members of his ministry of 1873 will contest the large towns in the South of Spain in the approaching general election.

A number of Constitutionalists were present at a banquet given in furtherance of coalition with the adherents of Senor Castellar in the event of the dissolution of the Cortes.

DENMARK.—At Copenhagen, a caucus of the Radicals of the Folkething determined to reject the vote for the Princess Thyra's dowry.

SWITZERLAND.—A number of young citizens of Zurich started for Georgia, where it is supposed to establish a Swiss colony under the auspices of the Workmen's Society. Others will follow.

ITALY.—The Osservato Romano denies that the Pope is in favor of Catholics participating in elections.

RUSSIA.—The commissions appointed by Austria and Germany to investigate the plague, left Moscow for Tharitszin on Monday.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says a strike has occurred in two large cotton mills there for increased pay, diminution of hours of labor and dismissal of English foremen. It is believed the movement will spread.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, son of Grand Duke Constantine, has been exiled to Orenburg for communicating with the Berlin National Zeitung regarding a strategic railway intended to force England to abandon her resistance to Russia's eastern policy.

Russian papers continue to report epidemics, especially diphtheria, of which they say that 700 persons died in the village of Yakoff. The Odessa Gazette states that during the last three years

6,528 persons died of diphtheria in the districts of Mirgood and Pottona.

The Ruski Mir, of St. Petersburg, has been obliged to suspend publication for commenting upon the deplorable condition of the country, and of the despotic manner in which it is governed.

The Vistula overflowed and submerged 40 villages near Warsaw.

AUSTRIA.—The Minister of Finance has informed the Diet of a deficit of 24,000,000 florins.

A petition from workmen of Austria asking universal suffrage, has been presented in the Lower House of Reich-rath.

TURKEY.—The Porte has sent Mukhtar Pasha instructions, specifying the maximum of concessions to be made to Greece. Turkey agrees to make an important concession of territory, but none from Albania, because insurrection would result from surrender of any portion of that territory.

In measures to occupy the territory evacuated by Russians, orders are given for seven battalions of Turkish troops to advance from Tchhatidja lines in the direction of Adrianople. Two regiments of gendarmerie will likewise be sent into that province. The gendarmerie will be under English and French officers. The Russian army train was to begin moving from Adrianople towards Bourgos on Tuesday last.

The Greek Archbishop of Adrianople has been beaten to death by some Bulgarians. The Greeks at Constantinople are indignant, and 3,000 of them have requested permission of the Patriarch to attend the funeral.

EGYPT.—The official residence of the President of Council and the Minister of Finance were surrounded on Tuesday last by disbanded officers demanding arrears of pay.

The crowd was composed of some 400 disbanded officers, who clamored angrily for arrears of pay. Nubar Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Rivers Wilson, Minister of Finance, were insulted by a mob as they were leaving the building, but were expelled on the arrival of the Khedive and Foreign Council. The rioters then invested the Ministry. The Khedive harranged the crowd, and made three futile attempts to depart in a carriage, but was himself insulted. Meanwhile his body guard arrived and fired on and dispersed the rioters. Nubar Pasha was shot in the hand, and his coachman and Khedive's Master of Ceremonies were also wounded.

On Saturday tranquillity was restored. It is stated that the Khedive's son, Mohamed Tewfik, will succeed Nubar Pasha as the Egyptian Premier. It appears that the Khedive, displeased at the refusal of the Cabinet to fulfill engagements of the previous ministry, and its failure to meet his demands concerning the civil list, incited the disbanded officers against the ministers in order that the disturbance might lead to his resumption of personal rule.

CHINA.—It is said that the Chinese Government has purchased machinery and engaged experienced engineers and spinners in Germany to establish cotton mills in China, so as to free that country from dependence upon England and Russian imports.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A despatch from Cape Town, says that unless attacked the British force will confine its operations to the maintenance of statu quo and the retention of strategic positions on the border until strongly reinforced. Two hundred volunteers from Port Elizabeth will relieve the 88th Regiment at King William's Town, so as to permit the latter to go to the front.

Cape Town advices of the 4th state the total loss of Col. Glyn's camp is estimated at from 250 to 300 whites.

Col. Word's column has been victorious in all encounters. Reinforcements have arrived at Help Maskaer.

A despatch from Martzburg, dated 3rd, says: The native contingent has been forcibly disarmed. Col. Pearson, with 1,200 British troops, is entrenched at Ekowe, 30 miles within the enemy's territory.

Miscellaneous.

The laborers and their wives and families who are about to emigrate to New Zealand under the auspices of the Kent and Sussex Laborers' Union recently assembled in Maidstone. Nearly 400 were entertained at the Skating Rink, and afterwards a soiree was held, at which speeches were made.

The freedom of the City of London is to be presented to Sir Rowland Hill, in acknowledgement of the great social and commercial benefits this country has derived from the adoption, in 1840, of his system of uniform penny postage.

The Spanish facade in the Paris Exhibition has just been sold for the sum of £224. It cost no less than £12,000 to erect this Alhambra-like structure in the Street of Nations, of which it was one of the most striking ornaments.

An English company proposes to construct a line of railway from Zanzibar to Lake Victoria Nyanza, at a cost of ten millions sterling, and launch steamers on the interior waters of Africa. A remunerative trade is confidently expected, and the wants of hundreds of millions of Africans will help to run the English looms and workshops.