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## VOL. XXX

## HALIFAX, N.S. DECEMBER 14 1878.

LOUISA CAROLINA ALBERTA

Bright jewel of Victoria's matron crown! Right worthy of our precious trust we'll prove; We'll cherish thee with truest, warmest

love,
For the brief season thou art all our own.
Auspicious day for Canada's young throne!
Robed in thy royalty, sent us from above,
Like a good angel, thou wilt gently move
Around our future, all to us unknown, Now coming from thy royal home afar, With martial escort, o'er the dark blue sea; All for our weal. Be thou our guiding star Be thine a joyous, brilliant destiny!

Where'er Heaven wills thy lot to be, Then; "glory, honor, immortality!" L. A. DESBRISAY. Guysboro', Nov. 20, 1878.

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.-The painful tidings of the massacre of five native agents of the Fijian Missions, has been confirmed. The tragedy took place on the island of New Britain, one of a far-away group to which the Gospel has only very recently been carried. The inhabitants of these islands are fearfully cruel and depraved, practising canibalism, and worshipping idols. To these the churches in Fiji recently resolved to send a missionary baud. The mission was undertaken by the Rev. George Brown, and he was accompanied by a band of young men who volunteered for the work. The difficulty and danger of the enterprise were clearly foreseen and Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor had an interview with the company in order to ascertain their motives, and to set before them the perils of their mission. nearly two years have struggled on, with but little apparent success, yet doing would have averted this fearful calamity some amount of pioneer work, and with prospects of future usefulness. A part of the company have fallen by fever, and now a heavy blow has fallen upon them in the cruel death of five of their comrades. and the eating of their bodies by the murderers and others of the tribe. It was found necessary on the part of the survivors, and a few residents from Fiji to inflict a severe punishment on the authors of the terrible atrocity. A sharp and salutary lesson has been given, and it is satisfactory to find that no further violence had been attempted. The mission will be reinforced, and there will be no abandonment of the islands. It is but a little while since the larger islands were full of people as cruel and debased as these. The Gospel will in due time change these people, and they too will be found clothed, and in their right mind; and sitting at the feet of Jesus,

THE KING OF ITALY

although much beloved and popular has had a narrow escape from assassination It has been a troublesome time for the crowned heads of Europe. The Emperor of Germany, the King of Spain, and now the King of Italy. have all been placed in great peril at the hands of men, with murderous intents. It is to be feared that there is some secret association, with connections extending far and wide, and an intention of doing violence to the rulers of the people and establishing some other form of government. The outlook in this respect is dark and gloomy, for these secret organizations are increasing, and repressive measures avail but little. It is pleasing to learn that the attack upon the young King left him uninjured. The Prime Minister was wounded, and the King had a narrow escape from the poniard of the assassin. He has been arrested and will doubtless suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

STORMS AND FLOODS. The middle of November brought some severe storms of wind and rain. Upon the coast, the c were many sad wrecks and loss of life. Upon the land, the excessive rains produced floods and angry torrents which swept over wide spaces of country and in some instances wrought much mischief iu the streets of towns, sweeping away buildings, and in one instance causing the

beginning of our winter. Further north

there has been a heavy fall of snow, and

the Queen at Balmoral, compelled to

abandon the use of her carriages, has

been indulging in the novelty of sleigh

rides. Yet this severity of weather has

and Borrowers. for Circula" OMAS M. L., Treas P.

WFOUNDLAND t St. JOHN'S, NEW. r Fancy Goods,

enquiry has been concluded. Two investigations have been held. One by the Board of Trade, and the other by the coroner's inquest. The verdicts agree substantially, and no action for loss or damage can be instituted by either party. The Princess Alice was on the wrong side, and consequently must suffer the penalty of the sad mistake made by the unfortunate.

THE REV. M. C. OSBORN one of the missionary secretaries has just is one of enquiry and investigation. He will take consultation with the brethren work. It is hoped that important results

Nov. 25, 1878.

At the first meeting of the Trustees of the Methodist Church, Fairville, N.B. after the deceased of our lamented brother W. H. Long, the following resolution

"It having pleased the Almighty in His inscrutable Providence to call to Himself our Brother Trustee, William H. Long, this Board desires to record their high appreciation of his estimable character in every situation in life. The Trustees feel that they have lost a wise and prudent adviser, the church a warm and liberal supporter, and the world a man of strict integrity, and especially express their sincere sympathy with his afficted widow

Fairville, Dec. 2nd 1878.

OPEN LETTERS ON BAPTISM.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 2, 1878. XXVI. VALEDICTORY.

whose tendencies are in wrong directions. The other fifty per cent., happily, are not so imperilled. It is not marvellous, therefore, that many persons do not see the ing for the faith once delivered to the

death of four people. This is an early saints. About fifteen years ago, it seemed, in the judgment of the writer, that a small had, therefore, the privilege of selecting called for, by the exigencies of our work. Baptist or Campbellite denominations, all The Catechism of Baptism was therefore of whom are immersionists. prepared, and sent out upon its mission.

tist press of the Provinces. The then President of Acadia Coffee, in Nova Scotia, led off in the conflict. He was of Ontario, at a cost of several thousands successfully met by one of our younger ministers. The assaults of fourteen years ago were chiefly directed to the same point, whereupon the attacks of the last few years have been made; -namely, page 12 of the Catechism In the WESLEYAN of March 8, 1865, we find the following record : " In Rejoinder 3, he (Dr. Cramp) acknowledges that he was wrong, and teeming populations of town and country. that lavo has the poetical meaning of sprinkling ..... It would have been much cetter for Dr. Cramp had be left Mr Currie's Catechism alone, and thus have spared himself the mortification, and vexation, he has so plainly exhibited."

Subsequently a votume was published by Dr. Cramp in reply to the Catechism. During the intervening fourteen years there has been a kind of guerilla warfare going on against the Catechism and its author. During this period no name has figured so conspicuously in the editorial pages of the Baptist papers of the Domin ion, as the name of D. D. Currie; and no book has been so much criticised, and abused, in those publications, as the Catechism of Baptism.

Baptist editors and correspondents have been doing an immense business on my capital. When other topics were few or uninteresting, there always appeared to be something fresh and inexhaustible in the small and unassuming Catechism, and in the name of its writer.

After having left the Catechism to stand | sionists if they so desired. upon its own merits, undefended, in all various reasons, to reply to some of the assertions made against the book. Hence the publication of this series of Open

The attitude assumed by the influential Baptist press was peculiar. They challenged me upon the lexicon question. They very properly narrowed the question down to a simple issue, namely, that not one lexicon-ABSOLUTELY NOT ONE, sustained the meaning of baptizo as given in the Catechism. The point raised by those Baptist writers was a good one for them -provided, no opponent would meet them. The capital they could make out of such a challenge, unaccepted, would be turned to profitable account by them, in these Provinces, for the next fifty years or

It was only courteous, on my part, to allow Rev. Mr. Brown, and his associates, to "have the floor" uninterrupted by me. until they should "sit down." I waited patiently. I gave them all the time, and all "the line," that they would take; so that they may reiterate their charges with such boldness and emphasis, as to make the reasons, and the cowardice, and the discomfiture, of a subsequent backing down apparent, not only to others, but even to themselves.

Several times I have met antagonists on the public platform in oral discussion. There is a peculiar glory in such discussions. The audience is sure to be large and to be wide-awake. One has admirable opportunities, then, to head-off the sideissues of an opponent, and to expose quibblings and fallacies. The results, moreover, of such discussions are wide-reaching aud healthful, and tolerably permanent.

I accepted the challenge of my assailants, by giving counter challenges to Rev. John Brown, to the editor of the Bible Index, of Toronto, to the editor of the Visitor, of St. John, and to the editor of the Messenger, of Halifax.

I made the conditions so favourable for declining to meet me.

1. They could appoint any date in the month of November, that would suit their convenience, for meeting me in Moncton. to discuss the single issue they had them-

2. They could each choose a committee of twelve, or more, examiners from any portion of the community, except from Baptist and Methodist Churches. They volume, on the subject of baptism, was their examiners, either from the Free

3. They had the entire control of the ritage of the entire spiritual temple, they which the merchant might have without a collection of examiners.

4. They were to appoint the date of the meeting, and were to have given me the names of the examine s in writing. Is the result?

1. Rev. Brown writes to me de-

lining to accept, and referring me to the

2. Rev. Dr. McDarmud, Editor of the

3. Rev. Messrs. Armstrong and Hoffer write to me stating (1) that they will acept, but on an issue which is only a side ssue, and which involves a quibble; and (2) they will not accept, even under the shelter of a quibble and a side issue, unless I agree to pay such expenses as they

4. The editor of the Messenger did not condescend to reply to my challenge. WHAT POINTS ARE APPARENT?

1. Those parties have repeatedly asked for a production of lexicons to sustain the position assumed in my Catechism, that to sprinkle is a meaning of the Greek word

2. I have invited each and all of them o "come and see," in the presence of welve or more examiners that each might bring, all of them being of neir own choosing, and all of them being immer-

3. These five men who have been most anon, for months, and some of them for many years, could have met me, face to face-five against one-before an audience of nine hundred persons, and when the name of the Lord," and to make it of fame and of glory through all countery leading secular paper in the country tries." Its fame and glory did go forth would have been represented by a re-

4. Not one of those men, however, has entured to weet me on such an arena

5. If I have been publishing doctrinal tatements that could not be successfully defended, why did not those men, or some one representing them, meet me on a fair platform, before the people?

6. How splendid an opportunity thev had to make a grand point, in behalf of their creed, if their cause had been just. 7. And, yet, not one of them comes to

It is not likely that I shall take any further notice sof anything, that those valiant immersionist writers may have to sav. during the next few years, Meanwhile let the candid reader judge for himself, whether or not this word sprinkle should not stand where for ages it has stood, in the creeds of pedoboptist Yours truly,

D. D. CURRIE.

## DEDICATION OF CENTENARY CHURCH SCHOOL ROOM.

Rev. Joseph Hart, President of the Methodist Conference, preached the dedicatory sermon. Text 8th verse of 25th Psaim, Lord I have loved the habitation of Thy house, and the place where Thy honor dwells." He said:

Though it will be said that worship is internal, spiritual, that "God is a spirit, ye gazing up into heaven? This Christ, and they that worship Him must worship the Son of God as he is taken from you and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth," yet it cannot shall so come the arbiter of the earth, be claimed, that there is no need of ex- trusted to judgment and justice." Daily ternal indications. Though worship is as the white cupolas rose like wreaths of spiritual, and valueless without the deepyearning of the heart going out alone to God, who is invisible, yet from the beginning he has required visible manifestations of the acts of worship. When the Jewish temple, where the name of Jehovah had for them, as to leave no reasonable excuse been enshrined was closed, another temple not made with hands was reared, of regenerated souls, building and worshippers being one. In this better temple no vail was to interpose between the people and their God: there am I in the midst of them. The ordinance for the new wor Book Temple shone from afar like the ship does not abolish, but enjoins the stars of the Magi. Not in the wantoness formal assembling of the church. The of wer'th not in vain ministry to the dename is still recorded in a place chosen, sire of ages or the pride of life, were those and of that place the promise still holds marbles hewn into transparent strength good. There I will meet you and bless and those arches arrayed in the color of you. The congregating of the people is the iris. Men met there from all countries as imperative under the new, as under the of the earth, for traffic or for pleasure: old economy. And so while under the but, above the crowd swaying for ever to Christiag dispensation God is not limited and fro in the restlessness of avarice, or to the courts of any building made with thirst of delight, was seen perpetually the hands, He accepts the house dedicated glory of the temple, attesting to them, to His name. Hence while "exceeding whether they would hear or whether they great and precious promises" are the he- would forbear, that there was one treasure

To every such place of assemblage then you may apply the Divine prophecy "I will glorify the house of My Glory." Nearly the same thought is found in the promise of Christ made when the worship of the new dispensation was instituted Where two or three are gathered to. gether, in My name, there am I."

Here at once is suggested a reason for loving the house of God-Because it is erected for the honor of God's name and is in an important sense monumental

F om the earliest ages men have sought to mark great events by something permanent, the raising of a column, the Foronto Index, writes that he cannot founding of an edifice, &c. But such come, because it would cost him \$100, monuments are representative of id as, they stand as expressive of their builders appreciation of courage, of skill, ot virtue, of nobility of soul. So with an enlightened love men have built in God's name and for God's glory. And their work testified to God's presence with, and His claim upon men. Everywhere these churches call to the worship and the love of God, they admonish care ridden men, ever tempered to intense worldliness, to set their affections on things above, men absorbed with earthly good, to love rather the reator who is " God over all." Always they bring down to earth the thought of Heaven and call the weary and heavy laden, both the sinning and the suffering to come unto that Divine helper of whom they silently

> And this love has been no barren sentiment. You will remember many of David's passionate utterances, the expression of his love for the house of God. He had mourned its desolation when the ark was removed, and "the glory had departed." the had cried "I will not give sleep to mine eyes, or slumber to mine until I find out a place for the Lord an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob. He had ouilt the tabe nacle of David and deposited the ark there but he louged to ereet a permanent temple, and prevented make a generous preparation for it. He declares, as you find in 1st Chron. 22nd chapter, that his object was to build " to the name of the Lord," and to make it to keep alive in the Gentile world the knowledge of God, and to prepare the Gentile world for the reception of the Messiah

So with the builders of the earlier Christian churches. Through the darkness of the medieval ages, earnest men streve to keep alive through what they wrought, the knowledge of the things of God, and who shall say how much we owe to them for the light, and knowledge and spiritual freedom which have come down to us. They built for the name of God, an habitation for God. The masons who wrought on these old churches called themselves in their quaint but reverend way. "the lodgers of the good God." And how lovingly they wrought is manifest at a glance to those who are able to study their work in the old Byzantine and the earlier Gothic churches. A late writer exclaims : When you see one of the great cathedrals you know that it was not pride that animated those builders, but fear and worship," elsewhere "you see the pride of money and the insolence of social power." Yes, and this "worship was full of love," look at the invention in its designs, the strength of its walls, the finish in its de-

And what a justification of their intelligent love was found in the results of their work. Take St. Marks of Venuce, as an illustration. It was crowded with sculpture and inscription, teaching the doctrine of the Trinity of the Christ and of the Divine Spirit. Prominently on the vault, between the first and second cupolas are the scenes of the crucifixion and the resurrection, and again in plainest sight for all men on the second cupola, the scene of the ascension with the inscription, "Ye men of Galilee why stand sea foam in the dawn, while the shadowy campanile and frowning palace were still withdrawn into the night, they rose with the Easter voice of triumph "Christ is risen," and daily as they looked down upon the tumult of the people deepening and eddying in the wide square that opened from their feet to the sea, they uttered above them the sentence of "Christ shall come." The skill and the treasures of the East had gilded every letter, and illumined every page, till the

WANT AND DISTRESS

are heard of on every hand, not only among the agriculturists, but iron workers, colliers and many others. Work is scarce, and wages are low. In Sheffield large numbers are unemployed, and sore distress is felt. Efforts are being made for their relief, and in the midst of all there is again arising the question of emigration on a large scale. The necessities of the suffering poor are very urgent, and England cannot find employment for the

is assuming larger proportions. The commercial failures are numerous and on a large scale. The sufferers from the noted failure of the Bank are counted by thousands, and there are numbers of cases of most pitiable severity Respectable fam. ilies nave been plunged into abject poverty. A fund for the relief of the distress has been started, and although it now amounts to a very large sum it will go but a little way in mitigating the wide-spread

DISTRESS IN GLASGOW

suffering.

THE PRINCESS ALICE

but brave captain who perished with his vessel There was some amount of heedlessness on both vessels, and the security which arises from freedom from accident out, and earlier apprehension of danger Over 600 perished in a few moments, and a wide circle of mourners remember the awful event. The relief fund has met the most urgent cases of want, and provide for the numerous orphaus.

sailed for the West Indies His mission on the spot, in relation to many urgent questions connected with the West Indian will follow the labors of this influential

was unanimiously adopted :-

JOHN J. PHINNEY,

LETTER NO. XVIII. To the Editor of the WESLEYAN :-

Some one has well said: "One half of the world does not know how the other half lives." One half of the pedobaptist portion of the population of the eastern part of the Dominion does not know with what difficulties the other half has to contend, in connection with the doctrine of baptism. Fifty per cent. of the youth of our country, in rural districts, are growing up to-day amid peculiar influences, as regards this question of baptism, need, as others do, of earnestly contend-

and fine interval, with no frost and no Italmost immediately attracted attention: selection of examination