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THE TERM "ANA-BAPTIST."

greatly pleased if they find a chance of calling out " Ana-baptist," and pointing it to Baptists, although they know it is an injustice to us. It may not be generally known that this name as apolied to Baptists, was brought into English use at the same time that a new order of service was compiled for the use of the Church of England.

Previous to 1662 there had been no form of adult baptism in the English Church. When the prayer book was last revised (1662) a service was added for the baptism of persons "able to answer for themselves." The preface, written by Bishop Sanderson, gives the reason. It was "thought convenient" to add "an office for the baptism of such as are of riper years; which although not so necessary when the former book was compiled; yet by the growth of Ana-baptism, through the licentiousness of the late times crept in among us, is now become necessary."

The writer of said preface did not appear to consider that he was using the word just in a contrary sense to that to which it is now pretended to apply it, i. e., re-baptism. The term was not applied to those who had before received baptism, but to those who had not before received the rite in any form. For he says when speaking of the need of such service, it " is now plantations, and others converted to

the faith." It seems too that the name Baptist as applied to a distinct body of Chris tians came into use about the same time. Baptists in their confessions of Faith from 1611 to 1688 styled themselves "churches commonly (but falsely) called Ana-Baptists;" " congregations of Christians (baptized upon confession of Faith,)" "Baptized churches," "Baptized Christians," etc. So far as appears from these Confessions, they were without a name. But about this time the name Baptist came into use. A petition dated January 25, 1661, was signed "in the name of the Baptists now prisoners in the gaol at Maidstone," but in the following March, John Sturgion in his "Plea for Toleration," called himself "a member of the baptized people." The London Quarterly Review, January, 1817, has extracts from a Memorial of "certain Baptists" to Charles II, in 1657, offering their services to aid in his restoration.

Moderate drinking is but the thin end of the wedge, of which the thick end is drunkenness. This driven in, will surely upset the most elevated moral character. Here is a list of a few it has brought low:

The Washington correspondent of the Hartford Times, during a recent ramble through the poor-house of the national capital, found there a pauper who had at one time been Attorney-General of the State of Virginia, and whose father was once Attorney-General of the United States. Distinction, fortune, everything had been sacrificed to drink. Another distinguished pauper was the ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California another had been only a few years ago "a political power" and the owner of much property in Washington and Arkansas; another was once a "wealthy newspaper editor and proprietor in New York-a man of great ability and political influence"; another was an Attorney General of North Carolina, who became so much enslaved to drink as to "steal a friend's vest and sell it for whisky"; another was once the intimate friend of Stephen A. Douglass, speaking with him from the same platform; and yet another had been at one time "one of the leading men of the Michigan bar" and the intimate political friend of ex-Secretary Chandler. Every one of these dis tinguished paupers, who now find a home in the nation's poor-house in Washington at the nation's cost, was brought to this low estate by strong drink.

The wedge is being driven into a good many other characters, and will as certainly bring them down to destruction and death unless the whole wedge be withdrawn out with it.

We are informed that the Methodists | liberal journalism savings banks for the of St. John purpose building larger people. and handsomer church edifices than they had before the fire. One of these is to cost about \$60,000, and the other one about the same sum. They have Agents in England, and the other provinces of Canada, to collect money for this enterprize. Rev. Howard Sprague who is now in England on this errand, appeared before the Conference the other day and made the following complimentary allusion to Halifax :-

"The city of Halifax—nearly a day's

ride from us by rail, but, in our land of of the bonds of fellowship between the he was prepared to assert that families magnificent distances, our nearest neigh- several cities, communes, boroughs, and Some of our contemporaries are bor-was prompt and noble in her persons, for the maintenance of the generosity, from the merchant who con- directing missionary priests, and for tributed 800 dollars to the little boy who promoting harmony of the means of achad treasured up a dollar and a half and | tion. threw it into the fund. (Cheers.) Between St. John and Halifax there has always been a rivalry, perhaps not always generous; but, in our great tribulation, Halifax must have given us more than a lic forces in Union. dollar for every one of its inhabitantsfor it has about 40,000 in its population -and sent us about 40,000 dollars besides clothing and food." (Cheers.)

"THE UNIVERSAL CATHOLIC LEAGUE."

An attempt is being made at the head quarters of the Papacy, to recover the loss Romanism has sustained since deprived of temporal power. A very comprehensive organization is projected under the above title, aiming at a thorough revival of the sway it formerly exercised over parliaments form me?" and governments and people. The correspondent at Rome of the London "Daily News," in a letter published in that paper on the 31st July, states that a society has been organized at Rome with the above title. He writes: "Its programme, entitled, 'The Universal Catholic League (Holy Crusade),' is now before me, and in the process of transcribing and translating it, I have been struck with its strategic skill, so to speak, and the completeness of its become necessary and may be useful appointments down to the humblest for the baptizing of natives in our detail."

THE STORE STORE THE STORE THE

1. The centre of the League shall be at Rome. 2. The General Presidency of the League shall reside in the Vatican, and with it, the personnel of a General

Secretarial Board. 3. Each Central International Committee shall nominate and maintain one or more representatives at the office of the General Presidence, which representatives shall communicate the orders and deliberations of the said General Presidence of the League to their local central committees.

4. A general depot shall be formed at the above-named General Presidence for the defrayal of expenses incident to

5. The office of the General Presidence shall have seven directions, each with a head division, and with secretaries, and these directions shall be in communication with the office itself for everything that has reference to the affairs of respective competence (gli affari di competenza risepettiva), which shall be distributed in the manner subjoined:

Division first; Union of Catholic Jurists. Second; Catholic Working Men's Societies. Third; Central Committees. Fourth: Catholic Regions. Fifth: Diocesan Functionaries. Sixth: General Depot. Seventh: Academic Committee for the Union of the Learned in the Scientific Efforts of Catholicism.

The League shall have for its objects: 1. The defence of right and freedom in face of the laws restricting the Church and the Pope. The restoration of the Temporal Power of which the Pope has been despoiled in violation of the rights of the Holy See and Christianity-a restoration to be effected in the sight of justice human and Divine.

dangers of liberty falsely so-called. 3. To combat Individualism, i. e., the idea that the individual in his relations, religious, economical, and political, can act by himself alone, without the aid of

2. To expound and demonstrate the

4. To demonstrate the fallacy of the right of the State and the fallacy of the materialistic tendency. 5. To combat political fanaticisms.

6. To countermine the Press. 7. Rome, heart and centre of the supernatural life, is the Eternal City.

8. To attack the usurping State since the 20th September, 1870. 9. To re-unite all the forces of civilized society, its intelligence and its material

resources, for the benefit of the holy 10. To institute a Central Press for the reception and distribution of com-

munications to all Catholic journalism. 11. To institute popular schools for technical instruction; to institute Catholic libraries, bibliographical societies, flying libraries, banks for the immediate advance of money, mixed clubs of the noblesse and bourgeoise, directing clubs for the active agents of the League workmen's aid societies, means of obtaining redress for the calumnious attacks of

12. To collect within itself, comformably to the recommendation of the Pope, all the Catholic associations, leaving them entire liberty in their holy works, but at the same time indicating to them the line of conduct to be pursued

with forces united and compact. 13. To effect the coalition of the noblesse and the clergy in the grand struggle for the freedom and ultimate empire of the Church; to consolidate the union of the clergy with the bishops and of the bishops with the Pope, "All

for One end, One for All."

15. Establishment of telegraphic bureaus in the great centres in correspondence with the central one at the Vatican, for the concurrence of allthe Catho-

This appears to be a very comprehensive organization, and one that means business.

It is not easy to apportion the space of a weekly newspaper, so as to satisfy every reader and all parties concerned A correspondent writes to the National

"I have sent you several notices of deaths for publication, and, if I remem ber correctly, not one of them have been published in full. The one appearing in your issue of July 19 is cut down more than one half. Why is this? Have I violated any rule? Please in-

To which the editor replies:

"No, dear brother, you have not violated any rule of ours. Every one is at full liberty to write at as great length as he pleases. The matter of publishing, and of condensing and abbreviating, to come on us. And in this work we have to consult moral perspective. In a picture, each figure has not its absolute size, but a size proportioned to the whole space of the picture and the relative importance of the several figures in the entire composition, as the several objects. We all have need attend. "The bases of the organization are one has more need than the Editor."

> A death occurs in a family; the husband, the father, the wife, the mother, the tender child, is removed. To the immediate family the whole sky is darkened. An obituary of a column, of half a dozen columns, would but inadequately meet the demands of the bereaved household. But the editor has to think, not of this one family alone, but of many families. He has to put everything in perspective. If an obituary of the child, or of a young person, or of a person comparatively unknown, occupies a very disproportionate space, he must reduce it, and run the risk of hurting somebody's feelings. We know of no other way to make a newspaper interesting or reliable. And we must ask all our readers to "put themselves in our place," and to ask, "How do I feel as I read the newspaper? How do I look on obituaries, and other personal items in which I have no personal interest, when they are protracted to disproportionate length?"

WE learned from Dr. McKenzie, of the Mission Rooms, Boston, when in Halifax last week, that recent letters from India give most terrible accounts of the famine now prevailing there. The hope had been that the monsoons would bring rain, and open a prospect of improvement in their crops, but these having failed, there was no hope of any improvement for at least six months, and millions of the people would be wholly dependent on the bounty of government, and even then, unless England and America send on food immediately, they must starve to death by thousands. The Madras Presidency seems to be suffering more than any other part of India. It is country, where our missionaries are, is running through its midst.

In the communication in reference to the THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH in another column the compositor omitted substitute will give better satisfaction the report alluded to by "J. F. A." than the present supply; in that case The following is a summary of the six months receipts and expenditures: For Rent, Gas, Sexton, Pastor,

&c., &c.....\$ 714 66 for a term. MISSIONARY FUND. June 30.—6 m'thly collections. \$ 54 75 Expended...... 55 00 COMMUNION FUND.

June 30.—Received by after-Communion Collections.....\$ 62 55 Expended...... 23 08

Sum total for working expenses for the six months...... \$ 764 73 BUILDING FUND.

Sum total received from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1877...... \$ 787 52 Received during the past six months, ending June 30th....1552 25

AWAY FROM HOME is often made an excuse for discarding temporarily the strong claims of the christian life. The Rev. J. Hunt Cooke, in a discourse delivered recently on " The believer at urged upon his bearers the duty of attending a place of worship of their own denomination when away on their summer holiday. From having ministered 14. Pecuniary largesses and formation for years at a fashionable watering-place, Brisay, Charlottetown.

from London were little aware of the mischief they sometimes did by spending the Sabbath. By keeping aloof from the Baptist Chapel they not only neglected an opportunity of using their influence for the advancement of a church, perhaps struggling with difficulties, but positively did it a direct injury. If a family, known to attend a Baptist Chapel when at home —and such things even get known-declined to do so at the sea-side, their absence is apt to awaken suspicion. Many ministers could bear testimony that the influence of visitors has sometimes been a real hinderance, and sometimes a remarkable blessing. There are other places besides the watering places of Great Britain where christian people are liable to a similar course of proceeding. Brethren, such things ought not to be.

Mutices.

ANNAPOLIS CO. MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE. This Conference organized at Paradise, May 9th, and composed of the ordained

ministers in the county, Licentiates, and such delegates as may be sent by any of the churches, will meet at Bridgetown on Wednesday, September 5th, at | 10 o'clock.

Brethren were appointed to prepare papers to be read; and it is expected that various topics of interest to the denomination will be discussed, and that the meetings will prove both inalso to the nearness or remoteness of teresting and profitable to all who may

to consult moral perspective, and ho Rev. J. H. Robbins, general agent of the Missionary Union expects to be present, and hopes to have an opportunity of placing before the Conference the condition and needs of the great work in which he is engaged.

"Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Come together brethren and communicate and receive good.

T. A. HIGGINS, Secretary of Conference. THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PRINT RECEIVED FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Aug. 10. Portland Baptist Church, St. John.....\$ 38.00 Western Association held at Liverpool, N. S., per S. Freeman, Esq. 453.00 Half yearly interest on \$1.000 Legacy, Senator C. R. Bill..... 35.00 Mrs. Spencer..... Per D. J. Quigley Esq., Amherst Baptist Church. 45.00 Per W. Akwood, Esq. Germain Street Baptist Church..... 22.53 Brussells Street Church. Miss Matthews.... Mrs. Cutton..... 1.00 Total.....\$619.23 THOS. P. DAVIES,

Treasurer, F. M. Board. St. John, N. B., Aug. 26th, 1877. RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES. Amherst,-Miss Logan.....\$20.00 M. R. SELDEN, Sec'y. Halifax, Aug. 28, 1877.

WANTED,

A man to take charge of the Baptist Church in Charlottetown, P. E. I., for one or two or more years. He must be ordained or ready for ordination. The cause for thankfulness that the Telugu | circumstances | are as follows: - The undersigned has been serving the church more favored, having the river Godavery for more than a year. He desires to devote a term or two more to study. The church is willing to let him go only on condition that he provide a substitute and return when through with his studies. It may be, however, that the situation is, in every way, a delightful one. Nothing but a sense of duty would tempt the writer to leave it, even

Please address D. G. McDonald, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Charlottetown, Aug. 6, 1877.

Treasurers of Baptist Funds.

1. HOME MISSIONARY UNION-Pearl D. Kinney, Yarmouth. 2. Foreign Missionary Board-Thos.

P. Davies, St. John, N. B. 3. ACADIA COLLEGE AND HORTON COL-LEGIATE ACADEMY-Andrew D. W. Barss, M. D., Wolfville.

4. ACADIA FRENCH MISSION-Pearl D. Kinney, Yarmouth. 5. MINISTERIAL EDUCATION FUND-Jno.

W. Barss, Wolfville. 6. NOVA SCOTIA WOMEN'S MISSIONARY AID SOCIETY-Mrs. M. R. Selden, Hali-

7. WESTERN ASSOCIATION INFIRM MIN-ISTERS' FUND-Rev. Wm. H. Warren, Yarmouth.

8. CENTRAL ASSOCIATION INFIRM MINISthe seaside," from 2 Chron. viii. 17, TERS' FUND-Charles F. Eaton, Canard, Cornwallis.

9. EASTERN ASSOCIATION INFIRM MINIS-TERS' FUND-Benj. L. Douglas, Amherst. 10. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION INFIRM MINISTERS' FUND-James Des-

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Aug. 29. 1881 1881

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BUDS AND BLOSSOMS is a neat and spicy little paper, and we wish it success. It contains besides the portraits, a deal of the settlement may be permanent. The valuable reading matter, breathes an exronage.-HALIFAX REPORTER.

Having made arrangement our next year's issue will be prompt and improved. We now want to increase our subscription list for next next year commencing July, 1877, any new subscribers sending 75 cents will be supplied with the paper, post free, for one year, and we give as a premium THE VOYAGE OF LIFE. Send to REV. J. F. AVERY,

18 Moren St., Halifax, N. S. May 16.



Five Years' Sickness Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Fain in Gnowlers, Back and Large and Droptings in Th roat Disappear, Sr. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1870. MR. T. J. B. HARDIN G.

Dear Sm, Being desirous that others may know some-thing of the merits of your Conserver onat Catarin Resaux, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am to years old; had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, buseut bad become so bad as to be unable to do an hour s work at a time. Had severe processes and pain under the structure blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a Leclar in my right lang as though there was a weight bearing it down, with continual dropping in the throw and bearing it down, with continual dropping in the trace and down moon the langs. Such was my condition which I caumetered to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which cased my pains and gave me an improved appear, and after taking four bottles I was restored to health, so as to be able to endure hard and continued labor, such as chopping and clearing land, at which I have been engaged the past season. My rec very I attribute solely, with Got's blessing, to the use of our Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly, D.S.F. Price \$1 per bottle. HENRY SNIDER.

Ap ril 4.