

11; 1st Thes. i. 4. For Final Perseverance, John iii. 15, 16, 36 and x. 28; Romans viii. 37-39; Eph. i. 4, 11; Heb. vi. 17, 18, 19; 1st John iii. 9. Ruin by the fall, Romans v. 12. Redemption by the blood of Christ, John i. 29; 1st Peter i. 18, 19. Regeneration, John iii. 5; Titus iii. 5. For the other doctrines, read Christ's sermon on the Mount, the Acts of the apostles, and the 12th chapter of Romans, or, better still, the whole of the New Testament, a prayerful study of which is earnestly recommended. Now any person in the apostles' time who taught or accepted any other doctrine or practice than that which was taught by the apostles were denounced by them. (See Gal. i. 8, 9; 2nd John 10, 11.) And if such persons were found in the church they were dealt with, and unless they repented they were excluded, and were to be treated as heathens or heretics, and of course could not be admitted to communion in the church until by repentance they were restored to membership. But suppose the excluded person thought he loved God, and the church that excluded him practised open communion, and at its next communion season should invite all who love the Lord to partake with them; why, that would be virtually inviting the excluded person, and thereby the church would nullify its own action and would be worthy of being laughed to scorn for its inconsistency. But some will say, of course, to invite an excluded member would be inconsistent. But it would be uncharitable not to invite other Christian denominations. The reply is: There was no other denomination recognized as Christian in the apostles' day. All the Christian churches were of one faith and order, and (call them by what name you please) they were in doctrine and practice precisely what regular close communion Baptist churches are at the present day. Had any person or organization of persons presumed to teach that penance, extreme unction, holy orders and matrimony were sacraments of the church, or that sprinkling or pouring was baptism, or that infants or unconverted persons ought to be baptized, or that baptism regenerates and makes the candidate a child of God, or that baptism was non-essential, or that the wicked would be annihilated, or that all mankind would be saved, &c., Paul would at once have denounced them as heretics. And if such were heretics in the apostles' time they are so still. Error remains error, though it may be taught and cherished thousands of years. And if persons teaching or holding those and such like errors could not be retained in the church nor admitted at the Lord's table in the apostles' days, surely they ought not to be now. But what does it avail for a church to exclude members, either for immoral conduct or for heresy, and then practice open communion, and invite to the Lord's Supper all who profess to love the Lord Jesus? Seeing that those who teach all those errors and multitudes of the most immoral characters profess to love the Lord and would consider themselves invited, and to be admitted to the Lord's Supper is about all they desire of church fellowship. And certainly the church that practices communing with errorists are by their practice sanctioning and helping to propagate those errors; notwithstanding they may preach and by word protest against them. Because there are good pious souls connected with heretical denominations is no reason why Baptist churches should commune with those denominations. They should rather strive to correct those erring ones, both by precept and unwavering adherence to New Testament principles and practices. Meanwhile let no one suppose that because Baptists cannot commune with other denominations that therefore they must hate them. It is presumed that Baptists love others quite as much as others love them. It is not the persons, but only the errors of other denominations with which Baptists have no sympathy. May God hasten the day when all His people shall be one, both in doctrine and practice. When the Word and Spirit of God shall be the standard and guide of all. For that happy time let us labour, pray, and wait in hope.

R. S. MORRIS.

Sir Garnet Wolsley has established the rule in Cyprus that the English language shall be employed in all official business.

In Memoriam.

MRS. PATIENCE WATERMAN,
relict of the late Zenas Waterman, born in Liverpool, N. S., 17th March, 1793, went to Chester when quite young, and there, at the age of 14 years, found the Saviour and was baptized by Rev. Joseph Dimock. Returning to Liverpool, she was married to William Foster, Esq., of Port Medway, Aug. 9th, 1813, and removed there. On Sept. 1st, 1855, she married Zenas Waterman, Esq., and removed to Pleasant River, where she resided until Mr. Waterman's decease, when she removed to Caledonia, thence to Bridgewater, where she lived until Sept. 21st, 1878, when she fell asleep in Jesus in the 86th year of her age.

Our sister lived a life of faith upon the Son of God. As she went up the steep of life she went upward and onward in the path of Divine appointment, ever "pressing toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." She knew what it is in all the changes of life to trust a faithful God. She "grew in grace and in the knowledge of her Lord and Saviour," so her last days were the happiest. As heart and flesh failed she clung with sublime confidence to the unfailing promises of Christ. Stronger and stronger grew her faith until it was lost in sight. Her remains were taken to Port Medway and interred beside her first husband and two children. At her funeral a large congregation assembled to show their respect and esteem for our departed sister. A sermon was preached by the pastor of Bridgewater Church.

"Dearest sister, thou has left us;
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

—Com by Rev. L. W. Weeks.

DEACON WILLIAM CHARLTON
departed this life at his residence Springfield, Annapolis Co., N. S., on Thursday, July 18th, 1878, aged 78 years. Brother Charlton was converted in 1828 under the labours of the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, by whom he was baptized, and united with the church in that place. Six years later he moved with his family to Springfield. About that time a church was formed at Springfield, of which he was chosen deacon, and discharged the duties of that office faithfully, until compelled by declining health to retire from active service.

The last five years of his earthly life he was confined to his room, the most of which time he was a great sufferer. But always manifested entire submission to the will of God, and trusting in His promises, could rejoice in the midst of affliction and suffering. When it became evident to him that he would never again in this world engage publicly in the service of the Master, the desire to see all his children converted became more intense.

This desire was fully realized a few months before his death, as he saw, not only all his children, but also most of his grand children, professing faith in Christ, and united with the church that he had so long, and faithfully served.

An interesting discourse was preached on the occasion by Rev. W. G. Parker from Isaiah xl. 1. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth."—Com. by E. J. G.

Newton Centre, Oct. 16th, 1878.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LOCKPORT.—Rev. E. N. Archibald writes:—"By request of the pastor and the candidate I enjoyed the blessed privilege (Oct. 6th) of baptizing into the fellowship of the Lockport Church a young man of promise, son of the late lamented H. Locke. The brilliant testimony given by him in his last hours to the power of grace to renovate the soul and move to obedience to the command "be baptized," had its salutary effect upon his son. As soon as he gave himself up to Jesus Christ he was moved to give himself to Christ's people. Happy would it be for all young converts if they would "go and do likewise."

A pleasant and profitable session of the Sabbath School Convention of Shelburne was held in the town of Shelburne, Sept. 24th and 25th last. Val-

able papers were read by several brethren on vital subjects connected with the godly training of the young. There are many of different denominations in this county fully awake to the importance of this work of the church. How little can be done towards straightening the old trees. But how great the results, under God, from a proper defencing, pruning and directing the new growth. Parents, pastors, and teachers, must not lose sight of the startling truth that these plants in our gardens below are to become trans-plants and behold by heavenly eyes in the Eden above. O that our work may be approved by our blessed Master.

DARTMOUTH.—We are glad to know that Rev. John Clark is laboring with success here. He administered the ordinance of baptism to two believers in Christ on Sunday last. We omitted to mention the previous baptism in July, of three followers of Christ. Large congregations assembled on each occasion at the water side, to witness these acts of obedience to the Divine injunction and consecration to his service. May the number soon be multiplied.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

The New Cabinet
Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier and Minister of Interior.
Hon. S. L. Milley, Minister of Finance.
Hon. Dr. Tupper, Minister of Public Works.
Hon. Jas. McDonald, Minister of Justice.
Hon. Jno. O'Connor, President of Council.
Hon. J. C. Pope (P. E. L.), Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia and Defence.
Hon. H. L. Langevin, Postmaster General.
Hon. J. H. Pope (Compton) Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs.
Hon. Alex. Campbell, Receiver-General.
Hon. Senator Aikens, Secretary of State.
Hon. L. F. Baby, Inland Revenue.
Hon. R. D. Wilmot, (Speaker of Senate) without Portfolio.
Sir John, Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, McDonald, Pope, and Connor, were sworn into their offices by His Excellency Earl Dufferin at Montreal on Thursday last. Lord Dufferin arrived at Quebec on Friday morning. During the day he laid the corner stone of Kent Gate and Dufferin Terrace; received a farewell address from St. Patrick's Society, and held a final public reception in the Legislative Chamber.
Sir Patrick McDougall was sworn in Administrator at 4 o'clock on Saturday at Quebec; he then administered the oath of office to the remaining members of Government.
Writs for the election of the new Government were issued on Saturday. Nominations to be on the 4th of November, polling on the 11th.
The departure of His Excellency from Quebec on Saturday was effected amidst a heavy rain storm. There were notwithstanding thousands of spectators present on the ramparts, the house tops and the river sides. His Excellency was escorted by a heavy force of infantry and cavalry to the magnificent pavilion erected for the purpose. Here the mayor of the city read a touching farewell address to which Earl Dufferin made a suitable reply.
As the storm would make it dangerous to change down the river the embarkation was directly on board the Polynesian; on doing so nineteen guns were fired.
Robt. McAulay, Grand Chaplain of the Orange Young Britons, had been missing since the first instant. His body was found in the river on Friday last shot in the back of the head. The murder is attributed to the late religious disturbances. At the inquest the evidence shows that he was murdered and robbed and then thrown into the river.
Sir John A. McDonald and Mr. DeCosmos were nominated for Victoria, B. C. on Monday 14th. No opposition is mentioned.
It is said the new Parliament will not be called together for the despatch of business before the middle of February.
It is expected that the Ontario Legislature will be called together the middle of November.
The general elections for Ontario are not expected to take place till May.
The Manitoba Government has been reorganized. Davis retires from public life, Norquay becoming Premier. The Cabinet is composed of three English and two French members.
A Winnipeg despatch says gold has been found in paying quantities at Battle River.
Castroforaz was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of December.
New BRUNSWICK.—A terrible accident occurred at Fredericton on Thursday

afternoon. Dr. Jack, of the University was driving down Queen Street in a single carriage, in company with his eldest daughter, when one of the reins got under the horse's tail. The Doctor drew suddenly on the reins, and by some means the carriage was upset and both the Dr. and Miss Jack were thrown violently to the ground. Miss Jack jumped to her feet at once, but almost immediately sank down, exclaiming "I'm killed!" Blood was then coming from her mouth and nose. It is supposed that the spine was injured, as she died almost immediately. Dr. Jack has a severe scalp wound over the left eye, and is otherwise severely bruised. The deepest sorrow pervades the city.
On Thursday last a man named Ryan, about 60 years of age, jumped upon a lumber waggon, drawing a stick of timber, belonging to Mr. Wallace, the shipbuilder at St. Martin's. About thirty miles from St. John the teamster remarked Ryan falling under the behind wheels of the waggon, but whether he fell off the timber or was getting off the teamster does not know. The wheel passed over Ryan's breast. When about three miles from where he met with the accident he died.
On Friday afternoon, in St. John, Robert McClintock, 23 years of age, fell through the roof of Mr. D. C. Perkins' building, Prince William St., to the lower floor, a distance of thirty feet, striking upon his face and shoulder, breaking his jaw bone. He received internal injuries of a severe nature. He is expected to recover.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Mr. William Coffin, of Bay Fortune, was digging in his garden the other day, and turned up a piece of metal resembling the handle of an old-fashioned turn, which, on closer investigation, has proved to be nothing less than pure gold. This prize is considered worth between \$80 and \$100.—*Ch'town Examiner.*
McKinnon Bros. steam mills at Bray, Lot 9, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss \$5,000. Insurance \$2,500.
UNITED STATES.—A courier reports that 2,500 negroes surrounded Waterproof and threaten to burn and sack the town. It is supposed that they burned Senegas, a place on Lake St. John, four miles below Waterproof.
The barque Susan, of New Bedford, cleared from that port on Saturday on a whaling voyage, and at 7 o'clock that evening was capsized. Out of a crew of twenty-five only 3 were saved.
Nine prisoners dug through the jail at Kokomo, Ind., on Monday night of last week and escaped.
During a marriage ceremony in a colored Baptist church, being crowded, a piece of plastering fell, creating a panic. 30 colored persons were seriously injured, besides a dozen killed.
Six persons returning in a wagon from a camp meeting were upset in a lake in Orange County, Florida, on Monday, and five were drowned.
The welcome frost has made its appearance at Memphis and several other of the fever-stricken towns and cities of the South.
SOUTH AMERICA.—A telegram from Buenos Ayres says a terrible hurricane on the River Platte has caused inundation and considerable damage.
MEXICO.—A letter from the City of Mexico says advices there from Puebla report that on Sept. 29th at Atzala the mob, incited by priests, killed 25 Protestants and wounded many others. The Government of the State sent troops to quell the disturbance. In the city of Puebla the mob threatened to break up the Protestant missions, and President Diaz promised Rev. Dr. Butler to do all in his power to protect all denominations.
ENGLAND.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £800,000 during the past week.
Mr. Ashton Cross, Home Secretary, in a speech at Southport on Thursday, defended the Government's past policy. He said the Government would never cease until they had achieved England's great civilizing mission in the East. In regard to Afghanistan he said the Government had no desire to extend the boundaries of the Empire in that direction. The Ameer's answer might be satisfactory and no more heard of the matter, but the Government felt that in that part of Asia there must be no doubt of England's supremacy.
There are rumors of an early dissolution of Parliament in consequence of differences in the Cabinet relative to the eastern policy.
The Duke of Edinburgh started on Friday last for Marseilles to embark on Black Prince and sail for Canada, to welcome the Marquis of Lorne and his sister Princess Louise on their arrival in Halifax.
Arrangements are being made for a banquet to be given to Lord Dufferin at Belfast, Ireland, on his return.
The official report of the City of Glasgow Bank just issued is worse than the gloomiest anticipations. The loss shown in the balance sheet is £5,190,983. This loss, with the addition of £1,000,000 capital, the shareholders will have to make good. The report shows a practice of systematic deception.
Shareholders have been notified to pay five hundred pounds, as a first call upon every one hundred pounds of stock held by them. This will distress hundreds of the middle classes, as capitalists had shrewdly sold the stock.

The whole management of the Bank secretary, managing director and six other directors—were arrested on Saturday on the charge of fraud. They are confined separately and are not allowed to communicate with any person.
Several large failures are reported in Scotland. Great excitement was caused last week by a panic in the iron trade and on the Stock Exchange.
FRANCE.—A meeting in favor of a Franco-American commercial treaty was held last week and resolutions passed advocating the assimilation of the American import duty on mixed fabrics to that on woolen fabrics, and the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties.
GERMANY.—The Russian Minister of Finance was at Berlin on Monday consulting the leading bankers in regard to a new loan.
The Reichstag has thrown out clause 6 of the Socialist bill prohibiting Socialist writings.
The Government has assented to a compromise which favors the Liberals, as it restricts the power of prohibiting periodicals and expelling agitators. The last obstacle to the passage of the Bill has been removed.
The Socialists declare that, as after passage of anti-Socialist bill they will be prevented from holding meetings, they will infest the meetings of other parties to cause them to be dissolved.
AUSTRIA.—Emperor Francis Joseph has entrusted to Baron Von Pretes Cagnocci the task of forming a new Austrian Cabinet.
Austria has requested the Servian Government to notify the Bosnia refugees in Servia that full amnesty will be granted.
The Pesth Municipality has passed resolutions strongly condemning the Government's Eastern policy.
Andrassy's reply to the Porte's circular is published. It is the refutation of charges of cruelty against the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia.
SPAIN.—In consequence of the recent murder of a Spanish official in Morocco the Liberal journals are actively advocating an armed intervention. Official circles are opposed to such action because of the condition of the finances. The Government, however, has ordered several frigates and two ironclads to prepare for sea, and may be forced to intervene by public opinion, which is irritated by the growth of English influence in Morocco.
TURKEY.—A despatch to the Times from Vienna states that the stoppage of the Russians in the neighborhood of Constantinople seems to have caused some stir amongst the cabinets, though none have made any direct representations.
Completion of the defensive lines of Constantinople has been authorized.
The Sultan has further delayed the reply respecting the British scheme for reforms in Asia Minor.
The Sultan, in contradicting certain rumors, has declared to Mr. Layard that he would never conclude an alliance with Russia.
A Pera correspondent is informed that Russia and the Porte have arrived at an understanding for the joint occupation of the Rhodope district.
The Porte has warned the press of Constantinople to avoid the expression of anti-Russian statements, as Turkey is again on the most friendly terms with Russia.
The Sultan has informed Minister Layard that he has written to the Ameer of Afghanistan calling upon him to come to an amicable arrangement with England.
A Berlin correspondent of the Times reports that the native armies forming in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia are under Russian officers, equipped with Russian arms, commanded in the Russian tongue, and number about 50,000 men. Forcible enlistments continue. Arms are distributed by the Russians among the Christian villages in East Roumelia, while the Turks provide rifles and ammunition for Pomaks in Rhodope hills.
ITALY.—The first basis for an arrangement between the Vatican and Germany have completely failed, in consequence of the attitude of the Centre Party in the Reichstag.
The king has accepted the resignation of Ministers Conti, Brazzo and Brochetti.
A special from Rome attributes the crisis to the dissatisfaction of the Moderates with the programme of home policy contained in the recent speech of the Premier, Cairoli; also other causes, one of which is interference of the Cabinet with the discipline of the army.
In consequence of a report from Cardinal McCloskey the Vatican is taking measures for a very considerable development of Catholicism in America.
RUSSIA.—It is reported that England, Italy and France informed the Belgrade Government that they would not recognize Servian independence until the civil and political equality of the Jews is proclaimed.
The Globe states that at Odessa preparations are making to try 340 Nihilists.
EGYPT.—The question of influence of England and France respectively has been settled by the following arrangements: M. Bigniere Ismiven, administrator of rivers and ports, while Rivers Wilson takes the Ministry of Finance. The Egyptian Government is expected to ratify this arrangement.