

For the Christian Messenger.

French Mission.

MONEYS COLLECTED BY REV. M. NORMONDAY DURING OCTOBER, 1878.

Virginia collection, \$1.04; North Brookfield, collected by church, \$1.67; collected at meeting, \$2.16; Caledonia, collection, \$1.93; Kempt, collection, \$2.16; Richard Kempton, 60c; New Canada, col., \$2.28; Lakeville, Dea. W. E. Jefferson, 50c; Northwest, col., 60c; Lunenburg, col., \$2.17; Mahone Bay, \$2.25; Summerside, col., 70c; Bridgewater, col., \$4.37; Rufus A. Newcomb, \$1.00; Mrs. L. E. Bucket, 50c; A. E. Richards, 50c; Robert West, 99c; Alex. Nelson, 50c; James Grinton, \$1.00; New Germany, col., \$3.49; Foster Settlement, col., 63c; Chester, Rev. I. J. Skinner and family, \$1.75; Sackville, Francis Webber, \$1.00; Dartmouth, col., \$2.61. Granville St., Halifax, Ephraim Coulter, \$1.00; Mrs. Joplin, 50c; Mr. Hermes, \$1.00. Second Baptist Church, Halifax, col., \$24. Third Baptist Church, Halifax, \$7.48; J. E. Irish, \$1.00; Dea. Hubley, \$1; J. Humphrey, \$1. St. Margaret's Bay, Black Point collection, \$2.75; Head of Bay, \$1.85. Hammond's Plains, \$6. Upper Stewiacke, col., \$2.85; Mr. Dicky, cloth, \$5.25. Brookfield, col., \$1.70. Johnston's Crossing, col., \$3.49. Onslow West, col., \$6.20. Onslow East, col., \$2.99. Central Onslow, Mrs. Alex. Robinson, \$1. Great Village, col., \$2. Upper Londonderry, col., \$1.80; Thos. W. Fletcher, \$1. Portauquique Mountain, col. 1.07. Five Islands, col., \$1.34. Parrsboro, \$1.04; Rev. J. F. Kempton and wife, \$2; collected by Mrs. J. W. Jenks, \$2.75; Westbrook, col., \$1; Hans Mills, 30c; Beulah Church, col., \$4; Salim, col., \$1.50; Amherst, col. \$13.35; W. M. Reid, 55c; William H. Rogers, \$1. M. A. Logan, \$1. John Logan, 50c; R. A. Layton, \$1; Rufus Layton, 75c; Amherst Point, col., \$2.66; River Herbert, col., \$4.49; Mrs. Joseph Read, \$4. Rev. I. R. Skinner, \$1; Spencer's Island col., \$1.62; Advocate Harbour, col., 45c. Total, \$144.04.

M. NORMONDAY.

Saulnierville, Nov. 20th, 1878.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GASPEREAUX, HORTON.—Dear Brother, —Your readers will be glad to hear that the good work still advances among us. I had the pleasure of baptizing two men yesterday into the fellowship of the 2nd Horton Baptist Church, and three on Sabbath, the 29th Dec., making in all eighteen since the revival commenced. Fourteen of these are heads of families, and the cause is much strengthened. I hope to baptize again next Lord's day.

It was our privilege yesterday to re-enter our place of worship at Gasperaux, from which we had been excluded for several months in consequence of repairs. The improvement as to appearance and comfort is marked and reflects credit on all concerned.

We pray that this renovated sanctuary may become the scene of rich manifestations of God's power and love.

Yours truly, ISA. WALLACE.

Jan. 6, 1879.

PROGRESS OF THE CHURCHES IN CANADA.—Strathroy.—On Sunday evening 22nd ult., Pastor McDiarmid had the privilege of baptizing four candidates. The congregation was large.

Jarvis St. Toronto.—Dr Castle baptized eight candidates on Sunday evening.

Cape Rich.—Pastor Day again administered the ordinance of baptism on the first of last month before a large gathering of people. The good work is still going on.

Wingham.—Pastor Robertson administered the ordinance of baptism on Sunday night at the close of the service.

Parliament St. Toronto.—Pastor Botterill administered the ordinance of baptism to two persons on Sabbath evening at the close of the evening service. There was a large congregation.

Brampton.—A friend writing under date the 30th ult., says that, "Pastor Denchfield baptized two persons last evening in the presence of a large congregation."—Canadian Baptist.

Miscellaneous.

MASSACRE OF PROTESTANTS IN MEXICO.—Le Soleil contains an account of a terrible massacre, the victims of which were a large number of Protestants in the little town of Atzala, in the State of Puebla. The re-election of a Protestant, Signor Trinidad Certes, as Alcade

of Atzala, was the provocation for this crime. A mob of fanatics had gathered around the residence of M. Sosa, but were dispersed, and the greater number imprisoned; upon which the (Roman) Catholics took up arms, released the prisoners, and gave themselves up to an indiscriminate massacre of the Protestants. More than 200 armed men made for the Town-hall, crying out, "Vive la Religion!" "Death to the Protestants!" The Alcade and the Municipal Councillors were the first victims, and their corpses were torn into a thousand pieces. The assassins then divided themselves into several bands, and broke into the houses of the Protestants and massacred all who were unable to escape. Their church was pillaged, the Bibles and furniture burnt, and then when this work of carnage and destruction was concluded, the murderers quietly returned to their homes. Several Protestants were led away as prisoners to the surrounding mountain farms. This is not the first time that similar atrocities have been witnessed in the State of Puebla. Not a year passes without some murder being committed in the name of religion.—Le Christianisme au XIXe Siecle.

BLESSINGS OF TEMPERANCE.—Again and again rumsellers and the friends of their wretched trade have declared that prohibition of the traffic will not lessen crime and pauperism. They are either very ignorant, or are guilty of wilfully stating a falsehood. Charity suggests the former, though we strongly incline to think the latter more probable. Let any who have believed the absurd statement read the following facts:

In 1837 the cases of murder and aggravated assault in Ireland numbered 12,096; in 1838, 11,058 in 1839, 1,097; in 1840, 173. The diminution in a single year was over 90 per cent. Why? Because in the interim, Father Matthew, the apostle of temperance, had secured two hundred and fifty thousand names on his pledges of total abstinence.

In Vineland, N. J., where by a local prohibition law all sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited, one constable suffices for a population of ten thousand persons; and the poor fund reaches the enormous sum of \$4.00 a year. In Greeley, Colorado, where the same policy of prohibition is pursued, there is not a single police officer to a population of three thousand, and the poor fund reaches the sum of \$7.00. Bavaria, Ill., another total abstinence town of the same population, reports not a single pauper and not a single crime, because not a single drunkard.

A Chicago Saloon keeper sold a medical student liquor that he drank. Then a quarrel ensued in which the student killed the man that made him mad. This is "chickens coming home to roost" with a vengeance.

Mr. John B. Gough lately said in London that he had now delivered nearly eight thousand temperance addresses. He had for the present closed his work in England, having spoken, during two months, thirty-seven times. It is likely that he will resume labor in England after a period of rest.

SMALL POX.—The reports of the ravages of small pox in Brazil are something fearful to read. A late report brought by the captain of a steamship says that in Ceara the people are dying with such rapidity that it was impossible to make coffins to supply the demand, and the people dug ditches and tumbled into them the unshrouded corpses eight or ten at a time. The deaths from small pox were as high as five hundred and six hundred daily in Ceara city alone, and it was with great difficulty that persons could be found to carry the victims to the burial ditches. The city was crowded when the small pox broke out, with refugees from the interior of the province, who had been driven in by a terrible famine, which had desolated the province a few months since. Among those refugees, already weakened by famine, the disease raged with fearful violence.

The Brazilian government is doing all in its power to alleviate the distress. The country outside of Ceara has suffered less than the city, simply because there are fewer to be attacked. During the famine the government sent away all the people they could, to the number of about 30,000, scattering them all over Brazil. One thousand were sent to Para, where they were employed by Collins Brothers in the construction of a railroad.

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglecting what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its last stages, and then when medical aid is procured it has often been found to be too late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a suitable remedy on hand and use it on the first appearance of sore throat. A preparation called DIPHTHERINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English Physician and has been regarded where it is used to be an infallible remedy for that disease. To place it within the reach of all it is put up in bottles with full directions, and sold by Druggists and Dealers in medicines at the low price of 25 cents a bottle. Sept. 4.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The cold at Ottawa last week was intense. On Friday the thermometer stood at 10 below zero.

Michael Farrel the murderer was hanged at Quebec on Friday last. Great efforts had been made to obtain a commutation but without effect. There were about a thousand people seeking admittance to the jail yard, but only about 100 were admitted. The horrors of the occasion were greatly increased by some bungling on the part of the hangman in fixing the noose on the man's neck. The rope hung too low and the man got hold of it with his hands so that it was about fifteen minutes before he died.

Ottawa has for some days been filled with people in anticipation of the opening of parliament.

A boy lost a portion of his tongue at Ottawa last week by putting it on the iron railing of Sapper's Bridge.

The Canada Gazette, contains the following:—"Shipowners, shipmasters and others are notified that the Government of Spain has granted to Canadian vessels trading to Cuba the advantage of a royal order, of the 14th of December, 1875. Such vessels will in future be admitted to the ports of Cuba without admeasurements, the tonnage expressed in the certificate of registry of the vessel being accepted by the Spanish officials as the tonnage of the vessel."

It is generally stated that Judge Ritchie is to be the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court after the next session.

Sir Edward Thornton, Lady and daughter arrived at Ottawa on Friday last and are guests at Rideau Hall.

The father of a Montreal news boy named Bennett has received intimation that the lad has fallen heir to a fortune worth about £5,000 per annum, consisting of estates in the South of England. This windfall occurred through the death of a maiden aunt.

A despatch from Toronto tells us that Rev. W. Checkley has just died of starvation. He was engaged at a salary of \$800, but the congregation could only pay half that amount, on \$400 per annum he had to keep alive himself and his own family of five or six children, including an adult son, who, some time ago had both his arms amputated, two children of a dead brother, and an invalid sister. Nothing was known of the extreme poverty of the family until Mr. Checkley's death, when it was ascertained that the household had actually been existing for two years past on almost bread alone. During that time they frequently had no bread in the house, and the taste of meat was almost forgotten.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—On Friday last a man was arrested at St. John charged with stealing a watch. He had in his possession a quantity of jewelry, and evidence is being gathered against him which will probably implicate him in an extensive series of robberies throughout this city, and also in Fredericton. He has gone under several different names. His system was to enter a house during the daytime, and softly opening a room door, enter and purloin whatever small valuable articles he could get his hands on. He hails from, Me., where he went under the name of D. N. Smith. He was tried for some theft there, and was obliged to leave the State. In Fredericton he assumed the name of Thompson; in St. John he called himself Dr. Smith.

S. A. Foster & Sons, tack manufacturers of St. John have suspended. Liabilities \$37,000; assets \$63,000. The latter principally in real estate and plant.

Some parties at Gibson, opposite Fredericton, have resolved to raise forty thousand dollars for a beet sugar factory.

The new Brunswick Legislature will meet on the 19th of February.

Mrs. Ward under sentence of death in St. Andrew's jail for the murder of Thos. Ward, her husband, has had her sentence commuted to that of seven years' imprisonment.

George McNutt, who was convicted of murder on board the ship King Ceolric, in St. John harbor in 1875, and first sentenced to die, but subsequently ordered to be imprisoned for life, has just been liberated on account of ill health. He was not expected to live long.

P. E. ISLAND.—Diphtheria is still spreading in Prince Edward Island. Numerous cases are reported in Murray Harbor North and Lot 61.

A large brick school house was opened at Summerside, P. E. I., last Monday. It accommodates 400 scholars, and was built with all the latest improvements.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Betts Cove Company pay some 2s. 8d. or 55 cents per ton, and the lessors have been offered \$100,000 cash for their rights, but would not accept. Nearly all new leases are now at \$2 per ton. The rental must have amounted to the snug little sum of \$90,000.

UNITED STATES.—During a fire in Vessy street on Tuesday the upper floor of a building fell, carrying the other floors with it. Several firemen were in the building, eight of whom were seriously injured.

A "cave in," several acres in extent, occurred in the Pennsylvania Coal Company's mine at Port Griffith, near Scrant-

on Tuesday blocking up many chambers and causing considerable damage to property. There were no men in the mine.

A terrible explosion occurred on Wednesday morning at the Pennsylvania Coal Company's shaft, number four. The loss of life cannot be ascertained at present.

There was a large fire on Friday in Cincinnati. With the thermometer at zero, it was difficult to handle the hose and a number of houses were burnt. Loss, \$300,000.

The hostile Cheyennes imprisoned at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, having been informed that they were to be taken back to their agency in the Indian territory, determined to die rather than consent to such a movement. On Thursday night the savages jumped through the windows of the prison room and made for the prairie, which is thickly coated with frozen snow, firing on the guard from revolvers they had concealed since their capture, dangerously wounding four of the guard, of whom one has died and another not expected to survive. The main guard rushed out and seeing the fleeing hostiles running for the Bluffs, immediately followed, and re-opened fire shot and killed over forty. Over a hundred and sixty of the cavalry mounted and dismounted are still in pursuit. The sharp bang of the carbines in the hands of our men can be heard from the hills, three miles distant, where the savages made for. It is thought not one of them will escape.

Henry W. McCallough, of St. John, was found dead in a house of ill repute in Boston, on Thursday last. Medical examiners found traces of laudanum. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

At Sandusky, Ohio, on the 11th, Jas. Frost, a postal clerk, was arrested for robbing the mails.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Herald, of Panama, announces that an incipient revolution, in which Segundo Pena, Governor of the district, and 3 others, were killed, was suppressed on the night of the 27th.

ENGLAND.—It appears that the winter has set in quite severe in England. Ice flows down the Thames in great quantities. Steamboat traffic between Chelsea and Woolwich is entirely suspended. Many barges along the river are frozen in.

Despatches from Scotland report great snow storms and severe gales.

Lord Beaconsfield has been suffering during last week from a severe attack of gout, but he is now reported recovering.

There has been some trouble by the railway officials in England combining and threatening to strike unless their demands are met. The railway companies are prepared to employ other men.

The Council of the Irish Home Rule League has determined to call a general meeting for the 4th of Feb. for the reorganization of the government in Ireland.

Five hundred coach builders struck Liverpool against an increase of hours from 53 to 55 1/2 per week. Simultaneously with this movement strikes occurred in many large towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Five hundred shipwrights in the Middlesboro' shipyards struck against reduction. The men were paid off and the yard closed. The Britannia iron works at Middlesboro' closed, throwing 200 men out of employment. The Midland railway employes at Carlisle are yielding.

The captain of the ship 'Cambrian,' from Caliao, reports that on the 29th of December, in lat. 48 North, longitude 19 West, he passed a large steamer on fire, evidently abandoned. She was painted black, brig rigged, had straight stem and apparently square stern. Her foremast and boats were gone and forward topworks were burned. No name visible on any part of her.

FRANCE.—A French Cable Company has been constituted, and proposes to lay two cables; one from Brest to Cape Cod, and the other from Land's End to Nova Scotia, both by way of St. Pierre.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian hears, on good authority, that France has only denounced her treaty with Austria.

The Seine is rising. The towns of Bercy, Charenton, Villeneuve and Choisy Leroi are partially flooded. The Loire is also rising and great alarm is felt along its banks.

Twelve vacant seats in the Deputies are to be filled on 2nd February. There will be unusual interest in the result of the elections, for the reason that M. de Fourton, M. de Mun, the well known clericist, and M. Paul de Cassagnac are to stand for re election.

GERMANY.—A Berlin despatch says the Emperor William is wonderfully well, though obliged to carry his arm in a sling. He drives out every day.

The Emperor and Empress have given notice that they do not desire personal gifts at their golden wedding, to be held June 11, but would rejoice if money be devoted to charity instead.

Prince Bismarck appears to be taking every opportunity for declaring himself in favor of protection. He recently wrote a long and favorable reply to a letter condemning free trade, sent him by the agriculturists of the district of Storman.

Franz Dunker, a member of the German Prussian Parliament, was prosecuted

by the Prussian minister for writing article in the Volks Zeitung, of the 15th August, criticizing the Anti-Socialist bill, and was fined two hundred marks.

The News Berlin despatch says that the proposed bill practically abolishes guarantees of freedom of debate, and with it, it is in the power of the majority to turn any offending member over to the courts. It is nominally aimed at the socialist deputies, but the law could be applied or misapplied to any objectionable member of the majority.

The National suggests that it would be better to establish a dictatorship at once. It is generally believed that the bill will be passed in a modified form.

ITALY.—The Pope has sent to the Bishops of the Catholic Church a very important encyclical letter, in which he speaks at length of the condition of the church, Holy See and society, and explains what he has already done and what remains to be done. The document will shortly be published, and, it is believed, will create some sensation.

The Italia says the cynical letter is the commencement of a crusade against modern institutions.

RUSSIA.—A telegram from Moscow states that Kharkoff Veterinary School was broken up and Kieff University closed indefinitely in consequence of the riotous demonstration of students.

The Agence Russe (semi-official) admits that Shere Ali has entered Russian territory, saying that it believes the news to be correct, but does not believe that he was accompanied by troops.

The plague at Astrakhan is assuming serious proportions. Fugitives have carried contagion to three adjacent villages. Quarantine has been proclaimed throughout the district of Enotaievsk. There have been 400 deaths from the disease to January 4.

The plague has caused a great panic in Astrakhan and Saratow. A correspondent of the Golos writes that the plague commenced in a village in the district of Enotaievsk. Precautions against the disease were at first neglected, as it was mistaken for the typhus fever. When the weather became warmer the people died like flies and the dead lay unburied on the streets.

The infected district has been surrounded by troops, and communication is stopped. General anxiety prevails throughout Russia. It is supposed that the deaths are more numerous than have been stated.

TURKEY.—The Minister of Finance has threatened to resign unless the Council of Ministers immediately take measures for the relief of the financial difficulty.

INDIA.—The enemy opposing General Roberts in the fight on Tuesday numbered six thousand. The British loss was two killed and four wounded.

A despatch from Hazaripir announces that General Roberts visited the principal fort of Khost on Monday and was saluted by the Afghan garrison. The attitude of marauding tribes around his camp, however, is so threatening, that his force passed all Monday night under arms. The garrison at Piewar, which was also threatened, requested General Roberts to send reinforcements.

General Roberts occupied the capital of Khost and fort without opposition. The Viceroy of India telegraphs confirming news of General Roberts' victory over the hostile tribes, but says that owing to rumors of threatened attacks by Mongals, General Roberts intends to return to Koorum, concentrating his forces, which are now much scattered. Friendly letters have been received from several Sindars of Cabul.

The general feeling in Cabul is very strong against the Ameer and Russia.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Major Cavagnari reports rumors that Yakoub Khan is prepared to follow Shere Ali in his flight to the Russian frontier, finding himself powerless in Cabul.

The Khyber Pass is now quiet. The British attacked the Suleiman Khel marauders and killed seventy. This operation will, it is expected, produce quiet on the frontier.

A despatch from Lahore states that Gen. Stewart's occupation of Kandschar will mark the conclusion of the definite period of the war.

A band of Mahzus Wazas recently made an incursion into the British territory. They plundered the inhabitants and burned a tank, and then retreated to the hills. They were pursued by cavalry and part of the band were cut off. Reinforcements are being sent to prevent the repetition of a raid.

General Rosgonoff writes to General Lauffman on December 25th that he has arrived at Marzarisharf with the Ameer, who persists in proceeding to St. Petersburg.

We caution our readers to beware of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis congestion of the lungs, coughs and colds at this season of the year. Get a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Lintment, and keep it ready for instant use. It may save your life. It has saved thousands.

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will positively prevent all ordinary diseases common to horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowl, besides constantly improving them. Beware of the large packs; they are worthless.