

and learning; by which means he acquired the veneration of the people and the friendship of the most distinguished ecclesiastics of the day. Berenger was but a weak-kneed Baptist, however, for we find that after his doctrine had been condemned in Council held at Rome, Vercelli and Paris, and he had been deprived of the temporalities of his benefice, on his still continuing to preach, he was summoned in 1055 to another Council at Tours, at which the famous Hildebrand attended as Papal Legate, and at which Berenger seems to have retracted. This retraction, although repeated twice in the course of the 30 years following, was not from conviction, but under the influence of fear. In every case he reasserted the same doctrine after quitting the Council; employed poor scholars to spread it through France; and died, we are told, A. D. 1088, a penitent and in sorrow; not on account of his anti-Romish doctrine, but on account of his retraction.

"His views on the sacrament were very much those of the English Church, viz., that Christ's body is *spiritually* present to the *inner man*, and *spiritually* eaten by those, and those only, who are the true members of Christ. With views like these on the one sacrament, it is scarce to be supposed that Berenger, like his Paulikian contemporaries, would hold views similarly heretical respecting the other. And, indeed, we have direct testimony to the fact. A letter is extant, of the date 1048, from the then Bishop of Liege to King Henry, invoking his interposition against Berenger and his friend Bruno, Bishop of Angers, as not only promulgating the heresy of *anti-transubstantiation*, but also (much like those at Arras and Orleans) doing away, it was said, with the *baptism of infants*. A yet further connecting link with the Paulikian sectaries, or else with some other similar line, appears in a remarkable statement ascribed to Berenger by his adversary the famous Lanfranc. The gospel was preached in all nations: the world believed: the Church was formed: it increased: it fructified: but, through the unskilfulness of those who understood not, fell away into error afterwards and perished. *In us alone, and those who follow us, has the holy Church survived on earth.*"

There is then, it would appear, a true Apostolic succession, but it is outside of Popery.

"I may mention," continues our author, "in passing, a notice that occurs in the History of Aquilaine, of heretics of the same character as those at Orleans, being discovered at Perigord; also in the History of the Treves Diocese, of heretics found at Ivo within it A. D. 1101, who, in agreement with those above mentioned, denied the *transubstantiation* of the elements in the one sacrament, and the availment to the salvation of *infants* of the other sacrament, i. e., of *baptism*, besides many other errors, it is said, unspecified. I must not, however, dwell on this, but proceed to the history and heresy of *Peter de Bruys*."

THE PETROBRUSSIANS.

"PETER DE BRUYS was originally a presbyter of the church; then became a missionary and protester against what he denounced as the superstitions of the day, in the French provinces of Dauphiny, Provence, and Languedoc. His success was great; and a sect formed of his followers. They were vulgarly called after him *Petrobrussians*, but called themselves *Apostolicals*. At length, in the year 1126, after near twenty years of missionary labors, he was seized by his enemies and burnt to death, in the town of St. Giles, near Toulouse; 'so passing,' says the abbot of Chigney, 'from temporal to eternal fire.'"

Let John Brown of Paradise be thankful that in his case the *gridiron* is a metaphorical one. His predecessor Peter de Bruys found it too painfully real.

"The account of the Petrobrussian heresies, given by the Abbot of Clugny, (a contemporary from whom we derive our principal knowledge of him,) is as follows: 1st, that *Christian baptism* is of no benefit without faith accompanying,—and that not the faith of *others*, but of the *baptized one*; a view grounded by them on Christ's words, 'Whosoever believeth and is baptized shall be saved,' so doing away, says the abbot, with infant baptism; and which he elsewhere notices as thus expressed by the Petrobrussian heretics. 'Neither baptism is of avail without personal faith, nor personal faith without baptism;' 2nd, that Christ's body and blood are not present in the *sacrament of the altar*, &c."

INSTALLATION SERVICES AT HANTSPORT.—An invitation was extended from the Baptist Church located here to the resident Baptist ministers of the County to meet with the church for the purpose of publicly inducting the Rev. Edward Whitman to its pastorate. On Wednesday, July 10th, at a quarter before 3 o'clock, P. M., a large gathering of the

church were met by the Revs. E. M. Kierstead, of Windsor, E. Wethers, of Somerville, J. McLean, of Newport, Rev. A. D. Morton, (Methodist,) of Hantsport, together with the pastor, Rev. E. Whitman. After some time spent in planning arrangements, the meeting was opened by singing and prayer by Rev. E. Wethers. After a few introductory remarks by the Rev. E. Whitman, speeches were made by the ministers present embracing the following topics, The stability and perpetuity of the Church, Christian fellowship and Christian greeting, the relationship between pastors and people.

An evening session being arranged for 7 o'clock, the meeting was dismissed at 5 1/2.

The evening session was held in the audience-room of the church, where a large congregation assembled, who listened with attention to a very instructive and appropriate sermon by the Rev. E. M. Kierstead from Jude i. 3.

The right hand of fellowship was then given to the pastor by the Rev. J. McLean, a charge to the church by Rev. E. Wethers, after which Rev. A. D. Morton delivered a very appropriate address, extending Christian fellowship to church and pastor. The singing of the Doxology and pronouncing the Benediction closed one of the most interesting meetings ever held by the Baptist church at Hantsport, and the union existing between the newly inducted pastor and people, and his adaptedness to fill the wants of the church, long felt, indicate a greater degree of prosperity than the church has enjoyed for some years past.

ONE PRESENT.

Hantsport, July 27, 1878.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Lord and Lady Dufferin will visit the Eastern townships in August.

The North Pacific and St. Paul Pacific Railways have come to an understanding whereby these roads will be completed to connect with the Canada Pacific at Pembina by the 10th October next, on which date trains will run into Winnipeg.

At the matriculation examination of University of Toronto 21 girls passed in different branches of examination for women.

A horrible double tragedy occurred on Wednesday morning near the village of Rockford, Ont. Geo. Smith, a farmer, and Jas. Smith, his eldest son, a young man about 21 years of age, had a dispute over some money, when the latter attempted to murder his two sisters and brother, desperately wounding the former. He then murdered his father outright by smashing his head with a club.

Fires were reported on Thursday last raging in the valuable pine forests in Upper Ottawa. Much damage has been already done.

The mobbing of volunteers on the streets of Montreal still continues. Several were badly beaten last week.

On Tuesday last three hundred head of cattle were shipped at Montreal by steamer for England.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—St. John had another terrible affliction in the form of a boat race last week. It was to have been on Thursday, and large crowds numbering 4 or 5000 gathered at the Kennebecasis, but the high wind compelled a postponement which continued from day to day, each day witnessing the repetition of scenes of drunkenness and fighting of a most disgraceful character. Entrance was gained by the rowdies into the barn belonging to the hotel, and here the strife raged hot and furious for about five minutes, until the principals were finally ejected. For about half an hour the locality of the hotel was the scene of continuous riot and bloodshed. The vicinity of the station was the scene of another batch of disturbances. Within the space of twenty minutes thirteen different rows were counted, of greater or less magnitude. One man received such brutal treatment that he had to be carried down to the river bank and the blood washed from off his body, after which he lay on the ground helpless, and surrounded by a crowd, none of whom could recognize him. The most trivial circumstance was sufficient excuse for an outbreak. Assaults such as these were continued throughout the whole evening.

In a fight between two men, one got the other's forefinger in his mouth, and held on to it fiercely—held on to it so desperately that he did not release it until his cheek was slit open with a knife from the mouth to the back of the jawbone.

The *Sackville Borderer* tells us that Wm. A. Hewson, Esq., of Jolicour, narrowly escaped being struck by lightning one day last week. As he was walking through his field a ball of lightning fell to the earth about five yards in front of him, tearing the earth in a lively manner.

Mr. Charles Hardyman, a married man, of Hampton, King's County, dis-

appeared very mysteriously on Wednesday morning, 17th, and has not since been heard of. He had in his pockets about \$1,000 and a gold watch and chain. His wife thinks he has been foully dealt with.

On Sunday morning John Lunney, aged 50, leaving a wife and four children, was drowned while bathing near the Belfast wharf, St. John.

Hon. S. L. Tilley addressed a large gathering estimated at 1200—of the citizens of St. John on Friday evening. He came out distinctly in opposition to the present government.

A new paper in the Liberal Conservative interest called the *Daily Sun* edited by Mr. James Hannay late of the *Telegraph* and Mr. James L. Stewart late of the *News*, had the speech reported in its columns on Monday.

UNITED STATES.—A Wilkesbarre despatch says the leading manufacturers believe that a communistic strike, with pillage of all banks, rich men's residences, etc., is to be made in August by miners, railroad men, and workmen in manufacturing. The strike was really intended for the 15th June, to begin in Pennsylvania, but the prompt action of Governor Hartranft led them to postpone it till August 15th.

A farmer near Fairbault, Minn., shot and instantly killed two tramps whom he caught setting fire to his harvesting machine in his wheat field. He gave himself up, but was instantly released.

A family named Sample, consisting of 12 persons, is reported to have been murdered in Tippah County, Mississippi, on Saturday night, by unknown parties.

At New York during a drunken fight beginning at O'Brien's rum shop, and which lasted over an hour, during which some 50 roughs from Fourth and Fourteenth wards fought around two blocks, Isaac Pollock was fatally shot, two others were stabbed, and several others badly hurt with clubs, stones, knives and slung shots. Two policemen were also badly hurt.

MEXICO.—A San Antonio special says Gen. Mackenzie has again crossed into Mexico with 800 men in pursuit of cattle thieves.

ENGLAND.—A letter from Constantinople gives a striking account of the heartiness with which the people of Turkey have welcomed our occupation of Cyprus. A despatch from Larnaco says a proclamation was issued declaring that Her Majesty the Queen takes a great interest in the prosperity of Cyprus, and promising reforms and measures to promote agriculture and commerce. Fever is somewhat prevalent in Cyprus. Sir Garnet Wolseley has provisionally settled the leading points of his programme. He will appoint a mixed commission and will divide the island into five districts.

The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter on the Marquis of Salisbury.

The freedom of London will be conferred upon Beaconsfield and Salisbury on the 3rd of August, immediately before the ministerial banquet at the Mansion House.

The *Times* says:—"There appears to be every reason to believe that the approval expressed of the Congress held at Berlin will be confirmed by the mature judgment of all impartial critics. From other countries we receive evidence of increasing satisfaction, and the hasty rhetoric which assumed that every other nation was offended by the course we had taken is likely to be promptly refuted."

The Foreign Affairs Association has petitioned Parliament to impeach Beaconsfield for betrayal of both England and Turkey in the late Congress at Berlin. The Speaker allowed the presentation of the petition.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Marquis of Salisbury, in replying to the Queen, entered upon a general defence of Government's policy in concluding Anglo-Russian agreement, which was intended to prevent war in the event of failure of Congress and not to let it lie in the hands of Government during discussion. He declared that the Government was under no engagements for the future, except those which had been presented before the House. It had never promised Greece an increase of territory.

Newgate Prison will shortly be demolished and the ground let for a building site.

The nail makers are on strike in Oldhall, Dudley, Rowley and Halesowen districts for an advance of 30 per cent., to the number of 24,000.

In the Commons on Tuesday, Sir Stafford Northcote announced the betrothal of the Duke of Connaught, Queen Victoria's third son, with Princess Marie Louise, of Prussia, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles. The Chancellor said he would move on Thursday the provisions of grant for the Duke. Sir Charles Dilke gave notice he would submit an amendment reciting that there was no constitutional precedent for such application. His amendment does not impugn the constitutionality of the application, but proposes to postpone the consideration of the subject until the Government lays before the Commons a return showing the number of princes and princesses thus endowed, and other information on the subject, since the accession of William III.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Gladstone moved that the action of the Indian authorities in regard to the

vernacular press in India be placed under parliamentary control.

A long debate followed, the motion was rejected—208 to 152.

Hon. Edward Staphope, Under-Secretary for India, said the law would be applied only in urgent cases. It is expected that the Government's majority expressing confidence in the Ministry, will be 120 to 130. It is probable Parliament will not adjourn before the middle of August.

The "Mark Lane Express," in its review of the corn trade, says: "The crops are ripening rapidly under brilliant sunshine. A continuance of such weather as we are now experiencing will go far to repair the injury by prolonged floods in May, except where rain is needed, but to judge from badly filled wheat ears, to be seen in many parts of the country, the yield in these districts will scarcely come up to the average. Wheat cutting is expected to commence this week in early districts, provided the weather continues seasonable."

The Pan-Anglican Conference adjourned on Friday last. There was a farewell service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday.

Fourteen children and three teachers were drowned by capsizing a boat in Blackwater River, near the town of Philipborough, Ireland.

A letter from Australia says the British ship *Lochard* from London for Melbourne, with a cargo valued at \$350,000, was lost near Cape Alway on the morning of June 1st. Miss Evy Carmichael was the only passenger saved out of seventeen, and a midshipman named Thos. Pearce was the sole survivor of the crew, numbering twenty-two.

A brougham containing the Chinese ambassador came into collision with an omnibus at Holborn on Sunday. The ambassador's right arm was injured, his head contused and his system received a severe shock.

A telegram from Constantinople says the Porte and Minister Layard deny the rumors that negotiations are proceeding for the cession of a portion of the Syrian coast and island of Tenedos to England. Persistent reports, however, are current that negotiations, whereof the object is unknown, continue between England and Turkey.

FRANCE.—President MacMahon has signed and ratified the Treaty of Berlin.

An official decree authorizes a national subscription to assist certain classes of artisans to visit the exposition for purposes of instruction. The purpose will be further forwarded by purchasing with the money subscribed from the exhibition, which will be put in a lottery with a million tickets at a franc each.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent recounts a conversation with Gambetta, who generally approved of the treaty of Berlin, considering that it tended to dissolve the triple alliance and draw closer the interests of France and England.

The Minister of Commerce has informed the Central Committee of the Exhibition that in consequence of the unanimous request of the jury he has decided to reduce the value of gold medals so as to double their number. There will now be 150 grand prizes and 2500 gold medals.

TURKEY.—In consequence of the commencement of the evacuation of Shumla the Russians announce the probable departure from Turkey of a portion of their troops in six weeks and that the remainder will retire into Eastern Roumelia.

The Porte will shortly appeal to all leading foreign capitalists for aid in developing the resources of the country.

Osman Pasha has ordered the discontinuance of the work at the entrenchments on the Constantinople lines, all probability of a conflict with the Russians having disappeared.

The British Embassy at Constantinople received official reports of the continued wanton destruction of Musselman life and property in Philippopolis district by Bulgarians and Russians. The reports are so well substantiated that there is no room to doubt their accuracy. The horrors committed are so atrocious and revolting that their publication must create the conviction; that unless a remedy is found the new condition of the country will be more deplorable than under Moslem domination.

The Turkish gendarmerie is to be reorganized and placed under Baker Pasha, who will be charged with special service in Eastern Roumelia.

The Turkish army is being reduced.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian army to invade Bosnia consists of 70,000 men and 240 guns. They move in three columns on the broad highway to Seragevo, from Novi to Banzaluka, and from Metkovich to Mostar.

Austrian authorities expect considerable trouble in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and even are preparing to encounter armed resistance similar to the Rhodope insurrection. Arrangements have been made for advance of strong reinforcements to frontier and neighboring garrison towns.

SPAIN.—There is much distress in the agricultural districts of Spain in consequence of the drouth. In Andalusia the peasants resist the collection of the octroi and land tax. Locusts and phylloxera are also very prevalent.

Spanish embassy denounces as false

and malicious the report published in the *Cologne Gazette* that King Alphonzo threatens to abdicate the throne.

A decree has been published in Havana reducing the salaries of public officials. It begins with the salary of the Captain General, which is cut down fifty per cent.

ITALY.—It is stated that the Vatican contemplates removing Roman Catholic churches in England, Ireland and Scotland from control of propaganda fide, and placing them under the immediate authority of the Pope. This measure is attributed in clerical circles to a desire to induce the British Government to establish relations with the Vatican.

The *Defence* (clerical journal) publishes a despatch from Rome announcing that the Papal Nuncio at Munich will go to Berlin to conclude an arrangement restoring religious peace to Germany.

A despatch from Rome states that the Vatican is elaborating a project with relation to the church in the United States, similar to that in the British isles, placing it under the immediate authority of the Pope.

GREECE.—Great fires in Thessaly, supposed to be incendiary, continue to devastate the country.

The Greek Minister has not communicated the views of Greece about the rectification of the frontier. It is believed that Greece will ask the mediation of the powers, and that the latter will submit the question to arbitration.

AFRICA.—The Consul at Tangier reports prevalence of terrible famine in Southern Morocco; the suffering is indescribable.

JOYFUL NEWS
For the Afflicted!

WOODVILLE, CORNWALLIS, }
May 3rd, 1877. }

MESSRS. C. GATES & Co.,
Gentlemen,—This is to certify that three years ago I was troubled with a bad cough, accompanied with pain and soreness of the lungs for some time. I took one bottle of your No. 1 Bitters, and am happy to say have had good health ever since. My wife was afflicted with biliousness and sick headache for two years and six bottles of your valuable Medicine effected a complete cure and she has better health now than ever she has had for some years. I believe your Medicines are the best ever sold in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Respectfully,
CALEB WHEATON
WAVEREY GOLD MINES, Halifax Co., N. S.
Aug. 22, 1877.

C. GATES & Co.,—Gentlemen,—This is to certify that after suffering for four years of Dispepsia and Liver Complaint, coughing and spitting of blood, daily anticipating death, that one bottle of Dr. Gates' Life of Man Bitters cured me effectually.

I sincerely recommend it to any one that is suffering from the same disease.

JOHN MCKENZIE.
July 3. (Aged 73 years.)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Custom House, Saint John, N. B.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 12th day of AUGUST next, at NOON, for the erection and completion of the above building.

Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at this office, and at the office of Messrs. McKean and Fairweather, Architects, Saint John, N. B., on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained.

Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—unless there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of FIVE PER CENT. on the bulk sum of the contract.

To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 6th, 1878. 21. Jan 17.

SPLENDID
FLOWERS

Special Offer for the Country.

18 of the finest WINDOW PLANTS—good all the year round—delivered by mail free of cost to any address on receipt of

ONE DOLLAR,

3 FUCHIAS, (finest var.),
4 GERANIUMS,
1 CRASSULA,
1 BEGONIA,
1 OTHONIA,
1 MUSK,
1 DUTZIA,
1 VERONICA, (variegated),
1 ABUTILON, (White),
3 PELARGONIUMS,
1 IVY, English (true), THE SAME AS GROWN ON THE ADMIRALTY HOUSE, HALIFAX, FOR THE LAST THIRTY YEARS.

JOHN McDONALD,
Opposite Railway Depot,
NOVA SCOTIA NURSERY. July 3