

rejoice when we find them? Descendant, according to Webster, "is any person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring; in the line of generation." We are not aware of any preachers who profess to be the fleshly descendants of the Apostles; but we do know that the Apostle Paul speaks of having "begotten souls by the truth." And, by the way, the same Apostle, when speaking of souls who were born of God, brings in one of the "five" objectionable "points"—predestination.—"Having predestinated us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself according to the good pleasure of his will." Christ, when speaking of his sheep, brings in another of the "five," viz.: *The perseverance of the saints*. He says: "They shall never perish." If they "shall never perish," they must, of course, *persevere*. Paul, too, in speaking to the Ephesians, brings in what some might call the most objectionable of the "five points," viz.: *total depravity*. He says: "You hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and sins." Now, men who have "descended," spiritually, "from the Apostles," have, of all men, the best right to dogmatize, and to dogmatize on the "five points." We find, then, in our friend's third sentence a truth, viz.: that no man has a claim to dogmatism but the men who have descended from the Apostles. Success to them! In looking further at our critic's remarks we find the following:—"The preacher," viz.: of the Associational Sermon, "opens with a question as to the faithfulness of modern preaching." And why not, if according to our critic, dogmatism is found only in the pulpits of persons who have descended from the apostles in the line of the truth. See our friend's third sentence. Our propositions, which we took from our text, pass next under review; but our friend says nothing about them. He does not look at our text to ascertain whether our propositions are lawful; but passes on and says: "Our present intention has more to do with the fact that such notions still prevail among mankind. Will any person say that our friend is a lover of exegesis? Why did our friend not look at our text to find whether our propositions are lawful or unlawful, instead of wondering 'that such notions prevail among mankind.' Perhaps our friend is surprised that Arminianism has not swept everything before it long ago—has not sent long ago every one of the 'five points to Hades.' The truth is, our friends may wonder until the trumpet sounds, but he will never edify his readers by his wonderment. But he is still wondering. We may now ask, 'When shall we get to the end of these wonders?' He says, 'Our wonder is that, as men now read and think, a solitary preacher can be found to present this doctrine.' Does not this look very like Wesleyan dogmatism? Does it not look as if Wesleyan wanted all his own way; and would make the world believe he has it. Our friend, in his reasoning, is like one who makes a crown of straw, places it on his head, and fancies he is a king. What a strange phenomenon the preacher of the Associational Sermon is—"a solitary preacher" preaching one of the "five points"—*the perseverance of the saints*.

The next wonder is that an "intelligent congregation could listen to it." Our congregation in Liverpool is as intelligent as any that Wesleyanism can produce in Nova Scotia; and they listened with that respect the truth of God demands. Moreover, the congregation in Liverpool was a representative body of the Baptist denomination in Nova Scotia, which is much larger than the Wesleyan. But it will be useless to tell our critic that the Baptists of Nova Scotia believe in the perseverance of the saints, because he, according to his first sentence, "Seldom sees or hears anything of the kind in these days." The next sweet morsel from our friend is, "Congregations do not grow by preachers do not thrive upon Calvinism."—If they do not, so much the worse for them. But how can they grow by a thing which, according to our friend, is 'seldom seen or heard.' Or how can our friend judge of their growth when he never beholds them. But is it a fact that they do not grow? Has Mr. Spurgeon's congregation grown? Does his congregation not number near five thousand—I should say his church;—

his congregation numbers six to seven thousand. These have been fed by the contents of the 'five points,' and they have grown; so has Mr. Spurgeon. Did not congregations grow in Calvin's day? History answers. How did congregations grow when Paul preached the truths of the Epistle to the Romans? How have the Baptists of America grown? Or is it possible there has been no real growth outside of Wesleyanism. Our friend may persuade the readers of the *Wesleyan* that it is even so; but we would remind them that it is otherwise; that the world is much larger than the narrow neck of land on which Wesleyanism has placed them—"We enter our protest against Mr. Gallaher's sermon," our friend says, "on several grounds." The truth is, we have little or no respect for protestations which are not founded on Scripture. Besides, we know it is a long time ago since Mr. Wesley protested against truths which are dear to us and to hundreds of thousands of our brethren.

Some time ago we visited the Old South Church in Newburyport, Mass., and, as a matter of course, we went into the vault which holds the remains of Rev. George Whitfield. Solemn indeed were our thoughts while standing in the place of the noble dead. We thought of the noble soldier of the Cross; of his faithful preaching; how he held firmly the doctrine of election, and the perseverance of the saints. But did we think of Rev. John Wesley's protestations? Ah! we think we did—indeed, we are sure we did.

P. GALLAHER.

Rowley, Mass., July 18, 1877.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Hon. Mr. McKenzie laid the corner stone of a new Baptist Church edifice at Ottawa on Thursday last. There was an immense concourse present.

Lord Dufferin, lady and suite left on Monday for Manitoba, expecting to reach Winnipeg on the 6th of August.

The Dominion finances for the month of June are reported as follows:—

Imports.....	\$ 815,315
Duty.....	953,626
Exports.....	10,239,408

The first load of new Fall wheat sold in Toronto on Monday last for \$1.50 per bushel. Crop abundant.

The Toronto Methodist churches were taking subscriptions on Sunday for rebuilding the churches of that denomination burnt at St. John.

On Tuesday last a man named Schooler was accidentally drowned from the steamer *Beaucharnois*, in the Canal Basin.

An attempted murder of an orange-man, by shooting, was made on Sunday on the Canal bank.

Dr. Holland of *Scribner's Monthly*, has bought an island in the St. Lawrence for a summer residence.

George Raynes, of Montreal, was arrested at Baltimore on Thursday with \$2,300 in fresh ten dollar bills of the Consolidated Bank of Canada. It is believed that this money is part \$22,000 stolen from the Grand Trunk Railway office, in Montreal, last June.

The Dockyards at British Columbia are being prepared for active service in case of war between England and Russia. Esquimaux will be the depot for victualling and coaling British cruisers on the Pacific.

The manufacturer's exhibition will be opened in Quebec on the 18th September. All manufacturers are asked to exhibit.

The Oka Indians have sent a long protest and statement to the Federal Government asking for a final decision.

The body of Lizzie Moore, aged 18 years, was found in the Welland Canal on Friday. Foul play suspected.

The house of Mrs. Campbell, at Montreal who testified as a witness in the Volunteer assault case, was mobbed on Friday night, and had to be protected by the police. No arrests were made.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Another great rowing match took place at St. John last week when the man Smith from Halifax got his boat upset when he was half a boat's length ahead. Boat racing seems pretty much a species of gambling and an inducement to idling and drunkenness at St. John and everywhere else.

The Government buildings that were destroyed at St. John are to be re-erected at once.

UNITED STATES.—The trouble with the Trades' Unionists and strikers continued through last week in various parts of the States. In many places the railways were stopped and business was at a complete standstill. Fires were kindled by the rioters and the freight and other property stolen.

On Monday evening, the Philadelphia express met the mail West at Gugusata Station, two miles above Sharpsburg—the trains collided; the engines closed in on each other like a telescope. Both engines, express messengers and mail agent and three passengers were

instantly killed and a number were dangerously wounded.

At Cincinnati on Wednesday the strikers were in possession of all roads in the Western portion of the city; no trains run over Ohio and Mississippi, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Dayton, and Atlantic and Great Western roads.

At Buffalo the mob burned two freight cars and broke portions of windows of East Buffalo depot, but were dispersed by the police, who laid out large numbers of rioters with their clubs.

The stoppage of cattle trains is seriously interfering with the meat supply of New York, and prices largely advanced.

At a meeting in Oakland, California, on Wednesday night, resolutions were adopted calling on all railroads to discharge Chinese employees within a week.

In San Francisco some roughs broke up a Chinese wash-house. A large force of police and military on duty prevented further trouble.

At San Francisco, during the night, many fires were kindled in lumber yards, causing considerable loss of property. The fire was started near Mail dock, and a crowd of 10,000 assembled on top of an adjacent hill; police and citizens attempted to drive them off, and were met by showers of stones; they then stormed the hill in the face of a hot fusillade of stones, the mob also firing pistols. Police answered, and getting into close quarters, used their clubs with telling effect, killing and wounding many.

The situation on Friday night was briefly this: San Francisco rioters seem to have been subdued on Wednesday night. The New York Central, Hudson River, Erie, Lake Shore, Atlantic and Great Western, Canada, Southern, Michigan, Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, Detroit and Milwaukee, Morris and Essex, and a few other roads, have resumed operations, and the difficulty apparently adjusted.

Of six roads centreing at Nashville, only one, St. Louis and South-western, are blocked by strikers. There is, however, a strike on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, and Lehigh Valley roads, firemen and brakemen having all quit work. Engineers on the first named road have yielded and expressed willingness to resume work, and two trains went out from Hoboken on Thursday afternoon.

Over ten thousand idle miners were in Lackawanna Valley coal region, as a whole. No prospect before many days of resumption of business.

The strikers on the Michigan Central road have resumed work and trains are running on time. The following roads are resuming business: Rock Island, Illinois Central, North Western, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis. At Buffalo the passenger traffic is resumed, except on the Canada Southern.

At Altoona, Penn., it is understood six or eight companies of State troops surrendered their arms to the mob, and the town was supposed to be under their control.

Rails have been removed from the Erie track on Cheming River bridge and several cars thrown across the track there by the strikers.

The Mayors of all the cities in New Jersey through which the Lackawanna road runs have been notified by the company that their property has been threatened, and they call on the Mayors for protection.

The excursion train on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Narrow Gauge road ran off the track on Thursday morning, one brakeman was killed and ten passengers wounded.

The excitement at Louisville was so great; business was suspended. The citizens were organizing a laborers' gathering to number several thousand.

An attempt was made to burn the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad office, but it failed.

It is thought unless the labor troubles are soon ended an extra session of Congress will be convened.

A special from Chicago on Wednesday said a general strike of railroad and other operatives continued, and freights were completely paralyzed. All large manufacturing establishments were closed, and it was feared a renewal of the scenes of Tuesday would be accompanied with bloodshed. The citizens are terribly excited.

On Thursday afternoon, at Chicago, the artillery left their quarters for the conflict, at the corner of Halstead and Sixteenth streets, and five minutes after the booming of cannon showed that the regulars had opened fire on the mob of ten thousand with grape and canister shot.

The mob threw the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy incoming passenger train off the track at the viaduct and mobbed the leaving train.

The Southwestern part of the city was in the hands of an infuriated mob. The city was all excitement and the wildest rumors were flying around.

The consequences of the strike and of almost complete blockade of railroads is beginning to crop out in several localities; towns and small cities are threatened with scarcity of breadstuffs, and trouble in this direction may be next in order. In Pittsburg evidences of want are already apparent. Women

and children stand in the streets begging for bread. Prices of the necessities of life have rapidly advanced, in anticipation of scarcity and destitution. The effect on business is serious. The shipping of Baltimore is almost completely crippled, and Pittsburg shows a decrease in volume of her trade of more than 75 per cent.

The telegram on Saturday stated that the news continued to grow more favorable, and as far as the railroads are concerned the strike is mostly at an end. On most of the great lines the running of both freight and passenger trains has been resumed. The rioters in Chicago seemed to have been effectually subdued, and order was maintained throughout that city, with a prospect that the rioters will make no trouble.

A consultation between a committee of the strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the officials of the road, occurred. The strikers demand a restoration of the 10 per cent. reduction of wages, not acceded to, and the strikers voted not to return to work. New men, it is said, would be employed to run trains, which will have to be protected by the State authorities against the strikers.

In New Jersey the strike is assuming large proportions, several roads and large manufactories combining.

A telegram on the 29th said the Canada Southern railroad will be closed until quiet prevails.

The Michigan Central has opened its entire length for freight. Officials of New York Central are apprehensive that the troubles are not yet over and may break out on the withdrawal of the militia.

On Monday more engineers, firemen, and pump men of the Delaware and Hudson Co. struck and the mines are rapidly flooding.

At Key, West Virginia, seven freight trains were stopped by strikers, first being wrecked, preventing others proceeding. Troops moved to the wreck, but strikers disappeared.

At Pittsburg on Monday all was quiet and the strike apparently ended.

ENGLAND.—Ten thousand men are under orders to leave England for Gallipoli, and steamers are now ready to take them.

Officers of the English Engineer Corps who have examined the position at Gallipoli, assert it capable of being made as strong as Gibraltar in ten days.

The Admiralty telegraphed to Devonport dockyards asking when the Simoon and Himalaya troopships would be ready; the authorities replied Simoon by 1st August, Himalaya early in September.

Sensational reports continue as to activity in dockyards and military preparations.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday last, Charles S. Parnell, Home Ruler member for Meath, flatly refused to withdraw certain expressions, and was ordered to leave the House. Sir Stafford Northcote moved that Parnell, being guilty of contempt, should be suspended from service in the House until Friday.

On Friday night two resolutions were moved by Sir Stafford Northcote making provision against obstructionary proceedings, and were passed by a great majority.

John Bright, speaking in Bradford after unveiling of the Cobden memorial statue, argued that to prevent Russia from approaching Constantinople would be to deprive her of one of the commonest rights of belligerents. England had no ally in this matter, and he sometimes feared our demand would provoke a European combination which would baffle and defeat us.

FRANCE.—Marshal MacMahon has gone to Bourges accompanied by two of his Ministers, Fourton and Berthaut; it is generally expected that the Marshal will make some declaration bearing on the elections whilst at Bourges.

The Municipal Commission recently appointed at Marseilles consists of 10 Royalists and 14 Bonapartists.

TURKEY.—The Porte's circular charging invaders with massacring inhabitants, gives names of various villages in which Russians massacred all the inhabitants; only one survivor is believed to have escaped of 1900 inhabitants of Lalovenn.

It is telegraphed from Kavarna, on the Black Sea, twenty-five miles northeast of Varna, that the Turks are massacring the Christians without mercy. A despatch to Greek ambassador at Constantinople asks prompt assistance as otherwise not a man will be left. English war sloop *Rapid*, with Australian Lloyd fugitives, left immediately to receive fugitives.

The Russians have destroyed six railway bridges between Jamboli and Philippopolis. The rolling stock has been sent to Constantinople.

Five Turkish steamers and two monitors in going from Rostchuk to Silistria on the 23rd were attacked by Slobosia batteries. Three of the steamers were burned and one sunk.

Bombardment of Rostchuk commenced Sunday evening. Monday morning fire was so intense that Rostchuk appeared a column of smoke and the Turks are replying.

In consequence of the despatch of the British troops to Malta, the regular campaign is opened by the entire Russian press against England.

A Pera despatch says great uneasiness

prevails there. The British fleet has left Besika Bay; its destination is unknown, but it is believed it has only gone for a cruise.

RUSSIA.—The Russians are reported to be at Kirkliisa, thirty miles East of Adrianople. If the movement is successful it will place them between Adrianople and Constantinople.

Rinderpest has appeared among the cattle for the Russian army, making great havoc.

Russian newspapers declare if the English fleet enters the Bosphorus they will there encounter an Italian squadron. Grave and seemingly just apprehensions are felt as to the attitude of Italy, who, it is stated, has already concluded a convention with Russia.

The *Political Correspondent*, supposed to be the semi-official organ of Russia and Austrian Government, publishes the following from St. Petersburg:—"In leading Russian circles steps taken by England relative to reinforcements are regarded as a demonstration of not much significance. It is firmly believed, England being isolated, will avoid any warlike step. An eventual English occupation of Gallipoli could only lead to collision of British troops were they to unite with the Turkish army, but non-aggressive landing of British troops at Gallipoli would simply be ignored by Russia.

All outlying forts around Nicsie have been captured by the Montenegrins, and the fortress itself alone holds out.

Grand Duke Nicholas has issued a report denying that the Russian soldiers committed any cruelties. He charges Turks with great barbarities and particularly mentions that heaps of Russians heads were found in the Shipka Pass after Turka evacuated it.

A Russian official despatch from Tirnova, conceding the defeat at Plewna, gives Russian loss at two colonels and fourteen inferior officers killed; one general and 36 inferior officers wounded, and 1878 placed hors de combat. Gen. Schilder has retired to Diela road.

Nearly 40,000 men are now jammed into angle between the Danube and Lom. The Turks abandoned the line of the Lom without fighting. One party is believed to have retired on Rostchuk and another on Shumla.

A Pesth despatch says that Gortschakoff has notified the Powers that Russia will not treat directly with the Porte. The question to be solved will be submitted to the Great Powers.

AUSTRIA.—A meeting, attended by 8000 persons, was held at Pesth, July 26th; resolutions were passed declaring extension of Russian power inconsistent with interests of Austro-Hungary, and calling upon the Government to endeavor to bring about a cessation of present inhuman method of warfare, and to give timely protection to Austro-Hungarian interests. Klapka, Palsky and others spoke.

SWITZERLAND.—General Grant laid the first stone of the American Church at Geneva on Friday last.

AFRICA.—The King of Abyssinia has defeated rebel Mameluks. The Abyssinia army is marching on Shoa, Mamelukes' capital.

Local News.

The Halifax contribution towards the relief of the St. John sufferers amounts to \$27,947.82.

APPOINTMENT.—12th July, 1877.—*Colchester Co.*—To be a Justice of the Peace—James A. Cox of Upper Stewiacke.

On Wednesday last a child about four years old son of Mr. W. Vibert, was knocked down by a team on Water Street and one of his hands badly crushed.

The Church of England Temperance Society's handsome barrow, for the purpose of furnishing laborers with cheap drinks of tea and coffee, etc. has now over a hundred customers daily, and the number is on the increase.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HALIFAX five candidates presented themselves for examination. Mr. James MacLean and Mr. William B. Ross, both of New Glasgow, passed, and were placed in the Second Division.

A man named Hubley was swimming a horse at Richmond on Sunday last, when the rope he was leading the animal by slipped out of his hand and he caught a wharf log. The horse, being thus stopped suddenly, turned over sunk, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned.

At Dover on Thursday two fishermen named Morash and Spindler, living in the vicinity of Lunenburg, but of late employed fishing off Dover, were out in their flat off Dover Island, the boat upset, and both men were drowned before assistance from the shore could reach them.

At Oxford two accidents occurred last week—one at the Woollen factory by which a boy lost a finger, and the other a young man fell on the edge of a board. He lies in a most critical condition.

The Revs. Dr. Burns and G. M. Grant held meetings at Sydney and North Sydney last week on behalf of the Theological Hall. At North Sydney, \$1,200 was subscribed, and at Sydney nearly \$1,000.