

Fund is \$218,092.51; the expenditures, \$247,156.64. The total receipts of the Society have been \$257,257.37.

RELEASE OF BAPTISTS FROM RUSSIAN PRISONS.

A fact of much interest was mentioned by Rev. Dr. Cramp in connection with his awarding the Gold Medal at our recent College Anniversary, which we intended before this to notice more fully. The donor of the Gold Medal, Edward Young, Esq., Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Statistics at Washington, and a native of Nova Scotia had recently been successful in the accomplishment of most important object—the release of twelve imprisoned Baptists in Russia. Mr. Young was appointed by the President, Commissioner from the United States to the International Statistical Congress at St. Petersburg without his solicitation, although the position was eagerly sought for by men of high position and wealth. While at St. Petersburg, it was his good fortune to be the recipient of unusual favors from members of the Imperial family, and others; subsequently receiving a diamond ring from the Emperor, from his own cabinet and with his own cipher. He became intimate with the Baron de Rosen, Grand Master of the Court of the Emperor, whose confidential friend and adviser he was. To the Baron, as well as to others in high position, Mr. Young presented the case of the persecuted Russian converts, and asked on behalf of his co-religionists the clemency of the Government, with what success the following letters will show. The personal influence and exertions of Mr. Young's friend, the Baron de Rosen, has been in a large degree successful.

Mr. Young says of the Grand Duchess mentioned in the following letter:

Grand Duchess Helen, widow of the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Emperor Nicholas and uncle to the present Emperor, was one of the most learned, and the most beneficent Princesses of Europe—the friend and adviser of the Emperor, and whose influence in effecting the emancipation of the Serfs was well-known. She was about to take measures for their education, and I was collecting school-books and other information to guide her in this work, when her death occurred in February, 1872.

LETTER FROM BARON DE ROSEN TO MR. YOUNG
St. Petersburg, April 15, 1874.—DEAR Sir:—The kind letter dated from Washington Jan. 23rd, with which you favored me, gave me the greatest pleasure, and I send you my best thanks for your friendly remembrance.

The expression of heartfelt sympathy for the lamented death of our venerated Grand Duchess Helena has deeply touched me. You were admitted to her presence for a few hours, and remember it so vividly. I was honored during twenty six years with a daily intercourse with this eminent Princess, whom I served with all my heart, and whose high merits and noble soul I could fully appreciate—judge for yourself what I have lost!

Concerning your request in behalf of the liberation of thirteen Baptists imprisoned at Kieff I have seen Count Sievers, and warmly defended their cause. He promised to make the necessary inquiries about the legal proceedings to be observed in this affair. I also addressed a letter to the Governor-General of Kieff, Prince Dondukov-Korsakoff, claiming his good offices for the liberation of these poor men. I did not answer your letter before I got one from Prince Dondukov—now I have received it and send it to you, with a note in the Russian language, which affirms that twelve of the prisoners have already been released. One of the men, named Balaban, has been sent to Cherson for further examination. It seems the Baptists are called "Stundists" in Russia. I am very happy, dear Sir, to give you this good news, and to express once more with Prince Dondukov the certitude that the Baptists will remain for the future in the quiet exercise of their faith on the condition of abstaining from proselytism.

With the best wishes for your welfare, believe me, dear Sir, yours most sincerely
BARON ANDREW ROSEN.

THE PRINCE DONDUKOFF-KORSAKOFF,
GENERAL OF KIEFF, TO THE BARON DE ROSEN.

MONSIEUR LE BARON: In delaying to answer your letter, I intended to give you all the details I could obtain on the question which seems to interest you. The enclosed note will give you some light on the subject, and you will see therefrom that the cases concerning the sectarians emanate from action by the judiciary and not executive authorities, as Mr. Young supposes; besides this, all the prisoners have been released except one who is at Odessa, and consequently beyond my jurisdiction. All these persons were acquitted by the civil courts of Kieff, which is an additional proof of the liberty of conscience granted by the law to sectarians in our country. I believe that the information of Mr. Young was exaggerated to him by the German Mennonite emigrants who left New Russia to settle in America, and thus elude the new military law which is contrary to the principles of their creed.

This is not the case with the Baptists who recognize that law, and I can guarantee them safety and peace as long as they do not try to make proselytes in opposition to our present laws, and as long as they do not by action or manner attack the orthodox Church in their unauthorized public meetings, which they have however, done repeatedly.

I hope that you knew well enough, dear Baron, to approve of the liberal as well as rational view I take of this kind of questions. And as long as the Baptists shall not shock by reprehensible manifestations or disturb the peace and order, in their villages, and shall strictly adhere to the rights granted to them by our laws, they will have positively nothing to fear from the local administration, which is intrusted to me for this country.

I enclose here the note whereof I have spoken above, as also the letter of Mr. Young, and take this opportunity to renew the expression of my entire devotion, &c.
PRINCE DONDUKOFF-KORSAKOFF.
Kieff, April 9th, 1874.

Our contemporary adds:—

"From the correspondence of the Bureau of the Governor-General relative to the Stundists, it appears that the indictment for belonging to that sect embraced 53 persons, of which 12 were put under arrest, the prosecution calling for other persons as accessories. Further investigation of the civil court at Kieff demonstrated, that although they were implicated for following a heresy, yet to such a heresy cannot be applied the provisions of the Section 203 of the Code, Penalties and fines. Consequently, the following of such a heresy cannot be made punishable. Accordingly, then, the Chamber [court] at Kieff acknowledged the above said persons not guilty of the dissemination of a heresy among the people."

At present, none of the accused are under arrest. The leader, however, of the Stundists in the district of Tanaska, by the name of Jerome Balaban, was exiled to the Government of Cherson, as he was acknowledged guilty of disseminating a false doctrine."

Whilst we are thankful for the good done by a Nova Scotian in relieving the oppressed, we may also rejoice to find that the Baptists of Russia are true to our historical characteristics and that now as in Apostolic times they are charged by their enemies with seeking to "turn the world upside down," or as we believe right side up.

The release given by Prince Dondukov is but a sort of parole and it is not unlikely that we shall hear again of proselytism and imprisonment there. It is however a step in advance towards the full measure of religious liberty enjoyed under liberal governments. Although this act of clemency on the part of the Prince took place April 9th, yet it was evidently unknown in England, for on the 19th of May a committee of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland presented a strongly expressed memorial to His Imperial Majesty Alexander II the Emperor of all the Russias asking for their suffering brethren "full permission to worship God according to their conscientious convictions without interference or the infliction of any disabilities or penalties on account of their religion." It was an excellent opportunity of reading His Majesty a lesson on religious freedom, and will doubtless bear good fruit.

MESSRS. MOODY & SANKEY.

It is not generally known that Mr. Moody who has been so successful as an evangelist in England and Scotland is a Baptist. An account of the revival in Edinburgh given in a London paper states that "so carefully did the American Evangelists avoid the appearance of preferring one sect over another that it was not generally known that Mr. Moody is a Baptist till after their departure."

Of the propriety or consistency of this we say nothing, as we have not sufficient knowledge of the course pursued on the subject. We find the following reference to this in another of our late English exchanges:—

The American evangelists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, have held their farewell services in Glasgow, and one of these was attended by 3,500 persons professing to have been converted since the 1st of January. The nine closing meetings, held in the Crystal Palace, the largest place of assembly in Scotland, were all crowded to excess, while many thousands failed to procure admission. A Glasgow correspondent writes:—"I may safely state that the men and their meetings will long linger in the memories of thousands of those who have been privileged to associate with these men. Their efforts have been indefatigable, and from one grand motive alone—the conversion of souls, in which they have proved honoured instruments. In the midst of their great success they have shown true manliness and nobility of character. Our experience enables us to endorse Mr. James Murrell's paper in every particular. On the conclusion of their labours here they returned to Edinburgh for the purpose of seeing something of the General Assemblies, but they were again drawn into Larness, several meetings being held, closing with one in the Queen's Park, where there were from 10,000 to 15,000 persons assembled." On leaving Edinburgh Messrs. Moody and Sankey proceeded to Aberdeen. At one of their last meetings in Glasgow Dr. Marshall Lang, of the Barony Kirk, made a fervent appeal in behalf of foreign missions, when no fewer than seventy young men offered themselves as candidates to carry the Gospel to the heathen. Our Glasgow correspondent says:—"The tide of blessing continues in our churches, and while the advance of the season necessarily reduces the numbers attending the meetings, arrangements are in progress whereby work will continue, and be entered upon in the winter with renewed vigor."

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.

We would call special attention to Annapolis Royal, and its plans for the 1st of July. The few Baptists resident in the old capital of Nova Scotia, have already erected a beautiful house for the worship of God. Their efforts are worthy of all praise, and the success attending the endeavour proves that it was a move in the right direction. It appears, however, that there is a deficiency in the funds to meet present liabilities and more money is also needed to finish and furnish the building. A generous public will always be disposed to help those who are willing to help themselves. A tea-meeting and Bazaar in the town of Annapolis, on the 1st of July, for this object, would seem to need but little advertisement. Annapolis, with its beautiful scenery, and vigorous activity, having recently shaken off the slumbers of the past half century. Annapolis with its formidable old Block House and Barracks still preserved, vividly reminding one of the scenes of former days, can not fail to be a place of special interest. We expect, therefore, that the town on that day, will be thronged with visitors and excursionists. Arrangements have been made with the railway and steamboat for excursion tickets. Many will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity for a day of innocent enjoyment. Some will go simply for the pleasure of the trip, some to see the old town, the birth-place of the hero of Kars, some for the delicious "strawberries and cream" some for the music, some to help forward the cause, and some for the sake of the pure exhilarating country air, which they cannot obtain in the offices and amid the incessant cares of city life.

The numerous friends of the cause in the county will doubtless be on hand to encourage their friends in the capital by their presence, and to aid them by liberal contributions. Success to Enterprise.

Rev. W. B. Boggs, has left Portland and is on a tour among the Churches in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, preparatory to his leaving for Siam in the autumn. He was to be at Fredericton on Sunday last; thence to the N. B. Western Association at Jacksonville, thence to the N. S. Central at Canard, on Saturday the 27th, thence to Hantsport, Windsor, Halifax, Truro, Londonderry and the N. S. Eastern Association at Parrsboro on the 11th of July, then to the N. B. Eastern Association at Elgin on the 14th July, thence to Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on the 18th July taking the intermediate places on his way.

Our Brother will receive a cordial welcome and the cause a hearty response from the brethren who will thus have the opportunity of hearing of plans and future prospects of the mission.

"FROM LIVERPOOL TO NOVA SCOTIA."—We find in the London Baptist—the journal of a late voyage here of the "Nestorian," by a Baptist minister, with the following introductory note by the editor:

"Some time ago, a letter appeared in our columns from an influential ministerial correspondent in Nova Scotia, describing the progress and wants of the denomination in the colony, and intimating that work could readily be found for any English Baptist minister who might seek in it a home. We received several letters in reply, which were duly forwarded to our correspondent, and, as a result, we believe more than one pastor has since been invited to settle there. On the 21st of April the Revs. J. Clarke, J. P. Beal, and J. Brown, left England in the Nestorian for Halifax. They have all safely arrived at their destination, and the following interesting notes of the voyage, made by Mr. Brown, have reached us by the mail leaving Nova Scotia on May 6.

JOHN BUNYAN'S STATUE.

It has taken two hundred years to obtain a full reversal of the sentence pronounced upon this great man. It was only the other day, June the 10th, that the great statue of John Bunyan was to be unveiled. It was very appropriately a gift of the Duke of Bedford to the town of Bedford. The Watchman and Reflector makes some very just, but, perhaps, not very palatable, allusions, to the parties formerly concerned in Bunyan's persecutions. The editor remarks:—

Many distinguished persons were expected to be present, and Dean Stanley was to take part in the proceedings by invitation of the mayor. Thus again are the children building the sepulchres of the prophets whom their fathers killed. What a change from 1661 when Justice Keeling thus brutally gave judgment against Bunyan: "You must be had back to prison and there lie for three months following; and at three months' end, if you do not submit to go to church to hear divine service, and leave your preaching, you must be banished the realm; and if after such a day as shall be appointed you to be gone, you shall be found in this realm or be found to come over again without special license from the king, you must stretch by the neck for it, I tell you plainly." And the three months dragged out into twelve years—three-eighths of his whole public life, leaving his young wife to care for his fatherless children, and among them his "poor blind child," the thoughts of whose possible hardships would sometimes, he says, "break his heart to pieces." But his Dream in Bedford jail has proved more than the waking thoughts of all the thinkers of that generation, save alone that other glorious dreamer, John Milton.

Bunyan, on his release, soon conquered the hearts of the common people by his preaching, the house where he was wont to preach when he visited London being unable, even on short notice and on a weekday and at an unreasonable hour, to accommodate sometimes one-half of those who thronged to hear him. But it was not until nearly a century that he conquered the wits of England and gained from the British Reviewer and Essayist the well-known verdict, "We are not afraid to say that though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two creative minds. One of these minds produced the 'Paradise Lost,' the other the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'" And yet it was the age of Dryden, Baxter, Owen, John Howe, Philip Henry, Cudworth, Archbishop Usher and Chief Justice Hale. Macaulay, of our day, confirms the verdict of the Reviewer, affirming Bunyan to be as decidedly the first of allegorists as Demosthenes is the first of orators, or Shakespeare the first of dramatists.

Now, at length, the poor persecuted Nonconformist has conquered even the Church that, for the crime of preaching the Gospel, kept him immured for a dozen years in a felon's cell, and held suspended over him the threat of banishment and "stretching by the neck." A noble duke, a member of the establishment, erects a statue to his memory in the very place of his incarceration, and a distinguished dean of the same takes a prominent part in the ceremony. Thus is truth, whether of theology, philosophy, science or character, sure to triumph in time."

KINGS COUNTY.—The following is a letter from D. B. Woodworth, Esq., resigning his seat as representative of this county:—

KENTVILLE, June 14th, 1874.
TO HON. JARED C. TROOP,
Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia:

Sir: I hereby tender you, as Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, the seat in said House to which I am entitled by my election thereto in the year 1871 by the electors of Kings County, and respectfully request that a new writ may be, as soon as possible, issued for the election of a member to serve in said Assembly for the County of Kings to fill the vacancy created by this formal resignation.

I herewith submit some of the reasons why I adopt this course, contained in a letter addressed to the Hon. Prov. Secretary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) D. B. WOODWORTH.

We hardly need copy the letter of Mr. Woodworth to the Hon. Provincial Secretary as our readers are so familiar with what took place in the late session of the Local Legislature.

After repeating the formal resignation he presents to the Speaker of the Assembly, he concludes by requesting "that a new writ may be forthwith issued, and the vacancy thus created be speedily filled by the electors of the County, whose interests I may say I have to the best of my poor ability exerted myself to subserve."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAZAAR

TEA MEETING!

On 1st July, Dominion Day!

A BAZAAR and TEA MEETING will be held at Annapolis Royal, on Wednesday, 1st July, near the W. and A. R. R. Depot, in aid of funds to complete the Baptist-Meeting House at this place.

The Manager of the W. & A. R. R. Co., P. Inia, Esq., has kindly consented to grant return Tickets from Halifax and all intermediate Stations, by that day's Express Train, arriving at Annapolis at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A Special Train will leave Annapolis the same evening, at 6 o'clock, for Halifax and all intermediate Stations.

A BAND is expected from St. John by the Steamer "Empress."

F. C. SNOW,
T. S. WHITMAN,
H. VAN BLARCOM,
R. HARDWICK,
Annapolis, June 18, 1874. June 24.

MESSRS. CRADDOCK & CO.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have used your Cannabis India Syrup for the last ten years, with astonishing success in Acute and Pulmonary Affections, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases. Please fill this order for Pills and Ointment. I can truly say these Remedies, if properly administered, WILL CURE CONSUMPTION. I have fully tested it.

Respectfully,
DR. J. N. DAVENPORT.
Sweet Valley, Luzerne Co., Pa.,
April 20, 1874.

The above Remedy may be obtained of CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia. Price, \$2.50. Send stamp for certificate of cures. June 24.

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Besides the Condensed Beef prepared from the best parts of the animal, the preparation contains Quinine, Peruvian Bark, and numerous herbs and roots grown for their tonic and health-giving properties.

THIS IS THE ONLY CONDENSED BEEF THAT DOES NOT REQUIRE COOKING OR WARMING. It was especially manufactured under the direction of BARON VON LIEBIG, before the late FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, for the German soldiers. Its tonic qualities are much greater than those found in any ordinary Specific or Appetiser, and its nutritive properties are sufficient to sustain the body without the addition of solid food. It is now recommended by the Faculty in preference to anything else as the best remedy for

CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LASSITUDE, FEVER, AGUE, CHOLERA, ALL FEMALE AND CHILDREN'S MALADIES, SICK-HEADACHE, SEA SICKNESS, INFLUENZA, &c.

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