

the conviction that all is not glittering gold on the glorious isthmus of Panama, but if he does so it will be unjust to rail, after the dream is over, at the glorious uncertainties of American investments.

The tilt that Rochefort has undertaken against Gambetta is of absorbing interest, and might doubtless result in the defeat of the latter were not the Parisians essentially hero-worshippers. In French politics a man's individuality plays a large role as his principles. It is remarkable that he avoids the crowd. The other day he went to preside at a lecture, and hardly had the radical lecturer pronounced half-a-dozen sentences when Rochefort excused himself and was called by imperious duties to another quarter of Paris where there were no radical lectures to be listened to. Twice the people of Paris have wished to carry Rochefort in triumph on their shoulders—the day of the burial of Victor Noix, and on the 12th of July, the day of his return to Paris in the present year. Twice Rochefort has given the crowd the slip, not through weakness, for he fears neither death nor prison, nor exile, and he has braved the Empire, Versailles, and the Commune. He feels that if he were king of the crowd for one day, he would not know how to take advantage of his ephemeral elevation.

August.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

Persecution of Baptists in Sweden.

Rev. A. Wiberg writes from Stockholm, Sept. 23, 1880:

In the year 1876, our brother Carl Victor Palmblad, while studying at the Bethel Seminary, was imprisoned for fifty-one days for the offence of having preached in several parishes in the vicinity of the town of Norrköping, against the prohibition of the church council. After being liberated, he finished his theological course, and settled last autumn as pastor over a little church at the town of Sköfde, province of Mariestad. There he has labored with great success, and has lately baptized twenty; but the rector in the town is very hostile to the Baptists, and has prevailed upon the church council of his parish to forbid brother Palmblad to preach in the town. As the church at Sköfde has a place of worship, it would be next to shutting up the chapel if the church council could succeed in silencing brother Palmblad; and that is evidently the design and hope of the priest, especially as he had once before succeeded in driving a Baptist preacher from the place, by applying the law against him. Brother Palmblad has now been sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred crowns for preaching against the prohibition of the church council: notwithstanding this, he is determined to hold out in preaching at the place; and it will be seen which party shall prevail, the persecuting priest, or the humble witness for Christ. May all those who may read these lines earnestly pray for our dear brother, that the Lord may defend him and give him victory!

THE SENTENCE was passed on brother Palmblad on the 20th inst., and reads as follows:—

"Whereas Carl Victor Palmblad, though not being a priest according to the ecclesiastical law authorized to preach publicly, several times, and among these on Sunday forenoon while public services were held in the church of the town, has stood up and delivered religious discourses at the Baptist hall in the town; and whereas these discourses have by the church council of the town parish been considered as having led to such a separation from the church, and such a contempt for the public services, that the church council found reason, through its decision taken on July 27 last, to forbid the defendant hereafter to deliver religious discourses or sermons in the parish of Sköfde; consequently, as the defendant, though he on the 30th of the same month had been notified of the decision, against which he has acknowledged himself not to have complained, but allowed it to take its legal course, has refused to obey the prohibition of the church council against acting as a teacher: wherefore, the court, on the strength of the royal statute of Dec. 11, 1868, deems it to be demanded by the law to sentence the defendant for this offence to pay the realm the fine of 100 crowns."

INDIA.—The missionaries in Burmah were surprised to see by our letters that we consider India a healthier place than Burmah. A hot climate may be very healthy. We like our people, country, and language; indeed, we fall in love with the language. It is pleasing to think every one who labors long in one place will think it, on the whole, the best. I think the spiritual state of the church and the workers was never so good as now. I often feel dissatisfied and worried, but I have some

moments of joy.—Dr. Jewett, Madras, Aug. 21, 1880.

From the Foreign Mission Journal Richmond, Virginia, we learn that their mission in Italy is making progress; Rev. Dr. Taylor writes, Oct. 22, 1880, that they are just establishing a new mission in Bologna. He has expended £3220 for a lot of ground to be the site of a new place of worship. He says:

"I shall proceed to have this property put on the same footing as the Rome chapel, both as regards recognition and exemption, partial or entire, from taxation. We bought too late to build before next spring; and in the meantime, I shall get estimates, and also decide, in view of the amount at my disposition, whether or not to buy the additional lot.

Immediately after concluding the purchase I set out on my journey, and have been these eight days visiting our brethren at Milan, Venice, Modena and here. I find nothing very new to report, though there have been three or four baptisms since my letter in the summer. I do, however, find occasion and opportunity to make many suggestions to the evangelists. Specially, of late, I am insisting anew and more strenuously on the duty of training the churches in systematic giving to the cause of Christ.

Martinelli is very anxious that we should acquire that little property in Carpi, and informs me that a gentleman there is willing to buy it and sell it to us, without any profit."

The Southern Board have stations at Rome, Terra Pellice, Milan, Modena and Carpi, Naples, Bari and Barletta, Island of Sardinia, Venice and Bologna, with missionaries at each place.

Rev. E. Z. Simmons writes from Canton, China, Sept. 23, 1880:

"The Chinese generally are in a very unsettled state of mind just now, owing to the differences between China and Russia, and our work and peaceable residence here may be interfered with—though I am inclined to think there will be no war, and that the present trouble will soon subside and the popular mind become quiet.

Two persons have been baptized here from Tsing Une since the trouble, and there are four or five others that will probably be baptized here on next Sunday from the same place. There were three baptized at San Kiu last week. This station is supported by the Chinese Missionary Society. Taking all things into consideration, our work is quite encouraging."

The Missionary Magazine says, that if our churches enjoyed the constant accessions to membership of the churches in heathen lands it would be regarded a continuous revival.

An exchange, referring to the progress of our religion in France, says: "The Protestants of France are in the predicament of Peter, the apostle, when God granted him such a wonderful draught of fishes that his net broke, and he could not secure the prize till others came to his aid."

Fifty-six churches of the Sandwich Islands, numbering 7,258 members, gave last year \$3,896.23 to Foreign Missions, or about a half dollar per member.

Last year twelve persons in the United States and Europe gave an aggregate of \$3,000,000 to Foreign Missions."

"The Missionary Review says that the members of the evangelical churches in this country number 10,000,000, and they give annually \$2,500,000 to Foreign Missions.

MISSION TO THE KARENS.—REV. H. MORROW writes from Tavoy, Sept. 14, 1880, We have to report the death of another teacher, and another of our little churches left without a leader. We try to be submissive, believing that our Father knows what is best. We must labor on till new ones are prepared to fill these vacancies. We have six very promising young men in the theological seminary, from whom we expect much.

The Famine.—The distress among our people continues. Generous donations have been sent us from Rangoon and Bassein, and none of the Christians have been allowed to suffer very much from hunger. We aid a few bad cases among the heathen in villages where we have begun work. They plainly see the difference between Christians, who come to their aid, and the heathen, who take advantage of their distress to enrich themselves. I cannot describe the extortion these Burmese and heathen Karens attempt. I have just got a charge of forty rupees reduced to three, by applying to the civil authorities, both parties heathen.

The new crop is most promising, and will be reaped in another month. We pray that their distress will lead them to look to Him who "supplieth the wants of every living thing."

The House of Assembly, Adelaide, has voted a sum of £2,000 for the purchase of pictures to found a National Gallery in Adelaide, and a number of pictures from the Melbourne Exhibition have been bought.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Parliament assembled at Ottawa on the 4th, and resumed business, although the members had not all returned, but were holding meetings in many places on the Pacific Railway Question. Statements are made by the party papers of the success of these meetings in many cases as they would have them, rather than as they were. The discussion of Railway matters is to be proceeded with, with as much rapidity as possible. On Friday Sir John A. McDonald moved, and it was seconded by Sir S. L. Tilley, that on and after Tuesday the Pacific Railway resolutions should be considered day by day till disposed of.

He said the House had been called early, in order specially to consider this question; immigration was held in abeyance pending the decision, and the North West suffering. It was intended that the Government and the Syndicate should arrange a joint scheme for the promotion of immigration, which could not be completed pending the discussion of this matter.

Mr. Blake regretted that the Premier had proposed this motion. He (Blake) had asked time for the formation of opinion in the House and country. This would now be impossible. He asked that enquiries of the Ministry and motions not debated might have a few minutes each day.

Sir John claimed it was time that the Pacific Railway question, which had been a burning one for eight years, should be decided. It should not be settled by public meetings but by Parliament. He conceded the privilege of enquiry asked for by Mr. Blake.

The motion was carried, on division. The House then went into committee on the Pacific resolutions.

The speaking continued till one o'clock in the morning, and the House adjourned till Monday.

On Monday the House in committee resumed the debate on the Railway.

Mr. Longley spoke at some length giving an historical review of the subject, and pronounced the present contract very much more favorable than any previous one—by about seventeen millions of dollars. With reference to the land, he said the acres remaining in the hands of the government would be of equal value with that taken by the Syndicate.

Mr. Anglin said No, the Syndicate would have the pick of the land.

This Mr. Longley denied, and affirmed that the Syndicate were to have land of fair average quality in every alternate mile.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Fortunate.—A little over a year ago a bright little Italian boy who wandered from sunny Italy to the green shores of New Brunswick was adopted by a St. John man and sent to school in the Winter street building, Portland. School life, however, became too monotonous for him, so one fine morning he took his departure for greener fields. A few days afterwards it was reported that he was employed at Golden Grove. After shifting about among the farmers there, he finally settled down with an old man, who lived completely alone. The lad appeared willing to work, and so ingratiated himself into the old gentleman's good will, that when he died, a short time ago, he gave him full and complete possession of the farm and everything thereon. He had no other heirs to leave the property to. The story appears almost like romance, but its correctness is undoubted.—St. John Globe.

UNITED STATES.—Professor Hinds charges of fraud against the late Fishery Commissions were brought before the House of Representatives at Washington last week, by a resolution on the subject being offered by Mr. Newberry, but it was, after some discussion, rejected.

Sullivan and Hayes were hanged in Moyamensing prison on Thursday last for murder.

On Tuesday of last week a shocking accident occurred on the line of the Sioux City and Omaha division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway. Six men were killed outright, and the seventh lost his leg. The men were engaged in a cut North of Bancroft shovelling snow.

The Stafford county Poor Farmhouse, four miles from Dover, N. H., was burned on Friday last. Loss, \$70,000. There were 160 inmates, 13 of whom perished. The rest were saved in their night clothes.

The San Antonio stage was stopped by masked men on Saturday night near Medina. The mail and passengers were robbed.

Juan Ray chopped B. Hilajo to pieces with an axe at Santander, Texas, on Sunday in a quarrel. Ray has been arrested.

At New Haven on Tuesday last, the safe of Elibu Skerry had been robbed of \$42,000 worth of bonds.

In a boiler explosion at Allentown Rolling Mill on Thursday night nine men were killed.

At Newark on Friday morning there was a terrible explosion in the vitriol department of Balbach's & Son's smelting works, on Passaic River, which produced a shock felt several miles. Two eight horse boilers exploded from an unknown cause, instantly killing the engineer and three workmen, and

seriously injuring two others. Three buildings and about seven thousand dollars worth of machinery were destroyed.

At New York on Friday, a fire occurred in Madison Street, in a four-story tenement house. Nine lives were lost. Several persons were injured.

ENGLAND.—The Imperial Parliament was opened on Thursday last. The Opening Speech first alluded to the relations with Turkey and Russia. It then referred to the disturbance in South Africa as follows:—The rising in the Transvaal recently imposed upon me the duty of taking a military measure with a view to promptly vindicating my authority, and has of necessity set aside for a time any plan for securing to European settlers that free control over their own local affairs, without prejudice to the interests of natives, which I have been desirous to confer.

I regret that the war in Basutoland continues, notwithstanding the efforts of the Cape Government. It would cause me much satisfaction if a suitable occasion should present itself for friendly action on my part with a view to the restoration of peace.

Further on it says: There has been a gradual, though not very rapid, improvement in the trade of the country, and I am now able to entertain a more favorable expectation of revenue for the year than I could form at its commencement.

The anticipation with which I last addressed you of a great diminution of distress in Ireland, owing to the abundant harvest, was realized, but I grieve to state that the social condition of the country has assumed an alarming character. Agrarian crimes in general have multiplied far beyond the experience of recent years. Attempts upon life have not grown in the same proportion as other offences, but I must add that the efforts being made for personal protection are far beyond all former precedent by the police, under the direction of the Executive. I have to notice other evils yet more widely spread. The administration of justice has been frustrated with respect to those offences through the impossibility of procuring evidence, and an extended system of terrorism has thus been established in various parts of the country, which has paralyzed almost alike the existence of private rights and the performance of civil duties. In a state of things new in some important respects, and hence with little of available guidance from former precedent, I have deemed it right to put in use the ordinary powers of the law before making any new demand, but a demonstration of their insufficiency is amply supplied by the present circumstances of the country leads me now to apprise you that proposals will be immediately submitted for entrusting me with additional powers, necessary in my judgment, not only for the vindication of order and public law, but likewise to secure on behalf of my subjects protection for life and property, and personal liberty of action, subject to the primary and imperious obligations to which I have just referred.

I recommend you to undertake further development of its principles in a manner conformable to the special wants of Ireland, both as regards the relation of landlord and tenant, with a view to effective efforts for giving to the larger portion of the people by purchase a permanent proprietary interest in the soil. This legislation will require the removal, for the purpose in view, of all obstacles arising out of the limitations on ownership of property with due provision for the security of the interests involved. A measure will be submitted for the establishment of County Government in Ireland founded upon representative principles and framed with the double aim of confirming proper control over the expenditure and of supplying a yet more serious want by extending the formation of habits of local self-government.

Bills will be laid before you for the abolition of corporal punishment in the Army and Navy.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Forster gave notice that he would on Friday move a bill for the better protection of persons and property in Ireland; also a bill respecting the carrying of arms.

Parnell gave notice that he would oppose the bill.

Mr. Gladstone announced, amid cheers, that he would move on Monday next that the bill announced have precedence every day over all other motions until passed.

In the House of Lords, Lord Beaconsfield declared that the accession of the present Government had unsettled everything in Europe, Asia and Ireland, by reversing the policy of their predecessors, at the time of whose overthrow peace was assured. He strongly denounced the conduct of the Government in waiting until the last moment to propose repressive measures in Ireland.

In the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. Parnell defended the actions of the Land League, and concluded by moving an amendment to the Address, declaring that the peace of Ireland cannot be promoted by suspending the constitutional rights of the people.

Mr. Forster said Mr. Parnell must have known that the result of his speeches would be a committal of outrages.

A despatch from Dublin to the Standard says: "It is rumored in official circles that Attorney General Law will

announce on Friday that, in consequence of an intimation in the Queen's Speech, that an amelioration measure is to be immediately submitted in the House of Commons, the prosecution of the traversers will be abandoned."

One of the principal gunmakers states that more revolvers have been sent to Ireland from Birmingham during the past two months than during the preceding two years.

The gunmakers are doing an enormous business, principally in revolvers. No additional reinforcements will be sent to Ireland.

The officers and members of the Land League arrested at Tralee are: Harrington, the proprietor of the Kerry Sentinel, President of the League; Lyons, the Treasurer; O'Rourke, the Secretary; Kelly, a draper, and Brassell, the proprietor of the Kerry Independent. They are charged with having, with other evil disposed persons, on divers occasions during December, illegally held Court in Tralee, and expressed coercive jurisdiction.

Eighteen Irish members of the House of Commons spoke on O'Kelly's obstruction motion on Friday night, consuming over two hours.

Parnell says the coercive measures will be stoutly resisted, and boldly declares that three months shall pass and a coercion bill will then be as far from becoming a law as it now is.

The Government is actively and determinedly suppressing the practice of "boycotting," and the constabulary have been instructed to attend fairs and markets to prevent it. Several persons have been prosecuted for "boycotting."

The News is informed that on Tuesday the Pope addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Dublin for immediate publication, in which, while sympathizing with Irish Catholics, and desiring improvement in their condition, he exhorts them to do nothing contrary to law. The Pope urges the bishops to take measures in order that the Irish people at such a critical period may act in accordance with these exhortations.

The captain and sixteen of the crew of the ship Indian Chief, wrecked at Long Sand, near the entrance to the Thames, were drowned.

A land meeting near Tralee on Sunday last was prohibited. A large crowd, however, assembled on the ground. The local magistrate explained the reasons for prohibition, and the people quietly dispersed.

FRANCE.—The revenue from indirect taxation during 1880 exceeds the budget estimates by 169,000,000 francs.

The result of eighty elections are reported, showing that 44 Republicans, 6 Irreconcilables and 8 Conservatives have been returned. No Communists are yet reported elected.

ITALY.—Twenty-two internationalists were arrested in Naples, on Friday, charged with conspiring to overturn social order.

SOUTH AFRICA.—The Boers have driven the Natal Mounted Police to within three miles of Newcastle. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Wakkerstroom. The Boers are committing excesses on the borders of Natal.

CUBA.—At Havana, on Thursday night a fire destroyed a large cigar factory, at La Exception, belonging to Jas. Geners. Seven persons perished in the fire.

The French Government has decided on proposing the sale of such of the Crown jewels as have no artistic or historical value. The produce, estimated at 5,000,000 francs, will be devoted to the purchase of works of art for museums.

Marriages.

At New Tuskent, Digby Co., Dec. 23rd, by Rev. W. L. Parker, Mr. William H. Blaney, of Barton, to Miss Josephine Jones, of New Tuskent.

By the same, at Barton, Dec. 28th, Mr. James Vanzant Hains, of Hainesville, to Miss Hannah E. Dunbar, of South Range.

At Shelburne, Dec. 18th, by Rev. G. H. Goudey, Mr. Horatio Enslow, to Miss Carrie Enslow, both of Shelburne.

By the same, at the same place, Dec. 30th, Mr. Edwin Sumer, of Jordan River, to Miss Eunice Cheivers, of Sable River.

By the same, at Sand Point, Dec. 30th, Mr. Thomas W. Hemeon, and Miss Abigail A. Godeck, both of Sand Point.

At Shelburne, July 3rd, by Rev. G. W. Goudey, Mr. Francis T. Demings, to Miss Mary M. Demings, both of Rossway.

On the 31st Dec. by Rev. W. J. Blakeney, Edward Jeffery Wile, and Belle D. Banks, all of Meadowvale.

At Yarmouth, on the 31st ult., at the residence of Mr. Charles Richards, brother-in-law of the bride, by Rev. John Lathern, Mr. Rupert G. Haley, to Amy P., the youngest daughter of the late Lyman Cann, Esq., of Yarmouth, N. S.

At Lunenburg, Dec. 29th, by the Rev. E. D. Millar, Frank Powers, to Emma, eldest daughter of Charles Morash, Esq., of the firm of James Eisenhauer & Co.

At the Baptist Parsonage, Truro, Dec. 30th, by the Rev. J. E. Goucher, Henry Gibson, to Miss Lydia Graves, both of Halifax.

At Truro, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. E. Goucher, William E. Whiston, of Halifax, to Jessie K., eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. H. Kendrick, formerly of Barrington.

January 1st, 1881, by the Rev. Allan Simpson, Mr. Donald McPhee, to Miss Isaline Dairymple, both of the Gore, Hants Co.

At Am... Mary A... John N... with God... plicity, a... At East... abeth W... been a... years. I... Christ... death sh... gone hom... the Sav... faithful... thy Lord... At Me... Crocker... sister ex... years ag... baptized... ceived in... She fell... all over... the blood... ral child... At Ha... wife of J... was a... Church o... At Pug... Akerly, a... At Litt... Andrews... Drown... day, 4th... M. Camp... years and... At Bell... Sarah, re... 67 years... At Sm... James V... Annapol... On Sat... the 63rd... At St... 73rd ye... years Cl... and Reg... miralty... At W... Smith, a... At Cap... ult., Mr... leaving... great-gr... grandchi... years pr... greatly e... On Th... Walker, a... aged 70 y... On Th... wife of... On To... O'Toole... At the... residence... M. P. o... late Dor... draws, i... NEW... The E... following... Blossom... FIVE I... EVERY... "Christ... etc. In... nest, w... offence... Illustrat... SAGE... illustrat... Thomas... THE A... will con... ly pract... STARR... "Faith... stories... ed. DIAM... every-d... HOME... practice... more e... home li... FRAG... By Dr... THE... and F... Illustr... THE... from sp... young... OUT... lected p... ly. MIS... SKETCH... Jan. ILLU... For 188... One Co... trations... Flower... for gro... or Ger... seeds d... VICK... The Fl... and g... VICK... 175 pa... in eleg... VICK... 32 pag... ber an... \$1.25 a... cimen... copies... Add... Jan. \$72... Address... *Sept... \$66... HALLE... *Sept...