

R. G. Irwin, pd.	\$2 00
Saml. Harlow	5 00
G. A. Ritchie, pd.	1 00
W. T. Kelly, pd.	4 00
W. W. Atwood, pd.	2 00
Wm. Grovestine	5 00

Sable River.

James Harlow, pd.	\$4 00
Alex. Harlow	4 00
Mrs. Henry Harlow	4 00
Alfred Harlow (pd. \$1.00)	2 00
David Robar	2 00
Stephen Harlow	8 00
Jos. F. Freeman	2 00
Wm. Dunlap	2 00
Thos. Dunlap, pd.	1 00
Mrs. Stephen Harlow	2 00
Winslow Harlow	2 00
William Harlow	2 00
Ferguson Harlow	1 00

For the Christian Messenger. Raising Rye and Corn.

Mr. Editor,—

Our friend "Bloomfield," who has kindly and wisely recommended increased attention to the raising of wheat in this Province, is doubtless aware that, in some instances, where wheat can not be raised, other useful kinds of grain may be cultivated to advantage. Of these, rye and Indian corn may be particularly noticed. The former will yield a tolerable crop on a light soil, without manure; and the latter with a small quantity, while the seed costs comparatively nothing. The stalks also make good fodder. Both these kinds of grain, which may be cultivated to a large extent in this Province, furnish pleasant and wholesome food. Undoubtedly the use of them in part is more conducive to health than the constant use of wheat flour. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest, that where wheat can not be raised, these should be.

In some cases it is well to raise buckwheat, barley, &c. As much as may be it is manifestly desirable to raise our own bread, and consequently to cultivate those kinds of grain to which the different soils are best adapted.

Yours truly,
C. TUPPER.
Aylesford, April 30, 1879.

For the Christian Messenger. Ecclesiastical Council at Hebron.

According to invitation and appointment an Ecclesiastical Council met at Hebron on the 29th of April for the purpose of investigating charges of a serious nature made against Robert D. Burgess, formerly pastor of the Hebron Baptist Church and at present a member of said church.

Council organized by appointing Rev. J. A. Stubbett, Moderator, and Rev. G. B. Titus, Clerk. Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. B. McQuillin.

The following delegates reported:—
Hebron Church.—Rev. A. Cohoon; Deas. W. H. Doty and Jos. Sanders.
Temple Church.—Rev. T. H. Porter and Dea. J. C. Anderson.
Milton Church.—Rev. J. B. McQuillin, Bros. Chas. Kent and H. Lavers.
Deerfield Church.—Rev. J. A. Stubbett and Bro. W. B. Stubbett.
Beaver River Church.—Rev. G. B. Titus; Deas. W. H. Goudey and R. C. Raymond.
Ohio Church.—Rev. J. Rowe; Dea. W. Patten and Bro. Jas. E. Allen.
Lake George Church.—Rev. A. Cogswell and Dea. Wm. Patten.
South Yarmouth Church.—Deas. John Holmes and J. C. Cavenar.
Arcadia Church.—Rev. A. H. Lavers.
Tusket Church.—Rev. P. R. Foster; Bros. E. C. Simonson and Israel Harding.

Mr. Burgess had been notified to meet the Council, but failed to appear. The Chairman then called for a statement of the charge or charges made against Mr. Burgess.

The pastor of the Hebron Church, Rev. A. Cohoon, responded by reading the following
Charge:—The Rev. R. D. Burgess stands charged by common fame with conduct unbecoming a Christian minister and church member.

Particulars were entered into and letters to the Hebron Church and pastors from other churches and responsible individuals, and answers thereto were read. Letters from Mr. Burgess, confessing his faults and asking forgiveness and a letter of dismission, were presented to the Council.

These matters were seriously and charitably considered by the brethren, and the following resolution passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That this Council having

heard the mass of evidence presented against the moral character of Rev. R. D. Burgess, as well as his own admission of guilt, recommend the Hebron Baptist Church to exclude him from membership.

It was also resolved to publish these minutes in the *Christian Messenger* and in the *Visitor*.

An earnest prayer for him whom we thus feel compelled to withdraw fellowship from, as well as for the Divine blessing upon all done in the Master's behalf was offered by Rev. T. H. Porter and Council adjourned.

J. A. STUBBERT,
Moderator.
GEO. B. TITUS,
Clerk.
Hebron, April 29th, 1879.
(*Christian Visitor* please copy.)

For the Christian Messenger. Jubilee of Baptist Church at Milton, Queens Co.

Dear Bro. Selden,—

Our special services, after continuing for six weeks, closed a week ago last Sabbath. Forty-five have been added to the church thus far—forty-three by baptism and two restored. The converts have come principally from the Sabbath School. Many of our meetings have been seasons of deep spiritual enjoyment, and the interest in our regular services continues good.

Last Sabbath was the Jubilee of the re-organization of the Baptist Church, comprising at that time, Liverpool and Milton. In 1821 a number were baptized and a small church organized by the Rev. David Nutter; but, owing to weakness and opposition, it was soon allowed to go down. In the Spring of 1829 the place was visited by the Rev. Thomas Ansley, a large number baptized, and, on the 27th of April, the church reorganized in a private house between Liverpool and Milton. In 1851 the brethren and sisters residing in Liverpool withdrew and organized the Liverpool Baptist Church, while the parent church took the name of the Milton Baptist Church.

The Sabbath morning service was set apart especially to commemorate this event. A paper was prepared and read by the Church Clerk, giving a brief account of the religious history of the church from its organization till the present. The ingatherings under the preaching of former pastors and visiting brethren were briefly noticed. In its early history the church was greatly strengthened through the labors of the Rev. I. E. Bill. Ten of the original members of the church are still living. Among these, Deacon Stephen Kempton (father of the Rev. S. B. Kempton) took part in the services of the morning. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. P. F. Murray, Bro. Cleveland and pastor. Although Bro. Murray did not become a member of a Baptist church till a few months after the re-organization of the church at this place, in another part of the County, still he was intimately acquainted with the early history of the cause here, and kept our attention for over half an hour while he spoke of the men and struggles of those early days. All seemed to feel that the service was not only an interesting one, but profitable alike to old and young.

JAS. I. DEWOLFE. Milton, May 1st, 1879.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKFIELD AND ST. ANDREWS, COLCHESTER Co.—Dear Editor,—Permit me through the *Messenger*, to answer the late enquiries of many who are interested in the welfare of the little Baptist Churches, with which it has been my privilege to co-operate for the past ten months. Although, with regard to some portions of this field we have but little encouraging news to tell, yet we are not left without tokens of the Divine favor. Some of our congregations are manifestly and quite rapidly growing larger, while in others the interest is deepening.

During the past week we have been holding special meetings at St. Andrews, a branch of the Lower Stewiacke Church with very encouraging results.

Several have already found the Saviour and a large number of others are under deep concern of mind. Rev. Mr. Meadows, who returned a few months ago with his family to this place, renders us very valuable service.

One good feature in this revival is that none of the young converts can

say "I am of Paul and I of Apollus." All have received "line upon line and precept upon precept." Many of the anxious ones are from the Sabbath School where a working church has long been training them up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

We shall continue the meetings for a time. "Brethren, pray for us."
Fraternally yours,
R. H. BISHOP.
Brookfield, Col. Co., April 28, 1879.

HILLSBORO', ALBERT Co., N. B.—Dear *Messenger*,—A most precious work of the Spirit has been in progress in the Hillsboro' Church during the past two months, and the interest is not in the least abated. I have baptized for eight Sabbaths in succession, and we have added eighty-one to our membership, seventy-seven of whom were by baptism. Many others have been converted and are expecting to be baptized soon. This church now numbers over 400 members, and is in all respects united, active, and hopeful.

Yours, &c.,
C. B. WELTON.
Hillsboro', May 2nd, 1879.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A resolution was introduced by Mr. Wallace to establish a National Paper Currency—or as it is facetiously called in the United States "the rag baby." It was too late to give the matter full consideration and was consequently withdrawn till next year.

On Wednesday in Committee of Supply, Mr. Anglin suggested that as Thursday was fixed by British Columbia for secession it might be well for the Government to intimate their intentions on the Pacific railway policy.

Dr. Tupper said the people of British Columbia would be satisfied when they learned that the Government would expend six millions of dollars this coming fiscal year on the Pacific Railway. He thought that, all things considered, the British Columbians would find they had no cause to complain of any parties in Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie said he sympathized with the gentlemen opposite in their loss and regretted that British Columbia should persist in the idea that she was unjustly treated.

Mr. DeCosmos was surprised at the leader of the Opposition saying Columbia had no cause to complain after the manner he had used the province when in power.

Dr. Tupper said there was no ground for uneasiness concerning the action of the people on the Pacific Slope.

In reference to the Letellier matter the Government has received a telegram, it is said, from Mr. Langevin, stating that the Imperial Government will refer the matter back to the Governor General, as it is purely a Canadian affair.

Mr. Tilley gave notice of resolutions on which to found the Government Life Assurance Bill.

On the following day Mr. Tilley asked leave to withdraw the resolutions which he had placed on the paper for the Government Life Assurance Bill. On account of the late period of the session, he feared there was not time to consider them.

The resolutions were accordingly withdrawn.

On THURSDAY the House in Committee of Supply had the navigation of Northumberland Straits up for consideration.

Mr. Pope (P. E. I.) said the *Northern Light* was an expensive failure. He hoped to live to see a railway to Cape Tormentine, where he believed a properly constructed ice boat could cross the greater portion of the year.

Mr. Hackett said the *Northern Light* was not a failure, for she had demonstrated that for a month or two later in winter, and the same time earlier, the Straits were navigable. He thought it was not too much to ask for the Island that the Government should place \$500,000 in the estimates to build the railway to Cape Tormentine.

On the item of \$50,000 for geological survey, Messrs. Mills and Dawson advocated the removal of the geological museum to Ottawa from Montreal.

Sir John A. Macdonald believed good museums could be kept at Montreal and Ottawa. He was not inclined to move that established at Montreal, which was a great centre of travel and population. He contemplated the establishment of a museum in connection with the department at Ottawa.

A lengthy report was laid on the table of a survey of the coast in the vicinity of Capes Tormentine and Traverse, for a route for a railway to connect the Intercolonial and P. E. Island railways, with a view to secure water communication with the Island.

The most favorable route for Halifax and St. John would be by rail to Wallace or Pugwash, and by steamer to Charlottetown. The route via Cape Traverse would be more reliable on account of the short journey by sea.

On SATURDAY Mr. Tilley gave notice of a resolution granting \$15,000 annually for the construction and maintenance of telegraph lines in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The House of Commons have passed a law wholly to repeal the Insolvency laws by a vote of 117 to 60.

On FRIDAY Mr. Mackenzie asked when the despatches from Lord Lorne, published in England, would be brought down.

Dr. Tupper said the head of the Government had applied to the Governor General for them, and had not yet got an answer.

In reply to Mr. Cartwright Mr. Tilley said he would bring down the supplementary estimates not later than Tuesday (yesterday).

Sir Francis Hincks, President of the Consolidated Bank at Montreal, has issued a circular shewing serious losses and stating that the directors are unable to declare a dividend.

On Wednesday night a fire broke out in St. Jean Baptist village, in the northern suburbs of Montreal, originating in a stable belonging to John McCaughan. Some children were playing in the place and it is supposed matches were used by them which ignited and set the place on fire. The flames soon spread and about forty houses, chiefly dwellings of two stores and mostly occupied by more than one family each, were reduced to ashes. Some 60 or 70 families are rendered homeless. Total loss about \$125,000.

At Quebec bricklayers on striking for \$1.50 a day were superseded by other men brought from Montreal at \$1.20.

A terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at Stratford, Ont., on Monday last. The Grand Trunk freight sheds were blown up and several men killed, and one hundred and fifty cars destroyed. The whole town was shaken as it by the shock of an earthquake. Windows were blown in, and even the sidewalks upon which people were walking were shaken so as to cause the pedestrians to fall. The cause was soon made apparent. A car laden with dynamite exploded at the Grand Trunk freight yard. Underneath the car a hole several feet deep had been scooped out by the explosion. The end of the brick freight shed and a portion of the roof were blown down, several frame buildings were levelled to the ground, and long strings of freight cars lying in the yard were utterly wrecked. The business part of the town is nearly a mile from the scene of the explosion, but it shared in the disaster. Valuable plate glass windows were broken and many others were blown in, frames and all.

The damage done to the property is estimated at many thousand dollars, but there is too much confusion to ascertain anything reliable at present. Two railway employes working in the yard, Frank Lemaine dit Pigeon, of Montreal, and Thos. Dolan, of Stratford, were blown into fragments, the foot of one of them being found 200 yards off. Other persons were injured, but the whole extent of the disaster cannot be known for some time yet.

The Order in Council prohibiting the importation of cattle from the United States has been extended one month longer.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Large numbers of mechanics are being dismissed from the Government Railway works at Moncton.

A man named Joseph McNaughton, aged 60 years, living on Penobscus, committed suicide by hanging himself on Tuesday morning. The cause of his committing the act is as yet unknown.

There have been two or three cases of a mild type of small-pox at St. John.

UNITED STATES.—President Hays vetoed the army appropriation bill, as it contained provisions he could not approve.

Formal notice was given by nearly all the ocean steamship companies of a reduction of wages for loading or discharging vessels.

The Longshoremen went on strike on Thursday because of the action of the steamship lines fixing wages at 25 cents per hour, day and night.

Parties from the neighborhood of Pecos River, Texas, report the Kiowas killing herders and driving off the stock. Three men were killed on Saturday. There are fears of a general massacre. The Indians number sixty.

W. F. Cassabohn, first assistant city treasurer of San Francisco, finding himself in arrears to the city \$20,000, committed suicide. He attributes his downfall to Austin, a former treasurer, who committed suicide some time since, who first induced him to gamble in stocks.

Two men attempted to rob the Workmen's Savings Bank, Allegheny, at noon on Wednesday while the cashier was alone. One robber pointed a pistol at the cashier's head and bade him not to give an alarm, while the other started to rob the safe and succeeded in getting \$2,300 before the cashier, who had wrested the pistol from his assailant, drove them off by firing at them. In their flight the robbers dropped \$700.

ENGLAND.—The *Mark Lane Express* says growing wheat is backward in the lowlands of Scotland, while heavy rains and snow stopped spring sowing in the higher districts. The large visible supply in America will likely be counteracted by the unsatisfactory outlook, and large needs of France.

A despatch from Lord Lorne is published, in which he justifies the Dominion protective tariff, on the ground that the action of the United States is invariably hostile to Canadians on all matters relating to tariffs, and that manufacturers in the United States can disorganize and destroy any special Canadian industry by combining to flood the Canadian market with similar products sold below actual value. The absence of duty thus has the same effect as that produced by Government bounty.

The Canadian Minister of Finance appends a memorandum, saying that if the new tariff materially alters the volume of trade with Great Britain it must be on the side of increase, and that, in several branches, this result will certainly follow.

In the Commons on Tuesday last the debate was resumed on Mr. Ryland's resolution censuring the Government for the increase of national expenditure.

The House divided and Mr. Ryland's resolution was rejected, 303 to 230.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley will come from Cyprus to England this month to serve on a military commission.

The great boat race at Newcastle-on-Tyne came off on Monday last. Hanlan, the Canadian, beat his opponent, Haddon, the Englishman, by five boat-lengths. It is said there were a hundred thousand spectators present. The course, 3 miles and 3 furlongs was run in 22 minutes and 5 seconds.

FRANCE.—The publisher of the *Revolutions Francaise* has been condemned to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs for publishing a letter justifying the Commune.

It is said that after the recess the Cabinet will propose the return of the Chambers to Paris, and at the same time submit bills guaranteeing freedom in debate.

The French Chambers will be asked to assist the sufferers by the cyclone in Isle Bourbon on March 20th, when 35 persons were drowned.

Delegations of 58 protectionist Chambers of Commerce presented an address to the Minister of Commerce, urging that no negotiations be entered into for continuing new treaties of commerce until after the voting upon the general tariff.

Minister Tirard replied that he and the Government especially desired the adoption of a tariff in the form in which it was presented to the Deputies, and if the Chamber of Commerce tried to influence the Senate, and the Deputies refused to vote their requirements, they should resign office. The delegates retired much disappointed.

GERMANY.—The Industrial Exhibition was formally opened at Berlin on Thursday last in presence of Foreign Ministers and other distinguished personages, together with the principal municipal authorities and a large number of leading inhabitants.

The Emperor returns here on the 8th of May. The spring military review is postponed to the 23th. The Czar comes to attend the Emperor's golden wedding direct from Livadia, and returns to St. Petersburg, 18th June.

SWITZERLAND.—The revenues of Switzerland for 1878 exceeded the expenditures by 60,585 francs.

ITALY.—The Chamber of Deputies have adopted the supplementary convention concluded with Germany and Switzerland relative to the completion of the St. Gothard railway.

SPAIN.—A large hill at Veas, Province of Jarn, caved in on Tuesday last demolishing five houses. Thirty persons were killed and four seriously injured.

The municipal senatorial elections are proceeding with considerable excitement throughout the country.

The elections resulted in the choice of 165 ministerialists and 15 liberals.

RUSSIA.—A great fire occurred in the city of Orenburg, on the Aral river on Monday and Tuesday of last week destroying the principal part of the town. The loss is enormous. More than half the population are destitute of food and shelter.

The fire is attributed to carelessness. Nine hundred and forty-nine dwellings were burned, together with one mosque, four mills, two hundred and ninety-two shops &c., &c. The Czar contributed one hundred roubles to the relief of the sufferers. The fire is attributed to political discontent. Offenders are frequently banished to Orenburg.

Most remarkable precautions were taken during the Czar's recent journey to Livadia. Sentinels were placed on the whole length of the line; traffic was stopped, and all access to the line prohibited for 24 hours before the departure of the royal train.

The Government of Kieff have received letters threatening incendiarism and slaughter by means of dynamite and bombs.

The village of Gratchenka, on the Volga was totally burned on Wednesday. A St. Petersburg letter of 22nd says: A universal felling of gloom prevails. After nine in the evening nobody is at liberty to show himself in the streets without a certificate, upon which must be written and attested the place from which the bearer comes and to which he is going.

A circular sent to all Governors of Provinces, directing them to immediately