MESSENGER. CHRISTIAN

For the Christian Messenger.

Baptist Usages.

tinue to operate.

tion:

A few weeks since a large number

of Ceristian men came together in New

York into a Conference on this subject.

They exchanged their views by a num-

ber of well written papers in relation

thereto. They came to the conclusion

that the Bible teaches that our Lord's

coming again will be a personal appearing

before the millenium, and, that he will

reign on the earth for a thousand years;

they adopted the following resolu-

Lord's pre-millenial advent, instead of

paralyzing evangelistic and missionary

efforts, is one of the mightiest incentives

to earnestness in preaching the gospel to

On the other hand it is held by a

large portion of Christians that through

changed and so the world will be

more and more brought under the reign

of Christ and thus this world will be

living and the dead, the resurrection

will be accomplished and all the fol-

The accommodations on board the

"Sarmatian" are such as will induce

will be for ever with the Lord.

Resolved, That the doctrine of our

Mr. Editor,-

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I am thankful for your suggestions in reference to my Enquiries, and yet I trust you will excuse me for saying that they do not afford as full and satisfactory a solution of my difficulty as I could wish. It seems to me that the passages to which you refer do not directly touch the point in question. They have reference to devotional gatherings, not special business meetings for purposes of discipline. If I am correct, then as far as the Scripture testimony is concerned my question remains unanswered.

As to the usages of Baptist churches, every creature 'till He cometh.'" you dispose of the matter in a very general way by saying that they are " congregational in the reception and the preaching of the gospel and the discipline of their members." All you say on the subject is doubtless very good and true, and I can endorse every word of it, but still there is a doubt in my mind not yet removed, and with your leave, Mr. Editor, I will combine my two questions into one, and place it before your readers, stripped of any utterance that might in the least degree tax the modesty of any one by requiring any assumption of character on their part, and respectfully solicit information on the subject from any of our Doctors of Divinity, Professors, Pastors or brethren, or from yourself, Mr. Editor, if you have anything further to offer.

Question :- Is it in accordance with

THE NEW NORMAL SCHOOL such motive should at all times so con-BUILDING.

The inauguration of the handsome last was an event in our province which deserves far more attention than it has changes of the personel of our Govern- great in itself that pleasure might be. ments seems to have crowded education into somewhat of a corner. The convocation of Dalhousie College too prevented some parties in Halifax from word to men's hearts they will be telegram.

appreciation of the N.S. School law made better and better until the gospel as finely adapted to the condition of has been preached to all nations, and of the country.

that then Christ will come to judge the Dr. McRobert, Secretary of the Commissioners gave a clear statement of the United Staes Secretary Mr. Evarts. history and construction of the New lowers of Christ will be received by building. Its entire cost is set down firm and proper reply thereto, as folhim in their resurrected bodies and so as \$41,000. Of this sum \$3,000 lows: was realized from the sale of land connected with the old building. The payable at the rate of \$5,000 a year.

Principal Calkin gave a brief historical sketch of the first Normal School erected 23 years ago. Hon. S. Creelman spoke of the steps that had been taken in the Legislature system, the men who had first fostered it, and of the Hon. Dr. Tupper who had in 1864 introduced the present system. Other addresses followed from Mayor Blair, M. P. P., Messrs, Murray, Dr. Allison, Rev. Messrs. Kaulback, J. in crimson silk, while the Marquis' room | McMillan, A. G. Rogers, J. E. Goucher, J. Burrows, Mayor Longworth, J. D. Ross, S. Rettie, and Mr. Alley. Rev. Mr. Kaulback closed with the benediction. The building is a spacious handsome structure well adapted for the purposes for which it is intended and highly ornamental to the town. It is 98 feet in length by 50 in width, having a wing in the rear measuring 62 feet by 50. The interior arrangements and furniture are suited to the work for which it was The Model School close by is in similar style. It was erected by the Town of Truro at a cost of \$10,000.

get cooled off at my own expense or that of my friends, or stay in the heat. 4. I will be most happy to hear from you or a joint committee of Baptists new Building at Truro on Wednesday and Methodists in Moncton. As to the mere question of what the Lexicons say, that can be settled just as well without received. The public mind being so the pleasure of meeting you face to face much occupied with politics and the at your home or elsewhere, however

Yours &c., H. MCDIARMID.

appearing in Truro on the occasion. In sought to get rid of paying the five and the absence of Governor Archibald, a half millions of dollars agreed upon who was so detained, Dr. Allison the by the Halifax Commission, and has Superintendent of Education occupied urged every conceivable objection in the chair. Letters were read from a its despatches to the British Governnumber of gentlemen who had been in- ment, the last of these being a complaint vented from being present. T. H. of the interference of the Newfound-Rand Esq., Superintendent of Educa- land people with the United States fishtion in New Brunswick was unable to ermen catching fish on its coasts and power of the Holy Spirit applying the come. and sent warm congratulations by in its bays on the Sabbath, and compelling them to come under the same The chairman's address was very regulation as their own people-a most appropriate, expressive of his high natural and proper proceeding. The Newfoundlanders were unwilling to allow United States lawlessness in this matter within their jurisdiction. This was made a grave grievance by the Lord Salisbury makes a very sensible

> ', SIR,-Her Majesty's Government has had under consideration the despatch rest was granted by the Legislature from Secretary Evarts, dated 28th Sept. -raised by loan, the debentures being This despatch is in reply to my letter of 23rd August, in which I forwarded a copy of report furnished by Captain Cincinnati has risen, from being a fourth Sullivan, of Her Majesty's ship Sirius, on or fitth-rate American city, to the proud the occurrence in question. Mr. Evarts now remarks that the United States Government have not been put in possession of the depositions which form the basis in the development of our educational of that report, and are unable therefore to say whether upon their consideration the view which the Government of the United States takes of these transactions, upon sworn statement of their own citizens, would be at all modified. Her Majesty's Government have not had an opportunity of considering the statements in question, but depositions which accompanied Captain Sullivan's report, and which I now have the honor to forward, appeared to them in the absence of other testimony, to be conclusive as regards the facts of the case. Apart, however, from the facts, in respect to which there appears to be material divergence between the evidence collected by the United States Government and that collected by the Colonial authorities, Mr Evarts takes exception to my letter of the 23rd on the ground of my statement that the United States fishermen concerned had been guilty of breaches of law. From this he infers an opinion on my part that it is competent for British authority to pass laws in suppression of a treaty binding American fishermen within the three mile limit. In pointing out that the American fishermen had broken the law within the territorial limits of Her Majesty's dominions, I had no intention of inferentially laying down any principles of international law, and no advantage would, I think, be gained by doing so to a greater extent than the facts in the question of the Baptists in the State of Maine, absolutely require. I hardly believe, however, Mr. Evarts would, in discussion adhere to the broad doctrine, which some portion of his language would appear to convey, that no British authority has any right to pass any kind of law binding on Americans who are fishing in British view of its history during the past fifty waters; for if that contention be just, the same disability applies, a fortiori, to any other power, and the waters must be delivered over to anarchy. On the other hand Her Majesty's Government will readily admit what is indeed selfevident, that British sovereignty, as regards these matters, is united in its scope by engagements of the Treaty of Washington, which cannot be modified or affected by any municipal legislation. cannot anticipate that, with regard to these principles, any difference will be found to exist between the views of the two governments. If, however, it be admitted that the Newfoundland legislators had the right of binding Americans who fish within their waters by any laws which do not contravene existing treaties, it must further be conceded that the duty of determining the existence of any such contravention must be undertaken by governments and cannot be re-As misery likes company, I am only mitted to the discretion of each individual fisherman, for such discretion, if exercised on one side, can hardly be refused on the other. If any American fisherman may violently break the law which he believes to be contrary to treaty, Newfoundland fishermen may voilently maintain it sionists and affusionists, desire for any if he believes it to be in accordance with the treaty. As the points in issue frequently entitle and require considerable legal knowledge, nothing but confusion and disorder could result from such a

NOVEMBER 20, 1878

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period after its existence shall have been ascertained and recognised is a matter of international obligation. It is not ex. plicitly stated in Mr. Evarts' despatch that he considers any recent acts of the Colonial Legislature to be inconsistent with the rights acquired by the United States under the Treaty of Washington: but if that is the case Her Majesty's Government will in a friendly spirit considers any representations he may think it right to make upon the subject. With the hope of coming to a satisfactory un. derstanding,

> I have, &c., (Signed) SALISBURY.

A later despatch from New York indicates that the U.S. government do nevertheless intend to pay the award. before the date named for that purpose. has passed. It says that " the United States Government has, through a banking house in New York, completed a purchase of sterling exchange to the amount of £1,100,000, to pay the Halifax award. Agents of the Treasury will make the transfer at London on the 23rd November."

The Spectator says Montreal wants a Music Hall-a brick building capable of accommodating about two thousand people.

In Cincinnati, Mr. Reuben Springer erected a magnificent Music Hall at his own expense (the Corporation giving the ground) and handed it over to a committee for the use of the citizens; the revenue derived from its rental is expended in producing the finest musical performances, and by this means position of the musical centre of the continent of America. Our, so-called, Music Hall, in Halitax, is simply a Theatre and should have been so called. It has just enough of musical entertainments to save its name, but if it had been more adapted to music in its arrangements, it might be far more useful, and good concerts might be given at more reasonable prices. The editor of the Canadian Spectator of Montreal, asks, "Is there no law against cruelty to animals in this country? If there is, it should be carried out and heavy punishment meted offenders. The way poor horses are lashed and tormented by unfeeling brutes, to make them drag loads up the hills in this city is simply disgraceful. Let a policeman stand at the junction of Bleury and Sherbrooke streets for an afternoon and he will have a good crop of cases to take before the Magistrate. I hope the Chief of Police will see to this." We advise our brother to get up a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals after the pattern of the one we have in Halifax, and the Secretary would soon make himself a terror to evil doers in these respects.

The United States Government has

Scripture and Baptist usages for females to vote on a question of expulsion of members from the churches?

Now I have no purpose to serve in pressing this matter on the attention of yourself and your readers other than to elicit information for my own benefit and for others who possibly may have similar doubts, for I may as well confess that all my prejudices in this connection have been formed by the practice of the church of which I was formerly a member, which was, when a case of discipline occurred, a special meeting of the male members of the church was called and the case was tried and disposed of by them. And this has heretofore been the general abling the occupants to sit upright. practice, at least so far as my knowledge extends. And, moreover, I had come to regard this practice as a kind of rational interpretation of 1 Cor. xiv. 34 where the Apostle enjoins the silence of women in the churches. That while they were permitted to suite will consist of fourteen persons, intended. pray, and even to prophesy in their with twenty-five servants. devotional meetings, in the business transactions of the church they were not required to take part. And indeed it appears to me that to relieve the gentler sex from the necessity of engaging in those dry and intricate Family. matters of a purely business nature, is no "diminution of their rights and privileges," but rather the contrary. Perhaps I am wrong in my convictions. It so, I am willing to be instructed. Hoping to receive more

light on this subject, I am Yours truly,

A READER.

miral.

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The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., November 20, 1878.

"THE COMING OF THE LORD DRAWETH NIGH."

This is doubtless no less true now H. R. H. the Princess Louise. Ladies than it was in apostolic days. There are to wear low necked dresses with are still those who say "all things con- short sleeves. No Court TRAINS. tinue as they were from the beginning And gentlemen are to be in FULL of the creation," and are afraid to think of the coming of Christ again to earth as a practical real thing. It is by many held as a doctrine to be believed, but as to any looking for his appearing they regard those who do so as a little unsuited for filling up their place on this mundane sphere. There have been a good many mistakes on this subject, from the earliest days of Christianity to the present time, especially with those who have sought to determine the date of His coming, Yet we must not, because of that, reject all that the Bible teaches on the subject. As we value Divine truth we should be concerned to enquire what are the teachings of our great Text expected to be present. Book on this question. The difficulty arises from not discriminating between | hibition are invited to attend, and Temwhat is to be understood literally and perance Societies (close and open), are discussion shall not be held at my exwhat in a figurative sense. All unful- invited. filled prophecy is hard to be understood, and doubtless it will continue to be in by the Railways, &c. reference to Christ's second coming as it was of his first appearing. The cer- Joseph Bell, George P. Nelson, Avard tainty of his coming is spoken of as Longley, Samuel Creelman, R. Alder a motive for the patient continuance Temple, John Burgoyne, J. T. Bulmer, make it as warm here as it scems to be foreign powers by treaty, the correction in well doing. It is most desirable that J. Parsons.

many to seek for a sight of them :--"The saloon is artistically decorated with ferns and flowers. The state-rooms of the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne and Lady Sophia McNamara are specially fitted with self-adjusting beds. Sea-sickness is said to be thus rendered impossible, the bed adapting itself to every motion of the vessel, so that its pitch and roll cannot be felt. The bedsteads are of mahogany, and are shaped like ordinary domestic bedsteads. The state-room of the Princess is upholstered in blue silk, and that of Lady McNamara is quite plain. The apartments are capacious, each consisting of two of the ordinary sized state-rooms converted into one, with bathroom, and boudoir at tached, beautifully fitted up. Each of the beds has a chair arrangement, en-The berths are ornamented with silver

shields, bearing the Royal arms, the Argyle arms and arms of the Dominion of Canada, quartered. A ladies boudoir and a smoking-room have also been appropriately fitted up on the upper deck. His Excellency's party and Mr. Sydney Hall, who is commissioned to make sketches of the interesting scenes in the Vice-Regal progress, ac-

companies the party. Mr. Hall accompanied the Prince of Wales to India to fill artistic commissions from the Royal

Colonel McNeil, the Queen's equerry, accompanies the Princess Louise. He will return to England after the accomplishment of the journey.

\$10,000 is the sum paid to the Messrs. Allan, for bringing the Governor General and party across in the S. S. "Sarmatian."

H. M. S. Black Prince arrived on Monday afternoon. Captain H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh landed immediately after the ship anchored, and is the guest of His Excellency the Ad-

A DRAWING ROOM will be held at Government House, at 9.30 p.m., the day of the official landing by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and DRESS.

MR. CURRIE'S CHALLENGE.

The following letter thas been sent by the Editor of the BIBLE INDEX to Rev. D. D. Currie.

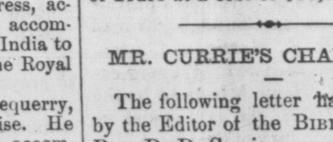
TORONTO, ONT., Nov. 7th, 1878.

Rev. D. D. Currie,-

DEAR SIR,-Your challenge is before me. Of course you do not expect me to expend a hundred dollars, more or less, in time and money in a fruitless effort to deliver you out of the furnace into which your peculiar way of quoting Greek lexicons has baptized you, otherwise sprinkled you. The best I can do for you may be stated as follows :----1. Let a committee of your own choosing affirm that Schrevelius or any Lexicographers named by you does give sprinkle as one of the definitions of baptizo, and I will publish their testimony in the Index, accompanied by two pages or less of argument from you, provided you will get some Methodist paper to publish my reply of the same length. If this does not bring you out, just let Rev. A. W. Nicolson continue his one-sided defence of you, and if he does not succeed in getting his friend out, he will at least succeed in getting in with him.

ZION'S ADVOCATE, one of our most highly esteemed exchanges, the organ recently celebrated its semi-centennial. It was started on the 6th day of November, 1828. The issue for the 13th inst., has several articles from former editors and contributors taking a reyears. But few papers have continued so long. Amidst all the changes of its larger and more ambitious contemporaries it has held on its way and done its work vigorously and well.

We are glad to find that the Advocate holds its own, notwithstanding the competition of rivals and neighbours. It has come to us regularly for the past twenty years and upwards, and we set a high estimate upon it. Long may it flourish and bring "the same weekly



A PROVINCIAL PROHIBITORY CON-FERENCE is called by members of the Council of the Dominion Alliance, to meet in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, Halifax, on Thursday, 28th November, instant, commencing at 10

o'clock, A. M., to consider the propriety of organizing a Branch of the Alliance for the Province of Nova Scotia, and to afford an opportunity for discussing questions connected with practical work, more especially a consideration of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, and Acts in reference thereto. Rev. Thos,

All friends of Temperance and Pro-

Travelling facilities will be afforded at liberty to use whatever committee

(Signed) Robert Burns, D. D.,

sorry that Rev. Mr. Nicolson does not accept the situation, and take his appropriate place at once. Probably he believes in " the survival of the fittest."

2 If the people of Moncton, immerpurpose a discussion of the whole ques-Gales, Secretary of the Alliance, is tion of baptism, as to its action, or even the narrow question of falsifying and manufacturing definitions, I am ready whenever they will, provided that such pense. At such discussion you will be

> you may need. I shall not expect to need any. If otherwise, they shall be selected in a proper way.

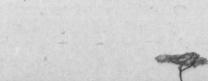
3. If anything I may write should in Moncton, I will either migrate, or of the mistake committed at the earliest

supply of good things to its numerous readers.

The Arches across the streets in different parts of the city are assuming a finished appearance. They will be highly picturesque and beautiful. The double arch at the north west corner of Province Building in Granville Street is a most elaborate structure, The one on Jacob Street constructed by the Sons of Temperance will be much admired, especially when surrounded by members of the order, the Cadets and Bands of Hope. It is proposed that they shall sing "God save the Queen" as the procession passes. Excursion Tickets are being issued

for parties to come to Halifax and back for one fare, good from the 21st to the 30th, that they may witness the grand reception given to the vice regal party.

There has been a change made in the Provincial Secretaries office. JOHN COSTLEY, Esq., formerly of the Statistical Office, is appointed to the office of Deputy Provincial Secretary, in place of Herbert Crosskill, Esq.



mode of deciding the interpretation of the treaty. Her Majesty's Government

prefers the view that a law enacted by

the Legislature of a country, whatever it

may be, ought to be obeyed by natives and

foreigners alike who are sojourning with-

in territorial limits of its jurisdiction;

but that if a law has been inadvertently

passed which is in any degree or respect

at variance with the rights conferred on