

fortune of nearly half a million of dollars. The venerable Archdeacon Nelles, too, of Brantford has passed away in the 80th year of his age. The whole of his long and useful life in the ministry was devoted to missionary work among the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River reserve, near Brantford. The church in which he officiated for some fifty-five years was the old Mohawk Church, erected by the British Government for the use of the Indians in the year 1783. It is a wooden building, still used for worship, and is the oldest Protestant church in Western Canada. In the surrounding churchyard lie the remains of the renowned Indian Chief and warrior, Joseph Brant. The communion service was a gift from Her Majesty Queen Anne. The mission is under the control of "The New England Company," who hold a charter from King Charles II. The Methodists have also lost two of their foremost ministers. Dr. Samuel Dwight Rice, died on the 11th of December. He was the General Superintendent of the United Methodist Church, born in the State of Maine in 1815. In 1819 his father, who was a physician, removed to New Brunswick. He entered the Christian ministry at twenty years of age. In 1824 he came to Ontario, and from that time till the day he died his name was a tower of strength in the Methodist Church. He was a man of great energy and force of character, a devoted friend of missions and Sunday-schools, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the union of the Churches. He is succeeded in the office of General Superintendent by Rev. Dr. Williams, a Welshman by birth, celebrated as a preacher and platform speaker, and thoroughly conversant with connectional affairs. His paper on the rise and progress of Methodism in Canada, is spoken of as one of the best delivered before the late Baltimore Centennial Convention of the Methodist Churches of America. Dr. John Carroll, the other who died about the same time, was also a very able and eminent minister. He was born in New Brunswick in 1809. Himself one of the most enterprising of pioneer missionaries, he has written in a most captivating style, a number of works containing descriptions of early Methodism in Canada, which will be extremely valuable to the future historian.

IRELAND.—The Rev. Alexander McLec2 Stavelly was inducted towards the close of the year into the pastoral charge of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Ballyclare, Co., Antrim. Mr. Stavelly was well and widely known for the greater part of forty years in the Eastern Provinces of Canada, while he was a thoroughly conscientious Covenanter, he was ever on the best of terms with the brethren of our own Church. He was very social and warm-hearted, and he and his wife abounded in hospitality. He was a veritable Gaius. In 1840, then a young man and fresh from College, he was ordained and sent out to St. John, and in the commercial capital of New Brunswick he resided for some thirty-eight years. In the fire of 1877 his house and church were consumed with the most of

what was in them. He made an effort to get another building erected, and in spite of great difficulties succeeded. Then he resigned his charge and went home to spend the evening of his life in his native land. His father was minister for a long time at Ballymoney, and his grandfather was minister at Kellswater, both in the same county. The older ministers of the Maritime Provinces will be delighted to hear of Mr. Stavelly's welfare. It was mentioned last month that the congregation of Lecumpher, near Cookstown, has had a hereditary succession of three ministers, the grandfather, the father, and the son. A brother of the last, the Rev. John Wilson, who for over twenty years ministered in Killala in Connaught, has been called and inducted into the charge. The Wilson's are clearly hereditary rulers in Lecumpher. A bazaar was lately held in Magee College, Londonderry, the proceeds to be applied in repairs to the building. It is some thirty years since the building was erected and no repairs made in all that time. The Trustees found it difficult to get what met running expenses. It was hoped that from five to seven thousand dollars would be raised by the bazaar, but the realization was far beyond the hopes. Fully ten thousand dollars were netted. H.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.—The Scott Act has been carried in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, by a majority of 659. During the past year, so rapidly has the temperance sentiment prevailed, the Scott Act has been legally adopted in *twenty-one* counties. It has been rejected in four counties, namely in Peel, Compton, Prince Edward and Brantford. Altogether, it has been contested in *sixty* constituencies, forty-four of which have adopted the Act: the whole vote being 91,565 for the Act, and 52,774 against it; majority 28,791. All the constituencies in P. E. Island have adopted the Scott Act; two-thirds of these in Nova Scotia; one-half of those in New Brunswick; one-third in Manitoba; about one-fourth of the 58 counties and cities of Ontario. Only two out of 63 counties and cities in Quebec, have as yet adopted the Scott Act, but the Dunkin Act is in force in two others. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, in none of which the Scott Act has been adopted. Emboldened by their success in these fields, the Dominion Temperance Alliance announces its intention of applying to the Legislature at an early day for a prohibition law. In reply to a deputation who waited upon him the other day, for the purpose of asking the government to use its influence with the powers of Europe, to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors in West Africa, Earl Granville replied that the deputation had expended their eloquence in vain, inasmuch as they had been speaking to a *convert*. A Western Exchange supplies the following; it is not bad.—"At a temperance meeting held in Weldon, N. C., an old man gave a very odd address. His uncouth style was no hindrance to the force of his feeling, as he used the following illustration: 'When