

or expense if need be, to clear myself of such a charge. I remember two cases very distinctly, now you have mentioned them, when such was the case. One was on a certain Sunday when having been preaching elsewhere morning and afternoon, and not liking to be without one service in Paradise, I held it, not out of disrespect to Mr. Gee by any means, as you seem to intimate, nor out of opposition to your Society. It would be folly for me to do so, because every Sunday there is either morning or afternoon when there is no preaching here, which you could avail yourselves of if you wish. I wonder it has not been done, it would be better for all. The other case, which I do not think was the only one either, was when I had announced our usual prayer-meeting in the evening, not knowing your meeting was at the same time, of which the deacon almost invariably informed me in time to announce yours, but this time he seems to have lost the run of it, and only told me when the congregation had nearly all left, when it was too late for me to alter the arrangement. I hope this is satisfactory. I may remind you brother, that the fact that you mention only two cases proves my statement correct, for the exception proves the rule. When writing that letter to the Messenger I did not have the above cases before me, if I had, I should have referred to them, so that my not doing so was simply a mistake, which is very easily made, as witness your own letter, in which you say my letter headed "Disturbed," appeared in the Wesleyan whereas it did not appear there. I should not think it worth while to protest against your saying that, and call for an explanation as you have done in regard to my little error.

If you were to ask me to explain why we now continue our meetings straight along, I could do so I hope to your satisfaction, but as you do not I need not explain. But I want you and your successors, who I hope and believe will not follow in the steps of one of their predecessors, the other as much as they like to know that it is not from any desire to prevent Methodists from preaching in Paradise. I would not pay myself or my brethren so poor a compliment. If you cannot hold service any time but in the evening, there is nothing in the world to prevent all who choose to attend, and if you must have a clear field, and if it is really wrong for others to hold meetings at the same time as you, the way is wide open. I hope our common aim is to win souls, and build up the Church of Christ. So long as we attend to this, there need be no petty jealousies, and in this you where you are, and your brethren who follow you here, have my best wishes; but when you or they or any other undertake to uphold infant baptism (so called) as scriptural, then my good wishes are withheld because the sooner the church and the world is rid of that error the better.

You say that the statement that you sought to prevent preaching in a certain school or meeting-house has no foundation in fact, and you ask for the name of such Baptist minister. You seem to think you have now caught me falsifying again. I am always glad to oblige a brother if I can, I do not however feel at liberty to give the name, but when I say I have been told so by men whose veracity I dare not question, I may be pardoned for giving it credence. It is, you see, just a matter of your word against theirs, and I trust you will find it much easier to convince yourself that it has no foundation in fact, than you will some others. Peace be with you brother Joseph.

Yours faithfully,  
John Brown.

P. S. I have tried to appreciate your thoughtfulness in reserving your lecture on Baptism till I should return from the States. Glad you thought so much of me; but why was it that after my return for which you waited, you did not deliver it, but got some one else? You say you did not fear me. I should hope not my brother, for you had no reason to. Did you not fear yourself? Did not some one advise you not to do so? Should you deem it worth while to reply to this, mind quote correctly, and don't put in italics what I have not, without stating it to be your work. Do you not know that it was misquoting, while pretending to quote correctly, that led to that controversy some time ago, the exposure of which has so endeared me to some of your friends. You did not misquote purposely I do not suppose, yet you did it none the less, for by your italicizing every in quoting me, you make that word absolute, and then you try to trap me.

"Evil is wrought from want of thought as well as want of heart."  
By the way, before I forget—if you or any of your brethren have any unspent ammunition intended for my benefit, you had better make haste, and in taking aim mind which end of the gun you put to your shoulder.  
J. B.

**RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.**

**GOOD NEWS FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**—I have just returned from two weeks delightful labor at Clyde River, where a blessed work of grace is in progress, 13 have been added to the Clyde and West River Church, and several more are soon to go forward. Bro. Burgess is to lead in the meetings this week. Next week we expect to sit in council on the propriety of forming a separate church there.

I also learn glorious news from Belmont, Lot 16, under the labors of bro. Woodland and Corey, of which no doubt particulars will soon be forwarded.  
E. N. ARCHIBALD.

**LAWRENCE TOWN, July 25th, 1879.**—Dear Messenger,—We had the privilege of baptizing five willing and happy converts, with their divine Lord and Master in the ordinance of New Testament baptism last Sabbath, and two more have been received for the ordinance.  
Yours, &c.,  
J. C. BLEAKNEY.

**FREEPORT.**—Dear Editor,—I spent the first Sabbath of July with brother Weeks and his church at Freeport. Bro. L. B. Gates of Westport, with a part of his congregation was present at the morning service. We came together to assist bro. Weeks in setting apart the following brethren to the office of deacon, viz.: Brethren Isaiah and Geo. Thurber, Benjamin Prime, William Morrell and Geo. Tibert. The church has evidently acted wisely in choosing these brethren to "serve tables." The deacons and churches well, will esteem bro. W. very highly for his Master's sake, and see that his salary is promptly paid. After prayer and the laying on of hands, Bro. Gates spoke admirably to these brethren upon the qualifications and work of the deacon. With a firm faith in the promised aid of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the co-operation of a kind and sympathizing church, brother Weeks has nothing to fear. Already there are signs of better days for his charge. May his pastorate be a long and successful one is my earnest prayer.  
J. C. MORSE.  
Sandy Cove, July 25, 1879.

**DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.**

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**—The matter of the Quebec Governorship on which there has been so much speculation for some time past is at length decided, and was announced in the Quebec House of Commons on Friday last. The document from the Governor General was read by the Premier, as follows:  
QUEBEC, 25th July, 1879.

To the Hon. Luc. Letellier de St. Just, Spencer Wood, Quebec:  
SIR,—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that, by order of His Excellency in Council, passed this date, you are removed from the office of Lieut. Governor of the Province of Quebec, and that the cause assigned for such removal, in conformity with the provisions of the 59th section of the British North America Act of 1867, is, that after the vote of the House of Commons of the last session and that of the Senate during the preceding session relative to your conduct as Lieut. Governor, your usefulness as such has ceased.

I have the honor to be  
Your most humble and  
Obedient servant,  
EDWARD J. LANGEVIN,  
Under Secy. of State.

It was received with silence from both sides of the house. The House then adjourned till the new Lieutenant Governor Hoff. Dr. Robitaille should be sworn in, which took place on Saturday morning.

Hon. Theodore Robitaille, M.D., M.P. for Bonaventure, Quebec, is descended from one of the oldest French families in Canada. He was Receiver General of Canada, from 30 Jan., 1873, until 5 Nov. of the same year, when he resigned with Sir John Macdonald, on the Pacific Railway matter. He sat in the Canada Assembly from 1861 until the Union. Returned to Commons in 1867; re-elected in 1872; returned by acclamation on his appointment to office, and again returned in 1874 and 1879. Mr. R. represented Bonaventure in Quebec Assembly from 1871 until Jan. 1874, when he retired in order to confine himself to the House of Commons.

Of course there was much excitement at Quebec. Shortly after he was sworn in the Lieutenant Governor sent for Mr. Joly.

It is said that he will go on with the business of the country. There will be no resignation of the Ministry. The new Governor is disposed to be friendly, and offers every facility for the carrying on of affairs.

Mr. Letellier will go to England it is said for the benefit of his health. He is at present quite ill.

Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Alex. Galt sailed in the steamer Sarmatian on Saturday last from Quebec for England. It is rumored that Sir A. T. Galt's mission to England is with the object of establishing a national banking system. The rumor obtains some credence from the fact that the bank charters expire next year. It is supposed that a part of his mission will be to endeavor to complete the trade negotiations with France and Spain.

For the Dominion exhibition, Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, has decided to offer a prize for the best essay on pleuro-pneumonia and contagious diseases in cattle, instead of the best essay on the veterinary art. The five hundred medals given by the Dominion Government are pretty evenly distributed in the different classes.

The Orange procession at Ottawa passed off quietly. There was no trouble. Rain poured down almost incessantly. The leaders rode in closely covered cabs. On Saturday afternoon as a crowd of Orange young Britons were returning from the railway station, they were met on Sussex street by a lot of Roman Catholics, when a row ensued. Revolvers were freely used by both parties. It is estimated that about 100 shots were fired. A squad of police arrived promptly on the scene and succeeded in dispersing the crowd, two were wounded by pistol shots—one named Piliow shot in the head and another named Cowan shot in the left arm—both Britons.

The meeting of the Triennial Council of the World assembled in the Oddfellows' Hall on Wednesday. The meeting was presided over by Hon. McKenzie Bowell, President. There were present representatives from England, Ireland, Scotland, United States and Canada.

The following officers were elected:—W. Johnston, D. G. M. of Ireland, President; H. Merrick, D. G. M. of British America, Vice-President; R. Davis, Grand Secretary of England, Corresponding Secretary; W. Johnston, D. G. M. of Ontario East, Recording Secretary; Prof. T. McKlin, Grand Secretary of Scotland, Treasurer; Rev. G. S. Potter, D. D., Grand Chaplain of England, Chaplain.

With commendable wisdom and a good sense, the Russell Orangemen decided to play no tunes likely to give offence.

Regulations regarding the disposal of Dominion lands in Manitoba, for the purpose of the Canadian Pacific Railway are published in the Official Gazette.

Alexander Gunn, S. Harper and W. Gardiner, of Kingston, and G. Scott and T. Cramp, of Montreal, have been incorporated as the Kingston Forwarding Company, with a capital of \$200,000.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The Marquis of Lorne and Princess will stay at Reed's Castle during their visit to St. John.

The drawing room will be held in the Supreme court room in the Court House. The Governor General and Princess will be received at the landing by a guard of honor of 100 men of the 62nd Battalion. Forty-eight troopers and 10 bandmen of the 8th regiment of cavalry will also be present as an escort. Batteries of artillery will be stationed on the heights and will fire salutes as the train approaches. A permanent guard, consisting of 9 men, will do duty at "Reed's Castle" during the visit, and a cavalry man will do duty as mounted orderly.

The Governor General, through his Secretary, has informed the Mayor of St. John that he will accept addresses only from the City and Municipal Councils.

Two boys, named Henry Morris and John Matthews, were drowned at Portland on Thursday while bathing in a creek in rear of St. Peter's Church. The water is so low that it did not reach above the boys' shoulders, but beneath is a bed of soft mud. It is supposed they climbed out on a fence that runs across the creek and then jumped in. They speedily sunk into mud, and, despite their struggles for life, were covered by water and suffocated.

The Freemasons of St. John are proposing to hold a Fair in aid of their Hall in that city on the 18th of September. H. Jonas, a commercial traveller, has been fined \$20 in St. John, for doing business without license.

On Tuesday, a drunken man named Jerome King, beat his wife. His little boy, aged six, fearing that he too would be attacked, jumped out of a window to the ground, 25 feet below and is badly injured.

**UNITED STATES.**—At the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday the yellow fever question was discussed, and the acting Postmaster was instructed to use all means to keep mail connections open in the South.

Secretary McCrary submitted information received from General Miles, in relation to Sitting Bull's movements, stating that numerous bands of Indians are joining that chief, who are becoming somewhat demonstrative. It was decided to instruct Miles to move cautiously so as to prevent any disaster to his command.

Two cases of yellow fever appeared in Louisville on Wednesday. They were

ladies fleeing from Memphis. The disease was of a mild type.

Fourteen new cases occurred on Saturday, and there were nine deaths on Sunday.

A report from the Indian Agency on the Missouri says the Indians killed James Lambert, his wife and four children, and scalped them. Two other children were so badly mutilated that they cannot recover. One little girl was carried captive.

General Miles fought four hundred Indians on the 17th, near Beaver Creek, inflicting considerable loss to the Indians. Two soldiers and four friendly Indians were wounded.

Sitting Bull, with sixteen hundred lodges, moved to Little Rocky Creek, North Forks on Thursday.

Mrs. Rhinehart and daughter, Miss Horiker, were drowned in Sangamon on Tuesday last the 22nd ult. The young lady was to have been married on Monday, but her affianced failed to appear, and in desperation she started for the river, followed by her mother. She plunged in and as her mother attempted to save her, both were drowned. Others of the bridal party narrowly escaped the same fate.

Brig. Munson on the 15th spoke brig Akbar, from Havana for New York, with one man dead, captain and 3 men helpless with yellow fever, and only one man fit for duty. The vessel was put in running order, and the mate of the Munson volunteered to navigate her.

A man at Memphis was taken sick at Hoboken depot, on Wednesday of yellow fever, causing a scare.

The ladies walking match at San Francisco, closed on Tuesday; 8,000 people were present. L. A. Chapelle made the last mile in 9m. 57s. Scores: L. A. Chapelle, 306 miles; Edwards, 260; Donley, 248; Maynard, 228; Walton, 134. The prizes and belt were presented.

There was a fearful storm at Pittsburg Pa. on Saturday last which did much damage in washing up streets sidewalks and sewers. Houses had foundations loosened. The cellar of the Union Railroad Depot was flooded and the car tracks and roadbed of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Road swept away. The track of the Pennsylvania and of the Pittsburg, Fortwayne and Chicago Railroads were washed out. Wagons, sheds all loose stuff along the stream were carried away. The storm through lower oil country was very damaging. The oil town of Petrolia and Karns city suffered terribly, 25 houses in the former place being swept away. People in that section in many cases barely escaped with their lives. At Karns city the whole lower end of the town was swept away.

The rain fall up the Monongahela Valley and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which skirts the Youghiogheny, was the heaviest known for years. Houses, fences out-buildings, lumber and other property were swept away and many of the coal mines were flooded. The miners in some of the mines narrowly escaped drowning.

**WEST INDIES.**—A Havana letter of the 19th says a large number of bands of robbers infest the sugar fields especially in districts of Havana.

Matanzas and Santa Clara sugar is reported in excellent condition, and if the weather remains favorable the next crop will be large.

Advices from Hayti to 12th inst. report riots at Port au Prince. The disorders, which are caused by a bitter party conflict between Liberals and Nationals, began on June 30th, during a sitting of Chambers. A party of liberals fired upon General Canal, a brother of the President, and member of the Chamber of Deputies. The General was not hurt but the sitting was immediately suspended. Fierce fighting then commenced in the streets. Nationals held the Palace, and the Liberals erected barricades and fired many houses, killing the Minister of War, who was trying to disperse the mob. The fighting continued on July 2nd. And on the 3rd the patience of the president became exhausted and he determined to act. Cannon were placed a quarter of a mile from the front of houses occupied by the rebels. The first shell set fire to one of the houses and immediately all were ablaze. The rebels scattered in every direction. The fire spread fearfully, sweeping away four blocks of buildings. The Finance department, with all its documents, was destroyed. On July 4 the Liberals had disappeared and their principal leader taken refuge in the foreign Consulates. About 130 houses were in ashes and 300 men killed or wounded. Fortunately the commercial part of the town escaped damage.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—A Lima letter says Peru has ordered all Customs duties to be paid in silver, which is at 156 premium.

Chili is arming forts to command the Straits of Magellan and preparing torpedoes to prevent the enemy's vessels passing through to the Pacific coast.

A Lima letter of the 2nd says no military movements are reported. The reported battle at Calama between the Bolivians and the Chilians was a canard. It is believed that the last twenty-five hundred uniformed Bolivians will receive rifles in a few days, as they were safely landed.

The Peruvian fleet is at Callao and recently received supplies of ammunition. The Chilean fleet is at Valparaiso, Iquique and Antofagasta.

**ENGLAND.**—In the House of Lords on Tuesday evening. Lord Selborne called attention to slavery in Cuba, pointed out that Spain had not fulfilled her engagement on the subject.

The weather for three days last week was exceedingly boisterous over the British Islands. On Sunday morning a heavy gale began and torrents fell throughout the midland counties. The weather was gloomy and depressing in London, with damp fog, greatly damaging fruit trees, crops and cut hay. A great quantity of the latter is floating about the fields, which are flooded in a terrible manner. There is little hope that any of it will be saved.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Edward Jenkins, Liberal member for Dundee, asked if the Government, considering their present friendly relations with the Government of France, would not prohibit the erection of a statue to the Prince Imperial at Westminster Abbey.

Sir Stafford Northcote replied that the matter rested solely with Dean Stanley, as the Government attached no political significance to it.

On Wednesday evening, Mr. Gowen gave notice that he would take the earliest opportunity of calling attention to the new Canadian customs tariff and the frequent imposition by the colonies of import duties of a protectionist character, and the frequent violation by colonial legislatures of the commercial policy of the home Government.

**FRANCE.**—The utmost alarm prevails at the prospect of a bad harvest in France.

Deluges of rain and inundations are reported from various parts of France and Belgium.

It is said now that Prince Jerome Napoleon has been recognized as head of the Bonapartists. He will soon visit Eugenie.

It is understood that England and France agreed upon a course of action towards Egypt. The Commission of Inquiry will be re-established; Rivers Wilson will be its President, in lieu of DeLesseps, and Baring and DeBlingeres will be controllers. There will be no European minister, but the Commission will hold a legislative position.

There are a million and a half signatures to the petitions against Ferry's education bill. A great number are not genuine.

It is stated that the international company for above ground railway across the channel, registered in 1870, will shortly commence operations.

**GERMANY.**—German capitalists have petitioned for permission to construct an electric railway in Berlin.

**SPAIN.**—The Cortes adjourned on Saturday. As no motion for the sanction of the Cortes to the King's leaving the country was submitted, it is inferred that Alfonso does not intend to leave Spain during the summer, with a view to making arrangements for his marriage with the Archduchess of Austria.

In the Ampurdan district the land owners are receiving letters from brigands, levying blackmail and threatening assassination.

Excitement has been caused at Madrid, by the flinging of a heavy stone by an old woman, supposed to be insane, at the King's carriage, as he was going to church on Saturday evening last.

**ITALY.**—It is reported that a settlement of the differences between the Vatican and Germany is near at hand, and that before the end of the month Bismark and Maselia will agree on a concordat.

**TURKEY.**—The first of the grand Vizier's programme, which the Sultan accepted, involves a return to the constitution with a Chamber of Deputies.

The Sultan has determined to convene a national council composed of high officials and Ulemas, and submit to it the Grand Vizier's programme of reforms.

Negotiations between Turkey and Greek delegates for regulations of frontier commence this week at Constantinople.

**RUSSIA.**—The Russian Government it is stated, has ordered the last Russian soldiers to quit Turkish territory by the fourth of August.

A Russian general and a Naval Captain sent to Eastern Siberia to choose and fortify a point on the coast as a Maritime station for the Russian fleet in the Pacific.

Accounts from Russia indicate a revival of the Nihilist movement.

In a conflict in the district of Osman Bazar, between the Bulgarian militia and insurgents, the Turks had forty-five killed and fifteen wounded. The loss of the militia was more serious.

Districts in Bulgaria near the Danube will be proclaimed in a state of siege owing to apprehending disturbances.

The harvest in Hungary is a failure. The Minister of the Interior reports 3,501 fires in Russia during June, causing damage to the amount of 12,024,134 roubles. 500 were incendiary. The theatre on the Kremlin, at Moscow, was recently burned by Nihilists.

**INDIA.**—The disturbances in Rump district, Madras Presidency, against the tax of palm trees, have assumed open rebellion. The climate of the district is such that of four companies of Sepoys employed during four months, only four men remain effective.