

Resolved, That the views entertained and expressed by Mr. Armstrong in his paper be adopted by this meeting.

Mr. J. B. Hall, Ph. D., opened the question, "How can we create more interest in Sabbath School work?" with a forcible speech. He referred to the influence of the manner and appearance of the teacher before his class and the importance of earnestness and enthusiasm.

Rev. J. Brown remarked that if teachers interest themselves in their classes the scholars will be interested in the teacher and the school.

The following resolution was then adopted:—

Having heard the very practical remarks made on the subjects of "Class work" and "How to create more interest in Sabbath School work,"

Therefore Resolved, That we mutually agree to carry them out as far as possible, believing that we shall thereby greatly promote the interest of Sabbath School work and the glory of God.

Votes of thanks were tendered, respectively to the good people of Clarence for their bountiful hospitality, and to the choir for their assistance in providing suitable music.

About sixty delegates from different sections of the county were present and the house was well filled at each session with an attentive audience.

A very interesting meeting was closed by the audience joining in singing the doxology, after which Rev. W. G. Parker pronounced the benediction.

Clarence, Sept. 15th, 1877.

For the Christian Messenger.

Notes from the Third Baptist Church.

Dear Editor,—

You deserve our thanks for your kindness in so readily affording us space and opportunity of communication with your readers. And we are not a little cheered by learning from time to time, how anxiously notes from us are looked for. Last Wednesday our Sabbath School Picnic was a grand success, thanks first to the Great Giver for the glorious day, and then to all workers and friends, who by their active co-operation made the affair so pleasant and profitable. The Sabbath School will thus have something over \$75 to aid the Building Fund. They are also anxiously waiting a response from the boys and girls of the Sabbath Schools to whom appeals have been sent. Last week's notes brought practical sympathy and we are requested to acknowledge from

Mr. J. F. Masters.....\$1 00
Mrs. S. C. Masters.....1 00
A Friend, Annapolis.....0 60
Mrs. Bruce.....2 00
one of our members on returning from the Country informed us, that some ship carpenters have a design of sending \$50 this fall. The Lord reward and bless them. We are now putting on the roof and it requires nearly \$100 to meet our weekly expenditure, so you can judge how your response will lighten the burden and cheer our hearts.

Yours truly,
J. F. AVERY.

Any poor Sabbath School, can by paying postage have a roll of Sabbath School papers sent from the Third Baptist School. Apply to librarian Mr. Jas. McPherson, 63 Gottingen St., Halifax.

P. S.—With your permission, Mr. Editor, it is my wish to inform your readers that the appeal of the boys and girls of the Third Baptist Church Sabbath School has, at least in some instances, fallen into the hands of scholars who mean to show their good will in a substantial manner. Perhaps you have not seen the collecting form; if you cannot obtain one of your pastor or superintendent, drop a post card, and I will send several, so that you can supply another friend or two, and thus by collecting a few cents you will cheer and aid our Sabbath School, and have your name printed in the list of "little helpers." If you obtain one dollar, you will receive in return, as soon as the cut is ready, a card with the picture of our new church. Any school sending \$5.00 or over will be entitled to a copy of *Buds & Blossoms*, which will be sent to their pastor or superintendent for one year.

Since sending my list, I am happy to say, a widowed mother, who is aged and feeble, has sent a barrel of apples for sale at our exhibition. And as if fur-

ther to illustrate the divine word and promise, the following letter came on Saturday afternoon:—

NEWTON CENTRE, Sept. 20th, 1877.

Dear Brother,—

The work in which you are engaged is of the Lord, and the question rings out from the throne above, "Who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord?" For one, I feel disposed to respond, "Here am I." I want to invest in so blessed an enterprise, and herein enclose four dollars. My best wishes and prayers go with it. (Second donation.) A. J. S.

Reader, you may judge how such tokens of others interest in my work strengthens my faith. For surely if the Lord's hand is thus manifest, He will in due time stir hearts to send aid enough.

We now want \$1000 in seven weeks to meet our third instalment. \$1,500 will therefore enable us to do this and get our main room ready for worship.

Many thanks, dear Editor, for the space from time to time given.

J. F. A.

In Memoriam.

Mrs. MARY ANN DEWOLFE.

[The writer is not accustomed to obituary notices, but the frequency with which he has recently furnished obituaries may be thought to demand one. His acquaintance with persons of unquestionable piety is extensive, and he is not unfrequently requested, either by individuals prior to their decease, or by their surviving relatives, or, as in the present instance, by both, to prepare such notices. Moreover, communications of this kind, if judiciously written, are not only consolatory to the relatives and friends of the deceased, and a just tribute of remembrance of the godly,

(Ps. 112:6); but are likewise adapted to exhibit the salutary influence of vital godliness. To many readers they are more acceptable than some other articles which obtain insertion, even in religious papers.]

The subject of this notice was the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Bishop, Esq., of Lower Horton. He was a happy instance of devoted and persevering piety in political life, in which he served his country many years, as a member of the Provincial Assembly. This daughter became decidedly pious in early life, and was baptized in the year 1825, by Rev. T. S. Harding; by whom also she was united in marriage with W. Rufus DeWolfe in 1828. She had 5 sons and 6 daughters. One highly commendable trait in her character—well worthy of imitation—was the deep interest evinced by her in the spiritual welfare of her children. Five of them, as well as their father, she had reason to believe, preceded her to the better land. It was also a source of strong consolation to her to be satisfied that the remainder were on their way to the same blest abode.

The writer enjoyed a pleasing acquaintance with sister DeWolfe many years, and always regarded her as a devout and exemplary Christian. Indeed, during her pilgrimage of more than 50 years, including residences in Horton, Aylesford, and Nictaux; he believes she was invariably so regarded by those acquainted with her. Both she, and her amiable family, evinced a deep and lively interest in our Foreign Missions, contributing liberally to the funds needful to sustain it.

During her long and painful illness she enjoyed much of the Saviour's presence, and found His grace sufficient to support her in the most trying hours. The day before her departure, feeling that she was drawing near the dark river, and catching a glimpse of the glory beyond, she exclaimed, "I want to shout glory, glory, glory! I am going home to die no more." Thus trustfully and joyfully did our dear sister depart; on the 24th day of March, 1877, at the age of nearly 74 years.

The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. W. J. Bleakney, from the words of Simon. Luke ii. 29, 30.—COM. BY REV. C. TUPPER.

P. S. It is requested that the following appropriate lines should be appended to this memorial:—

Has gone out from us to return no more—
Through life's long journey, through its gloomy mazes,
Led gently by a loving Father's hand,
Its trials, toils and perils past, she gazes
Upon her home of rest—the promised land.

The veil before her mortal eyes is risen,
That hides the glories of that upper dome;
To greet the dear departed ones in Heaven,
Her weary, waiting spirit has gone home;
To love's unfailing light, to joys supernal,
Within the Father's house, no more to roam.
Our blessed mother, from the throne eternal,
Has heard the welcome summons and gone home.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The anniversary of the first meeting of the Parliament of Upper Canada, at Niagara in 1792, was celebrated at Toronto on Monday the 17th.

Only two persons, resident in Toronto when the first Parliament of Upper Canada convened in 1792, are alive now.

La Minerve has a paragraph that the United States will offer one million dollars indemnity to Canada for our fisheries.

First front on Tuesday of last week.

Thirteen cars of American excursionists arrived at Montreal or Tuesday over the Central Vermont Railway.

On Tuesday afternoon the Captain's office of the steamer Beaufort, plying to a place of that name, was entered, the safe broken open and \$12,800 stolen.

A man named Normandeau has been arrested on suspicion. \$10,000 of this sum belonged to the Merchants' Bank.

The Provincial Synod closed on Wednesday last.

Justice Robinson, who was announced by cablegram recently as having received Knighthood, is Judge Boyan Robinson, Puisne Judge of Newfoundland.

The Allan lumber mills at Perth, Ont., were destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

The Provincial Exhibition opened at Quebec on Tuesday, there being a fine display.

Two clerks in the Montreal City Treasurer's office have been dismissed for misappropriation of money.

A rumor from England says that the present Governor-General will be succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne, husband of the Princess Louise. This may have given rise to a statement of the Marquis intended visit to Nova Scotia on a shooting expedition.

Earl Dufferin leaves Winnipeg for Ottawa on the 29th inst.

At Montreal on Thursday a barge, loaded with corn, sunk in the canal.

The telephone was successfully working on Thursday afternoon on the Dominion wires between Montreal and Quebec.

The Quebec Provincial Exhibition has closed; the receipts at the gates were \$6,250. It is urged for the future that the exhibition should be held in Montreal.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION last week passed a resolution that in criminal trials where medical opinion suggests the probability of mental unsoundness, the accused should be placed under the supervision of experts for a sufficient time to enable them to determine whether he was insane or not at the time the crime was committed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A little son of Mr. Charles H. B. Fisher, Fredericton, fell from the top of a wood-pile on Thursday the 13th, striking on his head. He died on Friday evening from the effects of his injuries.

On Saturday the 15th inst. a little girl, between three and four years of age, daughter of Mr. Frank Oulton, was run over by a loaded timber wagon, on the Mountain road, near Moncton, and instantly killed.

UNITED STATES.—On Wednesday night at the Chinese quarters in Grass Valley, forty houses were burned by incendiaries. The Chinamen in all the camps in that vicinity were warned to leave by midnight on pain of death.

American vessels are reported to have killed thirteen natives near Cape Prince of Wales, owing to trading troubles.

An east bound passenger train, on Wednesday was stopped at Big Springs by thirteen masked robbers, by compelling the agent to hang out a signal. The express safe was robbed of \$75,000. The passengers also were robbed. The robbers escaped. They are unknown.

The Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics' Saving Bank of Chicago failed on Wednesday. It has been subjected to a steady run since the State Savings Bank failed, and it was deemed best for all interests to close its business.

The steamer Great Republic, the largest steamer in the West, was burned, at St. Lewis and the Carondelet, another large steamboat, badly damaged by fire on Wednesday night. Loss \$300,000. The Republic was insured for \$200,000. Both were idle.

The town of Michlenburg, Lake Pontchartrain, has been submerged by a storm and a quarter million dollars damage was done to the gardens in the suburbs of New Orleans by the storm. Much damage was also done to the crops

and buildings, and the levee was broken in several places. No lives were lost.

Specials state that all the sugar cane was destroyed at Lafourche, La., by a tornado. All the rice which was gathered in Plaquemine parishes swept away, and orange, rice, sugar, and cotton crops seriously damaged all the way from Natchez down to New Orleans.

The entire abundant crops of cotton, corn and fodder in the valley of Black Warrior, Alabama, have been swept away by the river's sudden rise of 63 feet, which is within two feet of the terrible freshet of 1872. The cotton crop destroyed is estimated at 30,000 bales; most of the planters are ruined, and it is doubtful if the actual necessities of life can now be secured.

A mass meeting of unemployed workmen, was held in San Francisco on Thursday night. Speeches of a most incendiary character were made. The speakers bitterly inveighed against the Chinese and proposed that workmen arm and organize and put themselves in position to enforce their demands despite the safety Commissioners, police and military. An open-air meeting was called for Sunday and a street parade proposed at an early date.

ENGLAND.—Peremptory orders have been received at Portsmouth for the plated steamships "Triumph" and "Hercules" to get ready for sea by the 30th of October.

It is expected that the "Triumph" will relieve the frigate Shah in the Pacific.

The Clyde shipwrights who have been on a strike for six months have agreed on the basis of arbitration, and resume work immediately.

The leading grain circular says: "With some exception the weather throughout the country the past week has been much more favorable and fair progress was made in securing the crops, though generally in a poor condition."

Stanley telegraphs that his entire expedition will embark on a Portuguese vessel at Loando for London. All his people are sick, twenty being down with ulcers.

Thompson & Co., proprietors of the engine works, Newcastle, have failed; liabilities, £550,000.

The Spanish steamer "Diego," Capt. DeGaetengo, which sailed from New York, Sept. 1st, for Liverpool, was burned on the 8th inst. No loss of life. She had an assorted cargo of grain, tobacco, cheese, leather and a thousand bundles of cotton, valued at \$150,000.

The steamer "America," from Baltimore, arrived at Liverpool on Friday, bringing part of the crew of the burned steamer.

It is announced that four large London firms have been invited to make tenders for the supply of iron huts to be erected near Bucharest for a hundred thousand Russian soldiers.

The flour mills of Brown Bros. were burned. Fifty thousand dollars worth of grain destroyed.

A great demonstration of Northumberland and Durham was held on the town moor of Newcastle on Saturday afternoon in honor of General Grant. Twenty-two trade societies participated in the procession, which occupied twenty minutes in passing a given point. The number present on the moor was estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000.

The wreck of the ship Forest, which has been floating in the Channel since her collision with the Avalanche, was blown up on Saturday.

FRANCE.—The official journal of Paris publishes a decree ordering the election of Deputies on Oct. 14th, and summoning an extra session of the Chamber on Nov. 7.

The Paris Temps states that Prince Louis Napoleon was to arrive at Chateau de Tave, in the Province of Namur, Belgium, on a visit to the Duc de Fernan Nunez, who is allied through his wife to the Montijo family. He would remain there under the pretext of hunting.

The Daily News' Paris correspondent says his coming so near the French frontier during the electoral period occasions remark. "Some think he is dreaming of the laurels of Strasbourg and Boulogne."

President MacMahon's manifesto to the electors points out that since his accession to power he has, by appealing to moderate men of all parties, endeavored to ensure order at home and peace abroad. The manifesto declares that the question of the form of government is beyond discussion. The manifesto concludes with an appeal to the country to place its confidence in the Marshal as President. This manifesto created an immense sensation. The Bonapartist and clerical papers applaud it as a declaration of no surrender. The Times' Paris correspondent says people look upon it as only an election artifice, designed to frighten timid electors into supporting official candidates, and to encourage the functionaries to exert a pressure. Republican papers, however, treat the manifesto in a very serious tone. *Le France* says: "This is the language of a manifesto of Napoleon, countersigned by Persigny. None of Europe's present constitutional sovereigns have the exorbitant presumption to impose their will on the people and forbid them to take different views."

It is stated that the Journal Des Debats will be prosecuted for publishing an article signed by M. Lemaire,

violently attacking President MacMahon's manifesto.

An address to the nation signed by the Parisian and Provincial candidates for Deputies, representing all shades of Republicans, has been published. It replies point by point to MacMahon's manifesto. The following is its concluding paragraph: "Your duty will increase with the audacity of those who presume to impose themselves on France.—You cannot become the instrument of loyalism. The Republic must have Republican functionaries, and the country expects order, peace and stability through the Republic."

A manifesto to the nation, found among ex-President Thiers' papers, will be published.

The manifesto of M. Thiers' has been published. It is addressed to the electors of the ninth arrondissement. It justifies the proceedings of the late Deputies and praises the moderation and wisdom displayed by the members. It explains Thiers' preference for a Republican Government, founded on a conviction that a Monarchy is impossible. It describes the existing situation as intolerable there being a Republican constitution and an anti-Republican administration. It demands freedom of elections and freedom of the Press. Thiers' principles are summarized thus at the close of the document: "The sovereignty of the national republic, law, liberty and peace."

GERMANY.—Prince Bismarck and Count Andrássy met in conference on Wednesday at Salzburg.

Semi-official correspondence says two statesmen, whose accord has during a series of years contributed so greatly to bringing a common policy of the three emperors in the interest of European peace to a successful issue, must have found it of the utmost value to exchange views relative to the means of further carrying out their great mission.

It is asserted that no offer of armistice will be made till asked for by one of the belligerents.

Bismarck and Andrássy's meeting may have great importance in strengthening the Triple Alliance.

A Berlin despatch says: "You may rely upon it that the object of the meeting of Bismarck and Andrássy is to try to hit upon a course of mediation to be undertaken in conjunction with England, and to come to an understanding regarding the Eastern question generally."

The Vienna Press says that no formal engagements were entered into at Salzburg, but the conference resulted in a complete accord between Bismarck and Andrássy on the Eastern policy.

TURKEY.—After seven hours bloody fighting on Monday the 17th, in which the Turks showed extraordinary gallantry, they at five o'clock in the evening took Fort St. Nicholas, the highest point of the Russian works, capturing five guns, but later owing to large reinforcements received by the Russians and the enormous difficulty of the position, the Turks were obliged to abandon it.

The Times' Constantinople correspondent answering the inquiry as to how the Turks continue to find money for carrying on the war, says a partial explanation is offered by the fact that the Government is not paying its officials their salaries; that the army lives on the country it occupies, and the payment of its foreign debt is left in abeyance. The income, reduced as it is, suffices for the moment for such wants as are supplied from abroad and which must be paid for in cash.

The condition of the working and lower classes even in the capital is becoming a subject of great anxiety, while in the Provinces want and privation are more than most other persons would patiently endure. When winter comes it is feared there will be much misery and suffering. And it is fearful to contemplate what may be the result when the country has been utterly drained of all its resources.

It is stated that the Porte will not accept mediation while a single Russian soldier remains on Turkish soil, nor will it consent to an armistice unless the basis of subsequent peace proposals are at the same time defined.

Fort Nicholas, captured by the Turks on Sunday, is said to be the key of the Russian position in Shipka and to command the other Russian works.

The case of Geshoffs' Bulgarian merchants of Philippopolis, who are under sentence of death at Adrianople on charge of treason, is causing some excitement in England. Geshoffs traded in Manchester and Liverpool for some years. A petition was numerously signed at Manchester Exchange on Friday last, praying Lord Derby to exercise his influence with the Turkish Government to prevent the execution. A memorial, originating in London, is also about to be presented to Lord Derby. It is said that the real offence of Geshoffs is in having written to the Times newspaper.

A despatch dated Constantinople on Friday night says: "It is reported here that a great battle was fought to day at Biala, lasting from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening, and that the Russians were completely defeated."

The Telegraph has a special from Shumla, which asserts that Russians lost 4000 killed, and 8000 wounded in the battle.

RUSSIA.—A correspondent of the Daily News from Bucharest 17th, takes a most despairing view of the Russian pos-