

Messenger and Visitor.

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John, N. B.

Messenger and Visitor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1887.

ENGLISH BAPTIST HAY BENTONS.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain and
Ireland has recently held its annual
session. It was opened by an address of
the incoming president, Dr. Calver, on the
"Testimony of the Life." It was deeply
spiritual. The total additions to the
churches for the year were very small, not
reaching one thousand. The summary of
returns from the churches showed accom-
modation 1,573, for 1,192,274
persons. The reported and estimated
membership in 2,742 churches was 316,316,
being an increase of 577 upon the registered
membership of the year 1885. The number
of Sunday-school teachers (reported and
estimated) was 49,436, and scholars 479,
294, being a decrease of 6 teachers and an
increase of 6,564 scholars. The amount
expended on new chapels, according to the
schedule returns, was \$270,000, provid-
ing sittings for 12,000.

During the fifteen months prior to
January, 1887, \$31,974 were expended on
BRITISH AND IRISH HOME MISSION WORK,
leaving a deficit of \$3,750. Eighty-two
churches in England were aided, reporting
a membership of 3,844. To these, 229
were added by baptism during the fifteen
months, an increase out of all proportion
to the average increase in the churches
generally. In the eleven mission stations in
Ireland, seventy were baptized, making
the total membership 974; or 43 less than
reported last year. There has been an
increase of 238 in the attendance of the
Sunday schools.

THE ASSISTED FUND

is to aid infirm ministers and the widows
and families of the deceased. For this
good object \$24,750 were expended. The
invested funds amount to \$567,537. The
income is derived from the interest on the
invested funds, from the contributions of
beneficiaries and from free contributions.
Over \$30,000 were added to the funds last
year.

THE AGGREGATION AND BUILDING FUNDS.
The first is to supplement inadequate
salaries. The expenditure under this fund
was \$14,500. The Building Fund loans
money to churches building places of
worship, to be paid back by instalments.
Many churches are enabled, in this way, to
have houses for themselves, that otherwise
would be compelled to struggle on amid
unpleasant hindrances, or to give up the
attempt to maintain worship. During the
year \$44,225 were loaned, and \$1,507
added to the capital.

Quite a little breeze was stirred over
objection being taken to the nomination of
Dr. Calver for vice president of the Union,
on the ground of his looseness on certain
points of doctrine. He was chosen, however,
with but slight or none dissenting.

The chief interest of the British Baptist
conventions centres around the

FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

This year the financial showing is a fine
one. Notwithstanding the hard times, the
receipts amounted to \$301,204, the largest
amount ever received by the Society, and
\$19,553 in excess of last year. Owing to
the increase of expenditure, there is a debt
of \$11,925.

The speech of the platform meeting was
that of Mr. Geo. Grenfell, who has become
famous because of his exploring trips up
the tributaries of the Congo, in the little
steamer "Pence." He stated that 5000
miles of navigable water ways had already
been discovered, with the prospect of
another thousand or two yet to be found.
These water ways drain an area of 1,500,000
square miles of a fertile and well peopled
country. His closing words which follow
will be read with deep interest.

To-day, Christians can rejoice in the
progress of a great triumphal work which
chide fair are long to bring about wondrous
change all along the banks of that great
river. The first fruits that have been
reaped are such as our imaginations never
reached in their bolder flights, and they are
full of promise of a still more glorious
harvest. (Applause.) When we commenced
to build the "Pence" the Congo horizon
was unknown by any visible ray, the
dawning of the day was a matter of faith;
now it is a matter of glad realization, for
we have seen the morning light of Christ's
salvation break through the darkness, and
the beginning of the coming of God's great
Kingdom there. It was most refreshing
for me than I can tell you when coming
down country, I got into the atmosphere of
the stations where God has been so mar-
vellously blessing the labor of our sister mission.
I had left Bansa Manteka three years
previously, one of the most unpromising
places along the whole route, it was one of
the strongholds of the Mahomedan customs and

also of especially gross forms of superstition,
but it seems as though the Lord had chosen
this most unpromising place that He might
there manifest Himself in power, and
thereby fill us with hopes of what we might
expect if we but faithfully and persistently
scattered abroad the good seed He has given
to us now. Here we found ourselves in
quite

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT.

The people had burned their fetiches, had
forsaken their old sites, and had grouped
themselves round the mission, and many
of them were living lives of self-denial for
their Master's sake. (Applause.) As we
nearly the town we met a band of native
evangelists setting out for a several days' tour
among the surrounding villages—
evangelists constrained by their allegiance
to their Lord, not sent by the missionary,
for he did not know they had gone till we
told him. They had heard the word, "Go
ye into all the world," and felt that it meant
something, for "go ye" in Kishi-Kongo is
always in the imperative mood, and to these
men it involved a personal responsibility to
which they right royally gave heed. They
went forth staff in hand, with all they
needed on their backs, and I doubt not,
God's rich blessing, that more than paid
them, in their hearts. (Applause.) The
same day that we reached Bansa Manteka
we received letters from San Salvador
confirming the good news which had
previously come to hand, and giving
further details concerning the work there.
Of a truth, we had fallen on glorious times,
and our hearts were more than reconciled
to the difficulties and disappointments of
pioneering. In the quiet of that same
evening it was no great wonder that men-
tally I took flight to such a point as
enabled me to look down upon the whole
wide region over which I had travelled,
and, in my fancy, pictured stations whence
radiated on all sides

THE KNOWLEDGE OF HIM

who alone is the true life and light of men,
as dotted along the banks of the great main
stream, and its many affluents, which
stretched away to the heathen North and
Mahomedan East, and to the home of a
forgotten form of Christianity on the South.
(Applause.) I could remember when
Bansa Manteka and San Salvador were
first reached by pioneers, and how in those
early days they appeared almost as far as
our farthest points to-day, and very
naturally the question came, "Why should
not Christianity make the same?—why
not make far greater conquests, at a hun-
dred points along the 5,000 miles open
before us as it had at these two places?"
(Applause.) My friends, there is no reason
save in the unwillingness of the Church to
interpret Christ's command more literally
and to obey it. The Lord is waiting to
reveal Himself by the arm of His servants,
who have so long enjoyed the blessings He
has vouchsafed without acknowledging the
responsibilities they involve, and who are
now being put to shame by the zeal and
devotion of raw recruits, who, having heard
His Word, are neither ashamed nor afraid,
but count it their joy to go forth and witness
concerning Christ their Lord. (Long and
continued applause.)

THE WEEK.

The breach between Gladstone and the
Unionists is said to be widening all the
time. He and Hartington and Chamberlain
are not now on speaking terms. It seems
and that those who have been in the same
government together, should be alienated
to such an extent; but there is so much of
personalities and appetites entering into the
politics of the day, that it is hard for
leaders of opposing parties to preserve
kindly personal relations. The alienation
between these leaders is to be deplored as
indicating that the split in the Liberal party
is past healing.

During the week, the consideration of
the Coercion Bill in committee of the whole
has made some progress. The Parnells
have many amendments to each section;
but the government applies closure, and
shuts off debate. Gladstone is opposed to
more obstructionist tactics, and desires the
Irish leaders to limit themselves to amend-
ments which are of real moment. Parnell's
health is so poor he can do little, and
Healy acts as the Irish leader.

The Times is publishing what purports
to be revelations of the secret working of
the Fenian organizations in America, to
continue to arouse popular sentiment
against the Irish. The Pope has advised
the Irish bishops to abstain from meddling
with the present phase of politics in Ireland.
It is said the Pope has determined to
require Dr. McOlynn, the priest in New
York who refused to submit to his superior
in reference to his attitude toward politics,
to appear at Rome within 40 days, on pain
of excommunication.

The Afghan commission has declared
they cannot come to an understanding, and
have referred the whole matter back to
their respective governments. Russia will
never be satisfied until she stands face to
face with England, on the borders of India.
It seems more and more certain that war
with Russia in the East is but a matter
of time. Were Russia not on the verge of
bankruptcy, the issue would not long be
delayed.

The chief interest in the Canadian
Parliament has been the budget speech by
Sir Chas. Tupper, and the discussions that
followed. The estimated revenue is
\$36,400,000. The threatened non-inter-
course with Canada on the part of the
United States was declared by Sir Chas. to

be unworthy of a great nation, and would
be as injurious to her as to Canada. Quite
a number of tariff changes are announced.
There is an increase in duty on iron and
printed cottons, while that on anthracite
coal has been remitted.

O'Brien's visit, thus far, has fallen
rather flat.

The freshest in New Brunswick which
has done so much damage, is subsiding.
The British government has declared that
Zuluana in South Africa, be declared a
British possession. Between Germany,
France, Spain, Portugal and England,—
each striving to get as much of Africa as
possible, there will soon be nothing but
Sahara unclaimed. The rights of the
natives are not taken into account at all.
If the civilized nations dispossessing the
aborigines would but recognize responsi-
bility to help them to a higher grade of
civilization, and seek to bless them with
intelligent institutions, it would be much of
an atonement for the wrong done. Our
own country has had more regard for this
than any other, and yet she has much to
learn or practice.

Unnecessary Religious Expenditure.

In your issue of April 27, you do me the
honor to refer to a series of communications
on "Unnecessary Religious Expenditure,"
written by me to the *Maple Leaf* of this
country. In your observations, there are
two or three things that call for correction
and remark, that I may not be presented
to the public in a light that the communi-
cations themselves will not warrant.

If you had followed them with even the
least amount of attention necessary to
justify animadversions, you would have
perceived that the view advocated was this,
that there might be either organic union or
united working, where it was advisable, "in
the case of those churches that concede the
validity of the organization and ordinances of
the others, and each of which welcomes
the adherents of the other to share its
privileges, without a humiliating confession
on their part of the invalidity of their
church relations." I pointed out the
indications of union between the Free
Christian Baptists and the Calvinists
Baptists, and between the Presbyterians
and Methodists, as giving promise of a
reduction of the unnecessary expenditures,
without the sacrifice of any principles
deemed by either party, as fundamental.

You very strongly and very properly
object to sacrifice of principle or obedience
to Christ's will, in order to secure even so
desirable an end as union, either of
organization or of effort. Then, very
kindly, but inconsistently, you, by im-
plication, advise the Methodists in this country
to prevent unnecessary religious expendi-
ture, by throwing themselves into the arms
of the Baptist churches and ministers.
Now, if that could be done without sacrifice
of principle or assent, I would readily
advise that the step should be taken.

It is a customary course for Baptist
writers to assume that the views they
represent are fundamental, and that nothing
but obstinacy prevents other denominations
from abandoning their views and casting in
their lot with the Baptist church. But, as
for the Methodist church, it regards its
doctrines, discipline, and ordinances as
scriptural and not to be surrendered in any
fundamental particular. And, until the
Baptist church presents to us a more
attractive aspect and one that we judge to
be as adequate an expression of scripture
teaching as we think our own to be, we
must decline to obey any exhortation to
become Baptists.

So far as this country of Alberta is con-
cerned, your church history is as much at
fault as your logic; for, not the Baptists
but the Methodists were first on the ground.
That the Baptists should have outstripped
us in the race is humiliating; but we are
not of those who regard the success of
others as a thing to be deplored, much as
we would prefer that the success should be
ours.

That the Methodist church in this country
should have to struggle to do its work
worthily, is not something of which we are
ashamed, since we have been accustomed
to regard it as honorable to struggle for
such an end. But when you say that
"these struggling interests have been
partly supported by the Baptists," and "if
they were not maintained the Baptists
would be relieved from quite an extra ex-
penditure," you say something that has
so little of the element of truth in it, that it
approaches the borders of the false. We
live in neighborly association with the
Baptists. They frequent our services as
our people frequent theirs, and if they con-
tribute to the support of the Methodist
cause, our people assist that of their de-
nomination, and so far as I am aware, it
is voluntary in each case.

Trusting that the fact that your animad-
versions on my articles in the *Maple Leaf*
were not warranted by the communications
themselves, will be sufficient excuse for my troubling you with
this letter.

C. H. FAIRLEY.

Hillboro, April 29.

Our brother has taken our half-brother
very seriously, indeed. In reference to
the above statements, we remark:—

1st. The editorial to which he takes
exception was written after his third
article appeared. When nothing further
from him was published in the two
following issues of the *Maple Leaf*, we put
our manuscript in the hands of the printer.
We therefore did not see his last article
which contains the sentence quoted. In all

the previous articles, there was nothing to
intimate that a conscientious adherence to
different views of truth would justify
Christians in refusing to unite, in some
way, in order to make a saving in current
expense. The whole tone of the articles was
that any other course than a union of such
a nature, was to be regarded as blame-
worthy. Indeed, in the sentence quoted
above, there is no hint that our brother
thinks our denomination justified in refusing
to acknowledge the validity of the
ordinance of their Pedobaptist brethren,
however sincere our people may be in their
belief that their stand is scriptural. It was
because we wished our people to regard the
truth and commands of God above every
claim of economic expediency, that we wrote
our editorial; it was owing to our not having
seen the sentence our brother quotes from
his last letter, that we suggested, in a
semi-playful way, that, if he thought
denominations could yield the ground to
each other so easily, he had better advise
his people to unite with us. Our logic did
not lump a bit. In the first of the editorial,
we took our brother up upon what we
considered his own ground; in the latter,
we stood upon our own.

2nd. We find by enquiry that our
church history is no more at fault than
our logic. The first family that settled in
Hillboro after the expulsion of the French,
was that of Henry Stevens. He had seven
sons, five of whom remained in Hillboro.
These were converted in a revival under
Rev. Jos. Crandall, and with many others,
were organized into a Baptist Church in
1822. This was the first church organiza-
tion in Hillboro. So far as we can learn,
our people were the first to have churches
organized, in the lower part of the
country. Our brother had better be sure
of his facts before he corrects others with
such assurance.

3rd. The remark that the struggling
Methodist interests in Alberta Co., have
been partly supported by the Baptists, &c.,
is strictly true, notwithstanding the strong
disclaimer. When a weak denomination
is in neighborly relations with a stronger
one, they invariably get more than they
give. Especially is this the case when the
smaller denomination is the Methodist.
No people can come within a gunshot of
our brother's in the matter of the "collec-
tion," etc. Of course the Baptist people
give voluntarily. We did not suppose any
one made them stand and deliver.

4th. We do not see why our Methodist
brethren might not unite with the Baptists,
notwithstanding what is said above. While
we cannot admit infant and adult sprink-
ling to be baptism, they admit our
immersion of believers to be valid. In
their case, in order to unite they would
require only to choose one of the forms of
baptism they esteem valid. We have
always thought it very reasonable in Pedo-
baptist friends to refuse to practice
immersion, which they admit to be equally
scriptural with sprinkling, in order to have
union with Baptists, and then hurl at us
opprobrious epithets, because we do not
yield what we esteem baptism for what to us
is no baptism at all. Is not this a "less
attractive" aspect than to adhere loyally to
what we esteem the commands of God?
But whether we appear in a more or less
"attractive" aspect to our Pedobaptist
friends, we intend to try and hold to just
what God has enjoined, as far as we see it,
and hope that this will not make us less
attractive to our Master whose good opinion
we ever wish to prize most.

5th. The uncomplimentary reference
to Baptist writers can go for what it is
worth, where it passes current.

Notes by the Way.

From St. John as a centre I worked a
few days in the interest of the Convention
Fund. On Sabbath morning it was my
privilege to address the congregation of
Rev. Mr. Oakhill, of Carleton. I was
pleased to meet so large a number. The
church seems to be in a prosperous condi-
tion. The pastor is a very earnest and
faithful man. In addition to his labors
the church is blessed with the assistance
of Rev. Ed. Hickson, the late pastor; Rev.
C. Goodspeed; Rev. R. H. Bishop, who has
been resting in this place to recruit his
health; a young member of the church,
who is also a licentiate, and George Moffat,
the blind preacher. As Bro. Bishop
has recovered his health, he will soon re-
enter upon the work of the ministry. With
such an array of ministerial talent in their
midst as I have named, this church ought
to be foremost in every good work. They
have promised to give liberally to the good
cause when the spring is a little further
advanced.

Sabbath evening I addressed a crowded
audience in the house of the Portland
church, of which Rev. W. J. Stewart is
pastor. One of the largest Baptist con-
gregations in the province assembled here.
For years the church and congregation
have had a steady growth. Bro. Stewart
is almost a model pastor. His people
contemplate building a new meeting house
at an early date.

On Monday, May 2, I started in the
steamer for Margerville; but, on account
of the ice in the river, I did not reach my
destination until the next day. The water,
which had been rapidly rising for some
days, swelled into a flood. Sheffield and
Margerville were completely submerged.
The like of this freshet was not known
since the first settlement of the country.
An immense deal of damage has already
been done. Fences, wood, barns and other
outbuildings, and bridges, have been swept

away. There was not a house, probably,
on the west side of the river for 25 miles
that had not water on the lower flat. The
loss sustained by the people along the river
must be very great.

At Margerville I called on the pastor,
Rev. Josiah Webb. He and his family
had been driven up stairs some days
before. As their cooking apparatus was
some distance under water, their articles
of diet were by no means numerous. My
friend and I carried to them from a neigh-
bor's house a pot of tea and a kettle of hot
water. As they started the next day for
Lakeville, another portion of Mr. Webb's
field, which the freshet does not overflow,
they are undoubtedly safe now and happy.
From Margerville I proceeded to St.
John, thence to Sussex. Here I found the
pastor, Rev. Sydney Welton, hard at work.
His labors are extended over a large area,
and they have been very successful. Dur-
ing the four years of his pastorate he has
baptized 74. He preaches at out stations
in the morning and at Sussex in the evening.
Some of the contributors to the church
funds would cheerfully double their sub-
scriptions to have the pastor preach twice
a day in the town. Believing that the out
stations would be entirely neglected if the
present arrangement should be interfered
with, he cannot consent to a change. The
people appreciate their pastor's efforts,
and they are building for him a fine pa-
ronage, which will soon be ready for
occupancy. The friends at Sussex are
working systematically for the Convention
Scheme.

On my return to St. John I attended for
a time a meeting of the directors of the
Union Seminary. These brethren possess
remarkable courage. Notwithstanding the
failure of the Maritime Bank, the embar-
assment of some firms and the failure of
others, they seem determined to go forward.
"No retreat" is their motto. They evidently
believe that difficulties are a test of charac-
ter, a challenge and an education. They
decided to make a rigorous canvass of
New Brunswick to secure new seminary
stock and to collect old subscriptions. I
hope the agents employed for different
religious objects will not interfere with the
Convention Scheme. As this scheme
touches the interests of every department
of our denominational work, it has the first
claim on the benevolence of the churches.
Brethren, let us have your contributions
to this fund as early as possible. Give as
the Lord has prospered you. Give to
manifest your gratitude. Give to show
that your prayers and exertions are
sincere. The Master still sits over against
the treasury.
Yarmouth, May 14.

Toronto News and Notes.

TORONTO BAPTIST COLLEGE.

We have reached the end of the sixth
annual session of the College. The closing
exercises extended over Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday of the present
week. The different Committees met on
Tuesday, getting their reports ready for
presentation to the Senate on Wednesday.
On Tuesday evening a conversation was
held in McMaster Hall, attended by nearly
four hundred persons, belonging mostly
to the Baptist churches of the city. A
fine opportunity was thus afforded for the
cultivation of the social element—a very
desirable thing in itself, but especially
when rendered subservient to high moral
and religious ends. Wednesday and
Thursday were filled with important
disquisition, bearing on the pre-arranged
condition and future prospects of the College.
This discussion was freely participated in
by Mr. Bligh, the only senator present from
the Maritime Provinces, and the most
kindly and respectful attention was given
to what he had to say. Having pretty
thoroughly mastered the educational situa-
tion here, I trust he will be able to so
report to the Maritime Convention, as to
remove erroneous impressions, if any exist,
and strengthen the bonds of the union
that has been entered into.

The resignation of Dr. Clark, who has
been called to the pastorate of the Baptist
church of Hamilton, N. Y., has been
reluctantly accepted. The vacancy created
by his resignation will not be filled till the
1st of November, at which time the con-
stitution of the newly created University
will take effect. On Thursday evenings,
notwithstanding the inclement weather, a
large assembly gathered in Jarvis St.
Church to listen to addresses by different
members of the graduating class, which
this year numbers eight. After receiving
their diplomas the young men were ad-
dressed very ably and very appropriately
by Dr. Clark, to whom, in view of the
termination of his connection with the
college, this duty was assigned. Then
followed, in honor of the graduating class,
a collation and farewell meeting at the
house of president Castle, attended by quite
a number of the friends of the college and
concluded with the singing of "Blest be
the tie that binds," and prayer by Dr.
Thomas.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY.

Your readers are doubtless aware that
the Act providing for the union of Toronto
Baptist College and Woodstock College,
under the name of McMaster University,
passed the Ontario Legislature on the
22nd of April. Various modifying clauses
were suggested by different members of the
House, but these were successfully re-
sisted by the Committee having the mat-
ter in charge, and all that they contended
for was virtually gained. The 18th section
of the Act provides that the Senate shall

confer no degrees in the Faculty of arts
until five professorships at least, have been
permanently established and adequately
provided for therein, nor until it shall have
been made to appear to the satisfaction of
the Lieutenant Governor in council that
the sum of \$700,000, at least, in property,
securities, or money, is held for the
purpose of the said University, including
any preparatory or academic department.
I might observe that while \$700,000 is
named in the Act as the amount of
property and securities the new University
shall possess at the outset of its career, a
still larger sum might have been named
had the legislature desired it. In Educa-
tional matters the Baptists of Ontario,
through the munificence of Mr. McMaster,
have thus taken a tremendous stride ahead.
They start out with a larger endowment for
the new university than that of Queen's and
Victoria combined.

The 11th section stipulates that, so far
as Toronto Baptist College is concerned,
the Maritime Provinces have the same
representation on the senate, and with the
same rights and powers as hitherto.

THE UNIVERSITY FEDERATION BILL.

has also passed the Ontario Legislature and
become law. At present, however, the
federation embraces only University College
and Victoria College. Whether any other
of the colleges in Ontario will decide to
come under the act remains to be seen.
Indeed, so far as Victoria, the Methodist
college, is concerned, its coming into federa-
tion, though quite probable, is yet not
certain. It will depend somewhat on
arrangements yet to be made. The vote
that prevailed in favor of federation in the
Methodist Conference was yet opposed by a
very large and respectable majority, whose
sympathies are not yet entirely with the
new movement. Still a step for the new
Methodist College, in Queen's Park, has
been offered and accepted, and plans and
specifications for the building have been
completed. The building is to cost about
\$150,000. Dr. Fette, who has in hand the
matter of raising money, has, up to this
time, secured in pledges about \$100,000.
This, considering the size and wealth of
the Methodist body in Ontario, is rather
disappointing. Over and above the sum
needed for building purposes they should
start in their new enterprise with an en-
dowment of at least \$250,000.

MISSIONS.

The Baptist churches of Ontario have
committed themselves to the endeavor of
raising more money this year for mis-
sion, Home and Foreign, than ever in a
single year before, and they will probably
succeed. The collection taken for Home
Missions in the floor St. church on the
24th of April amounted to \$700. The
churches in Quebec are also bestirring
themselves in this direction, and a great
effort is being made to revive and
"strengthen the things that remain."
Fifteen of the students of McMaster Hall
have been assigned mission fields for the
summer within the area of the Eastern
Convention. The majority of them, how-
ever, will labor in Ontario. One of them
takes charge of the Orington Avenue
mission in this city, under the auspices of
the floor St. church. Another serves the
new interest in Parkdale, a very thriving
suburb of the city, and soon, probably, to
be incorporated with it. It is expected that
2-week before the Parkdale mission will
be organized into a church. Mr. Kennedy,
of the graduating class, goes under the
Dominion Board to Vancouver, B. C. This
board is also sending Mr. Stevens, another
student, to the mouth of the Fraser River,
B. C., and Mr. Gregory, student, to Pilot
Mound, Manitoba. There are now six
pastors and missionaries and one collector
laboring in Manitoba under the Dominion
Board.
D. M. WILSON.

Letter from Rev. Isa Wallace.

I cheerfully accede to your request to
give you some notes in reference to my
recent visit to Shelburne Co. My first
campaign was at Osborne, a thrifty and
pleasantly situated village on the opposite
side of the harbor from Lockport. Here,
as you have been already informed,
gracious displays of divine power were
witnessed. The church was greatly
strengthened. A more intelligent and ear-
nest lot of converts I have seldom welcomed,
than was brought in during my ministry
there. This church is now greatly in need
of a pastor, and the coming man will find
a pleasant and promising field of labor.

On leaving Osborne, I commenced work
at Middle Sable, where we have a vigor-
ous little church. The members have
nobly sustained their prayer meetings and
will probably be supplied for the present
from Osborne. My visit resulted in con-
siderable blessing to this church.

I was next found at Louis Head, accord-
ing to the request of my esteemed brother
Rev. Mr. McKenna, the pastor of the
church. Here, too, we were permitted to
rejoice in the conversion to God of a goodly
number. Bro. McKenna is being greatly
encouraged in the other churches occupied
by him, viz: Upper Sable and East
Reginald Islands. At both places revival
influences have been enjoyed and my re-
verend brother has been permitted to
baptize, recently, quite a number, includ-
ing several of his grand children.

My next special meetings were held at
Sand Point and Jordan Bay, a part of the
Shelburne field, where I found the church
in a very depressed state, but had the
pleasure of witnessing in a signal victory for

Christ. At Jor-
dan Bay, I found
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St. John, N.

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and Ingram.

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To the Hall
one year.

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*Hebron, N.

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