

ducts of nature for the advancement of his cause. He is the God of Providence as well as of Nature. He "worketh all things after the counsel of his own will." Under his superintending care all events help forward his Kingdom. The cold north wind as well as the balmy south is necessary for the garden, that its spices may flow forth. Adversity and prosperity are both yoked to the chariot of Salvation. Willingly or otherwise they move onward. Events are linked together. To-day is joined with tomorrow. This generation is united with the next. What seems evil now, will in some way unknown to man be connected with the advancement of Christ's Kingdom. Many years ago the learned Hebrew, the philosophical Greek, and the astute Roman were left to find out the true God. Completely bewildered they gave up the attempt and reared an altar with the inscription,—"To an unknown God." All was dark. Men were then feeling after God, and like infants in the darkness, they were crying for the light. In a manner unthought of by men, the Lord revealed himself. "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." The dense darkness made the light seem all the brighter. Man's utter failure caused the Lord's work to appear more marvellous. In the time of the French Revolution, Infidelity spread over France like a whirlwind. Every thing for a time fell before it. But it soon exploded, and its failure has helped forward the truth. Voltaire wrote that he lived "in the twilight of Christianity." As Spurgeon forcibly puts it—"He meant a lie, but he spoke the truth." "He did live in the twilight of Christianity," but it was the morning not evening twilight." Some years ago Pantheism took hold of the German mind. It was immensely popular for a time, but it soon began to wane. Socialism is spreading in Germany now. That will soon die, for it is inconsistent with the interests of the human soul, and therefore it must perish. Universalism has taken quite a hold of Britain, France and the United States. That too will soon fall, and the truth as it is in Jesus will march over its ruins. Christ shall reign until all his enemies are put under his feet. As the God of Providence he clothes with powerful means which men call feeble and insignificant. By the foolishness or simplicity of preaching he is pleased to save multitudes of men. The oracles of God he makes sharper than a two-edged sword. The Sabbath School, with his blessing, becomes the ante-room of the Church. Missions carry the flambeau of the Gospel everywhere, and in its light men see the true light, and glorify our Father who is in heaven. Thus Christianity goes onward. And onward it will go until the Herod-hunted infant of Bethlehem and the despised carpenter of Nazareth shall "set judgement in the earth," and the isles have accepted his law.

And now my brethren, men of God and servants of Jesus, what is it to us that Christ "shall not fail nor be discouraged?" Is it not for our encouragement? Are we jealous for the Lord of Hosts? Does his kingdom at home and abroad make slow progress? Does wickedness seem to gain the mastery in the earth? Let us take courage. The Redeemer's cause must triumph, and we shall share in it if we are faithful. Prophets have gone, it is true, but he who has the burden of prophecy still remains. Paul has gone, but Paul's Lord yet lives. His presence is with His Church, and He will bless His people with peace. His cause is continually advancing. According to a tabular statement prepared, as it is supposed, by Sharon Turner, we learn the following encouraging facts about the progress of Christianity: 1st century, a number of its adherents was half a million; 2nd century, two millions; 3rd, five millions; 4th, ten millions; 5th, fifteen millions; 6th, twenty millions; 7th, twenty-four millions; 8th, thirty millions; 9th, forty millions; 10th, fifty millions; 11th, seventy millions; 12th, eighty millions; 13th, seventy-five millions; 14th, eighty millions; 15th, one hundred millions; 16th, one hundred and twenty five millions; 17th, one hundred fifty-five millions; 18th, two hundred millions; and in this 19th century, there are likely three hundred millions of souls that profess attachment more or less sincere to Jesus and His cause. And the progress of Christianity is more rapid now than ever it was since the Apostles' days. There are more praying ones to-day, and more lovers of Jesus in the world, than ever there were before. All this is for our encouragement. But it may be that our field is hard. The ground is stony. The rain is withheld, and even the dew falls not. We go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, but as yet we reap no harvest. Or still worse, we go forth but have not where to sow the seed. Jesus lives, ever blessed be his name. He sympathizes with us, and he will not fail us in the time of trial. Though the vision should "tarry, wait for it; because it will surely come, it will not tarry."

It may be that we are in doubt as to the theme of our preaching. Men are crying everywhere that we should be abreast of the times and give them something new. While we believe with John Foster, that the Gospel should not be preached so as heedlessly to rouse the prejudices of the educated, and while it should be proclaimed with every variety possible, yet it is the one old Gospel that

will ever be the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. The old doctrines of justification by faith, the sovereignty of God, and the everlasting punishment of the finally impenitent, are unpalatable now. Men would liquify the strong meat of the Word and add some villainous compound to the water of life. They consider the Gospel effete and the Bible superseded. But my brethren, in the presence of God we stand, and before the bar of Christ we must soon appear. We may not tangle with the Word; we must not preach another Gospel lest we be accused. We may not take "the wooden sword of reason," or the sword of truth with a silken scabbard. The naked Damascus blade of the Spirit—the Word of God—is to be our weapon. With this we shall conquer. Followers of Christ, what is it to us that Jesus shall not fail? Is it not our consolation? Are we at times discouraged because of the enemies that contest every inch of the ground over which we pass to the Celestial City? The rage and curses of hell were surging around the Son of man when he flung out the flag of his Kingdom. That flag of peace is flying yet. Wherever it is borne it is safe for us to follow. What if we do pass the forts and arsenals of Satan? Hanging on the arm of Jesus are shields enough for all his people. Protected by these and cheered with our Leader's presence, we are everywhere and forever safe. It may be that we fear the last struggle with "the last enemy." Jesus met him and failed not. He triumphed. And he says, "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." If he meets us at the brink of the river, with life and immortality sparkling in his hands, each one of us shall confidently sing:

"Death of Death and hell's destruction. Land me safe on Canaan's shore."

Fellow sinner, is it nothing to you that Jesus is to overcome all opposition and establish righteousness in the earth? Why add to the opposition? Is it not unkind? "Why, what evil hath he done?" Has he ever been unkind to you? I appeal to you, child, youth, mother, aged one, has Jesus ever been unkind to you? Then why oppose him? Is it not irrational as well as unkind? He must reign. He will set judgement in the earth. He says, "How often would I have gathered you but ye would not." Yet he will not be baffled. The judgement will be set and the books will be opened. Our grave will give up their trust. Small and great will stand before God. Can we escape his notice, or elude his grasp? Impossible. But if we perish it will be our own sins that caused our destruction. This need not be. The cross yet remains. Cling to it with empty hands, and pardon and peace will be found. Live in the shadows of the cross, for safety is there.

"The gates of Paradise. Open stand on Calvary."

In Memoriam.

TALBOT FAULKNER.

First mate of the barque "Falmouth," Capt. W. H. Manson, and youngest son of D. W. and Isabel Faulkner, of Hantsport, N. S., aged 20 years and 4 months, died in the marine hospital at Baltimore, U. S., at 1/2 past 12, P. M., on Saturday the 24th of August, last, from injuries received on the 24th inst., at which time they were discharging salt, and he, being at work on the stage, was struck in the back by the tub and fell into the ship's hold, striking across the keelson. At first it was hoped that his injuries were not mortal, but it was soon discovered that he was beyond medical aid and sinking rapidly; and on the following day death released him from intense sufferings, and his eyes were closed by the kind hands of Mrs. Mason (captain's wife) who watched his last struggles. The parents and friends have every comfort possible under such a sad bereavement. The captain writes of his moral character in the following language:—"He was most too near the mark for this trying world; strictly sober, never out of temper, never used any bad language, and I often wondered that he never fell into the vice that surrounds every man and especially persons of our profession."

The following is an extract from a letter written by him to myself, in answer to a letter which I wrote to him enquiring after his spiritual welfare:—

"I can truthfully tell you that it has been my desire for some months past, to have a hope in the Saviour. But it was not until some few days after leaving New York that I really felt the necessity of having a hope in Christ. I shall never forget the night that it was impressed upon my mind that then was the time to repent and ask forgiveness of him who is able and willing at all times to forgive, and I hope and trust that I did so in a way that was pleasing to him, for I feel that he has forgiven me. And now I would beg an interest in the prayers of all, for I need them, God knows I do. Numerous are the ways by which I am tempted to do evil. It is my feeble prayer that I may ever be kept faithful, and guided along that

straight and narrow path that leads to life everlasting."

His body reached Hantsport on Saturday evening, the 31st inst., and was followed by the father and friends, being led by the former pastor, who had been sent for to attend the funeral, to the residence of his father, where it was kept until Sabbath at 8 o'clock, P. M., when it was followed to the meeting-house and thence to its grave by one of the largest concourses of people ever seen in the village of Hantsport. The religious services were conducted by the writer, assisted by the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Whitman, and Rev. Mr. Morton (Wesleyan). The text was Rom. viii. 11. Thus the last duties have been discharged. Talbot is with his divine Lord and Master, and loved ones are left to mourn, but, thank God, not without hope.

May God Almighty bless and sustain the dear parents and friends, and cause that this grievous affliction may indeed prove the peaceable fruits of righteousness unto all who mourn on account of Talbot's departure to "the better land." I do now, as I have often before, wish that I could speak or write words which would heal the wounds which this dispensation has inflicted, but I know that it is useless, and would therefore commend each mourner to Christ, who is able to bless, keep, and reunite all loved ones.—Com. by Rev. J. C. Bleakney. *Lawrencetown, N. S., Sept. 3rd, 1878.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW ROSS.—Rev. W. E. Hall writes:—*Dear Brother,*—I was privileged last Sabbath by request to visit my old friends at New Ross. Brother C. Haverstock has spent 12 weeks there under the direction of the Home Mission Union, and has been a great blessing to the people. As the fruit of the Mission 8 were baptized on Sabbath and others are asking what they must do to be saved. I never saw the prospects of that little church look so bright.

All that is wanted under God is labor to gather a glorious harvest. Bro. H. desires to return to College, and it is right he should go, I think. If some other Brother will visit New Ross and spend a Sabbath or two I will try to return after a little aid in the work. Many are anxious. Who will tell them of Jesus? *Metvern, Sept. 12th, 1878.*

P. S.—Collection were taken at both my meetings on Sabbath and after deducting my traveling expenses the remainder was paid into the Mission fund.

BOTHWELL EAST POINT, P. E. I.—Rev. J. A. Gordon says, "The Lord is still smiling upon us. A few Sabbaths ago we had the pleasure of leading down into the waters of baptism two happy converts—one, a worthy young woman formerly a Roman Catholic. This makes thirty-six since April last. The prospect is still bright, to God be all the glory."

WINDSOR PLAINS.—UNION MEETING.—Held with the Baptist Church (colored) at the Three Mile Plains, Windsor, commenced on Saturday evening, Sept. 7th, 1878. Preaching by Rev. Wallace Lucas who administered the ordinance of baptism on Sabbath morning, to a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. Rev. J. Bancroft having been invited attended and preached at eleven o'clock, other brethren took part in the services—preaching in the afternoon by Rev. B. Smithers, followed by exhortations, after which brother William Perote was set apart by the imposition of hands to the office of deacon when the right hand of fellowship was given to the newly baptized by Rev. W. Lucas. The evening was occupied by singing and prayer, reading the Scriptures, and exhortations. Brethren Crawley, and Roan taking part in the services. Monday at eleven o'clock preaching by Rev. J. Bancroft, followed by exhortations. The services were well attended deep solemnity and marked attention prevailed.

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN, N. B.—*Dear Editor,*—I went immediately after the close of the Convention to Clinch's Mills in the County of St. John, N. B., to assist Bro. H. A. Spencer to hold extra services. Our efforts have been greatly blessed. It was my pleasure to baptize three persons on Sept. 1st, and 11 yesterday. John Reynolds, Esq., and Gideon Hanson, Esq., well and favorably

known to many of your readers, were among the converts. The church is greatly strengthened. Bro. Spencer is much esteemed by the people. He leaves shortly to resume his studies at Acadia College. A good man is needed in that field constantly. Many arose for prayers yesterday and many more will likely come forward for baptism soon. All along the coast from Clinch's Mills to Lepreaux, including South Musquash, Chance Harbour, Dipper Harbour and Mace's Bay, the state of things religiously is most hopeful.

Dea. C. F. Clinch is the leading spirit, and by his means and active efforts otherwise is doing much to advance the interests of the Baptist Church through out this important field.

In haste yours, &c., *ISA. WALLACE. On the train, Sept. 9, 1878.*

NEW TUSKET, DIGBY CO.—Dear Bro.—We have still to record God's special favor to the little church in this place. Yesterday we visited the baptismal waters, where three young persons followed the Saviour in his appointed ordinance. Three others have been added to our number—one by dismissal and two by experience. We desire to give God the praise and hope for a greater blessing. *Yours truly, J. D. SKINNER. Sept. 9th, 1878.*

CRESTW.—Dear Brother,—In the midst of much that is disheartening in these times of declension we have things to encourage us. We have been permitted to visit the waterside for baptism on the first Lord's day in each month for the last six months. The candidates, thirteen in number—with two exceptions were members of the Sabbath School.

The annual Sabbath School picnic, in Town and at the Basin recently held, were very enjoyable occasions especially for the young folk.

Our new meeting house is progressing favourably and we hope to see it completed this year. *Yours truly, I. J. SKINNER.*

DEBERT RIVER the church has undertaken to build a Meeting House. It will be mostly covered in this Fall. Rev. M. P. Freeman baptized two persons here recently. The prospects are encouraging.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Lord Dufferin was the recipient on Thursday from Laval University, of the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him with the usual ceremony, by Rev. Dr. Hamel, Rector. His Excellency made a splendid speech. A brilliant assemblage was present.

Lord Dufferin has also been presented with a farewell address by the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, to which he has sent an interesting and learned reply.

Troops have been called out to hold the Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa Railway against the expected attempt of the contractor to get possession by force.

A fire at London, Ont., destroyed the Herald office, including type, press and entire plant.

Counterfeit five dollar bills of the Bank of Commerce are in circulation. Toronto subscribes to the yellow fever relief fund twelve thousand dollars.

The rain of the past few days in Ontario has caused great damage. All the railways running into Hamilton had tracks washed out by freshets. The telegraph lines are down in all directions. West of Toronto railway traffic is suspended, and there is general inconvenience. Since the rain stopped the weather has turned cold.

Trains are interrupted on all the railways west. Several deaths by running off tracks are reported, also by drowning.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The body of a man named Thomas Fairley, was found on the I. C. R. track on Saturday morning, about a mile from the St. John Depot. Supposed to have been killed by the night train.

UNITED STATES.—Reports from the Southern States shew the yellow fever scourge still prevailing and extending in a great number of places. The changes of weather do not appear to have given any alleviation until Saturday last when special reports said that at New Orleans the climax of the fever was reached on Wednesday, which was the 58th day of the epidemic, thus upholding the theory of periodicity; in 1867 the climax was reached on the 55th day and in 1858 on the 56th day. Frost is looked for with great anxiety

at Washington as the only hope of escape from the plague extending northward. Great demoralization exists at Memphis. Efforts are being made to compel citizens to leave the city and go into tents in the country. Contributions are being received daily from all quarters.

One of the largest contributions at New Orleans is that of Baron Deilanger, of Paris who married the eldest daughter of the late John Sliddell. He sent \$1,000.

According to the September returns of the Department of Agriculture, the cotton crop averages 90 against 95 in August, 1878, and 86 in September, 1877.

Despatches report a terrific tornado passed through North Carolina and Virginia. It struck Goldsboro' early on Thursday evening covering a width of a hundred yards, demolishing a house and killing several people.

Advices from a great number of points, Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania indicate that the storm of the past week was the most severe experienced for years. On the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad very serious damage has been inflicted. A fireman, brakeman and engineer were killed on Thursday night.

EAST INDIA.—A Calcutta despatch says floods have destroyed upwards of one thousand houses in Julynder, district of the Punjab.

ENGLAND.—A frightful colliery explosion occurred on Wednesday last at Abercrombie, near Newport, in Monmouthshire. There were 371 men in the pit, 80 of whom were rescued. Three detonations were heard on the surface and the frameworks and castings of the pit were thrown 300 feet above the mouth of the shaft. The colliery employs upwards of a thousand hands, of whom 378 had taken their turn or shift and went down at 11 in the morning; 21 of this number came up at noon, up to which time nothing had occurred to create suspicion. At 12.10 a loud rumbling noise was heard, quickly followed by a flash of flame from the pit's mouth and a column of smoke, dust and debris ascending high. The colliery explosion damaged the winding gear, destroyed the only means of communication with the men in the pit. As soon as the gearing could be repaired, working parties were sent down, and 82 men and boys, who had been working within a few hundred yards of the shaft, were rescued; but it became evident, as attempts were made to advance into the workings, that little hope could be entertained of life surviving. About 400 yards from the bottom of the shaft are the stables, and here 14 horses were found dead. Beyond this point explorers could not go on account of the choke-damp. Volunteer explorers succeeded in bringing out ten or twelve men very much burnt and also seven dead bodies, there remained no reasonable hope that any further lives will be saved.

The Egyptian obelisk was brought into an upright position and lowered on its pedestal on Thursday on the Thames embankment.

River Wilson, by permission of the British Government, has accepted the Egyptian Ministry of Finance.

A letter from Disco, Davis Straits, 12th of July, says that not one vessel of the Arctic whaling fleet has caught a single fish. It was expected the season would be a complete failure. No vessel has been able to pass through Melville Bay which is unprecedented.

A Royal free pardon of Fenians Melody and Condon was passed under the great seal on Tuesday. They were liberated, under condition that they reside outside the British Dominions.

Over 600 bodies have been recovered of persons drowned by the disaster to the steamer Princess Alice. The majority have been recognised; 83 bodies not identified were buried at Woolwich.

The Nova Scotia cotton mills, among the largest in Lancashire, were partially burned on Thursday. The damage is estimated at \$30,000.

Parliament is prorogued to the 30th November.

FRANCE.—The receipts of the Paris Exposition for entrance, to the 4th of September, amounted to 7,412,219 francs.

The editor of the Bonapartist journal *Le Pays* has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and three months imprisonment for insulting President McMahon. The writer of the article was M. Rogat, not Paul de Cassagnac.

The review of the French troops, on Sunday, was a grand display. There were a hundred thousand spectators and fifty thousand men in line.

TURKEY.—The bankers of Constantinople discontinued the sale of bread because of the high price of wheat and depreciation of currency. The Sultan thereupon remitted the grain tax and has appointed a commission to devise means for retaining paper currency.

Forty-six thousand Russian troops have embarked for home. Thirty-four thousand are yet to go.

A Constantinople despatch states that the Russians at Kustendji, on the Black Sea, are again arming their batteries they dismantled months ago, and that orders for departure of Russian troops have been countermanded.

It is stated that Russia has advised Serbia not to disarm, and has promised to continue her subsidies to Serbia.

There are 36,000 insurgents with 40 cannon in old Bosnia.