

F. J. Clerc, son of Laurent Clerc, himself a mute, the co-laborer of the Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, long since gone to his reward. There was a large company of mutes, and the attention of these must have given inspiration to their orator in gesture talk, Dr. Gallaudet. The first lesson of the service was the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah. The reader was followed easily and closely by the sign-interpreter, so gracefully that it was a delight to watch his waving hands and flying fingers; so naturally that those too ignorant both of the psalm and of the eye-language, saw, as well as heard, new beauties in the sacred Word. The sermon was from the seventeenth chapter of St. Mark's gospel, twentieth verse; its argument was to answer all possible objections against the ordination of a deaf-mute. The greater part of the sermon was, however, a history of the progress of mute education, and of the young candidate. More than sixty years ago, it seems, a little girl, Alice Cogswell, the much-loved daughter of a friend of Dr. T. H. Gallaudet, lost her hearing and subsequently her speech, through illness. Through his efforts for her heart and brain of Dr. Gallaudet became interested for all like her, with what result the world knows. Many years since, in response to a call of Bishop McIlvaine, four young men offered themselves for mission work. Through a variety of circumstances, only one of them, the youngest, was able to go. Mr. E. W. Syle went to China and laboured there for many years, and afterwards became a professor in one of the schools in Japan. In China his son was born, and at the age of six lost his hearing. He was sent to the United States for education, and became the private pupil of Professor Bartlett. In addition to his deafness, he suffered from imperfect health, and yet has been a successful student in the schools of both England and America—Trinity and Yale. He will preach to the deaf-mutes of Philadelphia.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Editor, I endeavor to defend myself against the charge of "garbling" the statement of W. H. Warren, Secretary pro. tem. of the Home Mission Board, but now he says that I put language into the mouth of that official, and then put my own construction upon it. I put the quotation which I made, not having the paper at hand, by the side of his correction; the only difference seems to be that I said, "we must wait until liquidation takes place, he actually said we hope to render some assistance to neglected fields." The Secretary pro. tem. says, I would make it appear that Home Mission work is suspended. I replied that I did not mean so, but that nothing very great could be expected of them until debts were paid. Now, is this putting my own construction in the language of the Sec. pro. tem. of the Home Mission Board? Is it not his putting his own construction on my language, and persisting in it after I explained my meaning. If it is his idea that a quotation not to be garbled, must be verbatim, I may say then that perhaps there is no quotation made from the Old Testament into the New, but that is garbled. I mentioned that I had not the paper at hand, so that a verbatim quotation would not be expected, and that I did not mean to wrong the Board.

Now suppose that I actually meant to make the impression that missionary work was suspended, how would it have injured the mission work? Would it not only just be saying more emphatically, that the Board meant to pay their debts? Who would blame the Board for suspension instead of hoping to give some assistance to neglected fields. I would not. If the people do not furnish the means, why blame the Board. And might not my thus keeping the necessities of the Board before the people, and inspiring confidence by saying that they meant "liquidation," be the means of bringing the needed aid?

I did not mean to say that I did better in quoting the language of the Sec. pro. tem. than he did his own language; but that he did in interpreting my quotation. He says that my habit of sending the paper away is unwise. The person to whom the paper is sent, gets the benefit of the paper, and I do not see that the Board would have been injured, even if the Sec. pro. tem. had not been quite so jealous of the dignity of his office.

But the Sec. pro. tem. of the Home Mission Board has now also another complaint. I said that if Cape Breton were in the Bay of Bengal it might be better supplied. The Sec. pro. tem. says that nine-tenths of the people would understand this as reflecting on the Board. Now I said in connection that there appeared to be a greater dearth of Home Mission life than of Foreign, and also referred to cases where outposts had been left for centres, so that it seems to me it was evident that I did not mean to reflect on the Board. I very well knew, and I suppose that all concerned knew, that the Board had made great efforts to send men to the outposts.

I wonder that the Sec. pro. tem. passes by altogether the praise I gave the Board. I said it worked vigorously, and successfully, and was prospered; and that nothing more could be expected than it had done, in fact that it had attempted more than perhaps it should. I trust I can appreciate those men who give up a great portion of their time in doing the necessary and onerous work of the Board, without any compensation. What the Sec. pro. tem. will find in this letter for further castigation I do not know; what there is "covert or obscure" I do not know. O that I could be of those favored ones who get the praise. You, Mr. Editor, say that the Board is deeply in debt. I quoted and misquoted the Sec. pro. tem. as saying that they meant to pay their debt. Now it is considered honourable for individuals to pay their debts, and wise not to live beyond their income. You get praise, I get censure. You say the Board should be cheerfully helped, I said they have worked nobly; you get the caress I get the buffetings. J. M.

I suppose I must ask your indulgence once more. I do not see what benefit it would be to give my name.

For the Christian Messenger.
A Correction.

By some means errors have crept into the Report of the Executive Board of the Home Missionary Union.

In the Table of *Missionaries and Their Work*, I am reported as having spent 26 weeks, preached only 26 sermons, attended 43 other meetings, made 45 visits, travelled 250 miles, and collected \$192.65.

In the Classified Statement of the Treasurer, Digby and vicinity is said to have received from the Board the sum of \$242.65. Just as it stands these statements are not true in any one particular. They doubtless will be corrected ere the Board reports again; but in the mean time this statement is calculated to mislead and injure parties interested. I would have published this correction before but that I had reason to expect others would do it.

In the *Christian Messenger* of Nov. 1, the Corresponding Secretary (pro. tem.) of the Board says "that an appointment of the Board always implies a promise of aid." This, as does the above named report, needs correction. Such a statement ought not to be made by an officer of the Board or anyone else. It is exceedingly desirable that this Board command the fullest confidence of our churches. This it can only do by doing its business and reporting correctly.

J. H. SAUNDERS.

Digby, Nov. 23, 1876.

"We have compared the table with the manuscript and find that the errors, alleged, are not typographical.—En. C. M.]

MELVERN SQUARE, AYLESFORD.—Rev. W. E. Hall wrote on Saturday last, "Our religious interests are brightening. Sinners are enquiring 'What must I do to be saved?' We have a meeting every evening. Pray for us, I expect to baptize five persons to-morrow."

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—A telegram from Ottawa on Tuesday 21st said the Postmaster-General has made arrangements with the Allan Steamship Company to carry the Canadian mails, sent via the Intercolonial Railway, from Halifax to Europe during the winter; the Dominion Government being determined to make Halifax the winter port for this country if possible.

The last ocean steamer of the season from Montreal, the Manitoban, left there on Tuesday, and the harbor is now completely deserted.

Recently the Government have received information of the alarming prevalence of small-pox in Keewatin among the Indians, which has rendered it necessary for the protection of the settlers that steps should be taken to establish territory regulations. A Council, to assist Governor Morris in the Government of that Province, has accordingly been appointed.

In the Quebec Legislature, Attorney-General Angers, explained that the words inserted in the statute of the Province declaring decrees of "our Holy Father the Pope" to be binding, had been inserted by a clerk in the margin, without authority, and had no effect of law.

There is a leak somewhere in the Montreal city water works of above three million gallons.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A boy, named John Dykeman was caught in a belt at West-head Mill, Carleton, on Tuesday last, and when released was badly mangled. He died the same night.

Two men, Charles Lohman and Wm. Waltemore from Boston, were arrested at the Victoria Hotel, St. John, on Sunday night for obtaining \$476 by fraud from a man in the city. They were dismissed on Monday.

A woman named Crowley was found dead in her bed on Sunday morning.

On Saturday afternoon William Bowyer, while out pigeon shooting, received a full charge of shot in his side.

The arrest at St. John of Thomas Ellis absconding teller of the New York Park National Bank with \$62,460 on Wednesday last has been a subject of much discussion in all the papers. It appears that Ellis supposed that he would not be subject to arrest in the absence of the Extradition Treaty, and left New York on the 28th of October. The President of the Bank immediately engaged the Police authorities, and a female detective was employed to shadow Mrs. Ellis, the wife of the absent teller. In pursuit of this object Mrs. E. was followed on to St. John where her husband met her, and others were soon summoned, and he was arrested on a civil suit to recover the amount due the Bank.

Sergeant Power of the Halifax Police force went on to St. John in the pursuit, and there succeeded in getting from Mrs. Ellis near \$5,000 of the stolen money. This proceeding has caused some unpleasantness between the forces of the two cities.

The Government have given the Allan Steamship Company notice that their steamships will be required to land and receive mails to and from Great Britain at Halifax instead of at Portland.

P. E. ISLAND.—The election for Queen's County on Wednesday last resulted in the return of J. C. Pope by a majority of 85. The returns show the following result.

Pope	3,205
Welsh	3,120

85

UNITED STATES.—The election of President is still doubtful, and it is as yet uncertain whether the Republican (Hayes) or the Democrat (Tilden) has a majority in the electoral college. It is necessary that of those elected in the several States for the purpose of choosing the President, one should have 185 votes. Tilden is known to have 184.

The following are the States that have been declared:

FOR TILDEN.		FOR HAYES.	
States.	Votes.	States.	Votes.
Alabama	10	California	6
Arkansas	6	Colorado	3
Connecticut	6	Illinois	21
Delaware	3	Iowa	11
Georgia	11	Kansas	15
Indiana	15	Maine	7
Kentucky	12	Massachusetts	13
Maryland	8	Michigan	11
Mississippi	8	Minnesota	5
Missouri	15	Nebraska	3
New Jersey	9	Nevada	3
New York	35	N. Hampshire	5
North Carolina	10	Ohio	22
Tennessee	12	Oregon	3
Texas	18	Pennsylvania	29
Virginia	11	Rhode Island	4
West Virginia	5	Vermont	5
		Wisconsin	10
		South Carolina	7
Total	184	Total	173

Florida with four votes is said to be Republican, but appeals are pending in court which delay the counting of votes. Sixteen parishes of Louisiana give Hayes 5563 majority. Louisiana has eight votes in the college. It is therefore possible that even now Hayes may be elected by a majority of one. This is a remarkable state of things. It is very undesirable that parties should be so evenly balanced.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina on Saturday last entered judgment of \$1,500 fine each, and commitment of all the Board of Censors to jail until released by order of the Court. What the result may be is uncertain.

A heavy Easterly storm the beginning of last week extended from the British Provinces to Cape Hatteras, all along the coast. Several coasters were wrecked, and it is feared some lives were lost.

The British steamer Leonore and the American brig Francis Lewey, collided; the latter was sunk; six of the crew and passengers were drowned. The steamer was slightly damaged.

Tweed arrived at New York on Thurs-

day in the Franklin, and has been recommended to Ludlow Street jail.

Eighteen hundred United States troops are concentrated at Washington.

MEXICO.—An insurrection has broken out in Mexico by ex-Chief Justice Iglesias proclaiming himself provisional President. It is believed the insurrection will be put down.

ENGLAND.—On Wednesday last, the foreign office in London published a despatch from Lord Loftus, British Ambassador to Russia, reporting in detail what passed at an audience with the Czar on November 2. He reports the Czar said he sent an ultimatum to the Porte because he feared the discomfiture of the Servian army might be followed by atrocities. The Porte had by a series of manoeuvres, frustrated all attempt at pacification. The present state of things was intolerable, and unless Europe was prepared to act firmly and energetically, he would be obliged to act alone. He regretted to see that inveterate suspicion and continual fear of Russian aggression still existed in England. The following are the exact words of a portion of the despatch:

"The Czar pledged his sacred word of honor, in the most earnest and solemn manner, that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should force him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally, until peace and the safety of the Christian population was secured. The Czar could not understand when both countries had a common object—namely, the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, and he had given every proof that he had no desire for conquest—why there should not be a perfect understanding between England and Russia based on the policy of peace, which would be equally beneficial to their mutual interests and to the interests of Europe generally. The Czar said nothing could be more absurd than the intention attributed to Russia, of the future conquest of India, which was an impossibility. He deeply deplored the distrust manifested in England, earnestly requested me to do my utmost to dispel it, and charged me to convey to Her Majesty's Government the solemn assurances he had given me."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Standard*, and other Conservative journals express complete distrust of the Czar's pacific assurances.

The Marquis of Salisbury, special ambassador, with Sir Henry Elliott, English plenipotentiary at the coming conference, left Monday 21st, for Constantinople.

The *Times* concludes a leading article on the Eastern question with the following statement:—"We enter the conference of the powers with something more than hope of peace. For the attainment of peace we shall support any proposals that offer a guarantee of orderly government of the insurgent provinces without involving a reification of the internal frontier. If our labours are fruitless we shall not throw ourselves on the side of either contestant, but shall watch what the future may bring forth."

The *Times*, reviewing the prospects of the Conference, says:—"Pacific proposals to come before it have been examined in every capital in Europe. The conclusion is universal that they present no insuperable obstacle to peace."

The mail steamer Windsor Castle is lost near Capetown; no lives lost.

Her Majesty's gunboat Lapwing is reported lost in a great gale near Choofoo; no lives lost.

The *Times* openly favors collective occupation of the Turkish provinces by all the powers, suggesting that the antipathy of the Porte may be allayed by the adoption of this salutary principle.

The European iron trade is dull; nearly all the furnaces are out of blast; thousands of men are consequently idle.

FRANCE.—In the French Chamber of Deputies on Friday last the estimates for public worship were considered, and gave rise to an excited debate. Prince Napoleon denounced the dangerous encroachments of the clergy, who had exercised a disastrous influence in recent French history, notably in 1870. He supported the proposal for the reduction of estimates for public worship.

In the course of the debate one member shouted "Vive l'Empereur," which created great uproar.

Another scene occurred when Gambetta referred to "fanaticisms of a Spanish woman who was made Empress."

After violent recriminations quiet was restored.

GERMANY.—Prince Bismarck has assured the Marquis of Salisbury that, in the event of a war, Germany would observe friendly neutrality towards all parties concerned. While hoping for a settlement, Prince Bismarck did not conceal the fact that he regards the circumstances as menacing.

The Marquis hardly thinks the serious difficulties of the situation diminished, after his visit to Berlin, but has good hopes of the ultimate peaceful solution.

TURKEY.—A despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has decreed absolutely the abolition of the slave trade throughout the Ottoman empire.

Turkey objects to Russia dictating her internal reforms.

A heavy detachment of Cossacks is en route to Belgrade. Its commander

says it is the advance guard of 30,000 men destined to go to Servia.

The correspondent of the *News* at Belgrade says Servia will be the extreme right wing of the Russian line of operations. The Servians will be sent to Bosnia under their own officers.

The Roumanian pontoon trains are all in the Danube ready for use.

The Moslems in Bosnia have raised \$300,000 for the defence of that province, and are determined to resist desperately.

RUSSIA.—The Russian army of the Pruth has been furnished with clothing for winter campaign. The Commander-in-Chief's staff, commissariat, engineering, artillery, and other staffs of the army, have been formed.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says a park of siege artillery of 92 guns is being formed at Chotyn, on the river Dniester.

A Constantinople despatch says Russia absolutely insists upon the exclusion of Turkey from the preliminary conference.

The Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople thinks everything will be arranged, and Turkey even accede to Russia's demands respecting Bulgaria.

Russian and Turkish preparations for war still continue.

Torpedoes are placed at the approaches of Odessa, Kertch, Sebastopol and Eschaff.

Passenger traffic on the railway between Kiel and Odessa is stopped.

The Russian troops are being removed from the Austrian frontier.

The Grand Duke Nicholas will shortly assume the command of the army of Southern Russia.

Subscriptions at St. Petersburg, and at Moscow to the new loan exceed the amount asked for by one hundred millions of roubles. One London firm subscribed five millions. [A rouble is equivalent to three shillings sterling.]

The London *Athenaeum* calls attention to a new feature in church building, a revival of what was occasionally found in old churches. The architect, in the design for St. Mary's, Whitechapel, has introduced an external pulpit at the north-west angle of the building, where it abuts on the street.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT. A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Read the following and be convinced.—Thos. Robinson, Farmanham Centre, P. Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Thomas' Electric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."—J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Sheffield, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Thomas' Electric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds etc., and think it is equally as good for horse as for man."—A. Maybee, Merchant Warworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Electric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, one of the best medicines they have ever used; it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Thomas' Electric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for lameness. It is a great public benefit."—A. M. Hamilton, Warworth, writes, "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which annoyed me very much. Mr. Maybee of this place induced me to try Electric Oil, and before one bottle was used, I was cured. It is a most remarkable medicine."

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y., AND NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.
NOTE.—ELECTRIC—Selected and Elected.
May 10. 2. m.

MARRIAGES.

At Halifax, Nov. 15th, by Rev. J. W. Manning, Mr. Thomas A. Tins, to Miss Emma Kennedy, both of Hubbard's Cove.

At Halifax, Nov. 22nd, by the Rev. J. W. Manning, A. B. Henry J. Smith, of Hammonds Plains, to Louisa Mason, of Halifax.

At Clementsvalle, Sept. 13th, by Rev. J. M. Parker, Mr. Ansley Sanford, to Miss Althea Long, both of Clementsvalle.

At the same place, by the same, Oct. 24th, Mr. Samuel Pine, to Miss Abbie Sanford, both of Clementsvalle.

At Clementsvalle, by the same, Nov. 22nd, Mr. Hubert L. Potter, of Clementsvalle, to Miss Susie J. Freeman, of Kempf, Queens Co.

At Clarence, Annapolis Co., Nov. 23rd, by the Rev. J. A. Durkee, Ceretha, eldest daughter of Mr. Weston Johnson, to Mr. Edwin Banks, of Mount Hope, Annapolis County.

At North Brookfield, on 14th inst., by Rev. F. O. Weeks, Mr. Alfred Waterman, to Miss Augusta McLennan, both of Brookfield.

At Fort Lawrence, on Thursday, the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Canon Townshend, William T. Pipes, Esq., of Amherst, Barrister-at-Law, to Ruth Eliza, daughter of David McLimon, Esq.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Ralph Brecken, assisted by Rev. Wm. Hearst, William Brown, of Pugwash, to Carrie, eldest daughter of the late James Reid, Esq.

By the same, at the same time and place, Thos. Moore, to Annie, daughter of the late James Reid, Esq., all of Halifax.