

him. It is in 20 or 21 chapters, and much of the Epistle was missing from the first: True it is said, that the four and a half missing chapters, were found in an Old Latin Version. But during the 9th century, the whole of the Epistle was lost, and was in obscurity for a about 800 years. At the close of this period it was again brought to notice, by the Jesuit Sigismund. And of late, Hefele, a distinguished scholar of Germany, has written, showing, that Barnabas was not its author. (See Smith's Bible Dictionary—Hackett. Vol. I. p. 248. Also, New American Cyclopaedia, Vol. II. p. 643.) Yet he cites from this "Father," with as much confidence as if the scholarship of the 19th century had never expressed a doubt about the Epistle of Barnabas. Luke must prove that he has the right man, before his readers can heed his first "declaration." It is very unwise, not to mention the unrighteousness of the thing, to enter court with a witness masked under the name of the very man whose evidence is needed. And it is clear to all that the quotation from Barnabas is not worth the ink used in transcribing it. It is worse than useless. It shows that the whole argument is misleading and vulnerable. "Luke" is before the public with Barnabas, but Hefele and a host of distinguished writers declare that he hasn't the right man. And this will occasion another trial. Won't it? I demand proof that the man whose name is mentioned in Acts iv. 36, was the writer of the Epistle in question. I ask this proof from the writer of the article before me. And until it is given full and clear, and, conclusive, this first item of proof will cast its own shadow upon all that may follow. Did he not know that this "declaration" would be swept away as chaff before the wind? Why then did he give it—a most prominent position? I wonder why, but I must wait till he informs me; I will wait, and as I am at present pressed for time, I will leave the most of the "declarations from the Fathers" under the light shed upon them by that of Barnabas.

But I am longing to see the testimonies from Clement of Rome, and Polycarp of Smyrna. And in calling attention to them, I confess that I share in the surprise common to many by his treatment of these authors. He must know that explicit declarations from them would weigh much when evidence from "Barnabas," and "Papias" would not turn a straw. Why then withhold the testimony of the former? The inquiry is pertinent. He evidently desires to convince those who differ from him. But he does not seem to me, to use the means best adapted to carry conviction. He may have reserved his best arguments for a second edition. I suggest that he avail himself of "space," and publish them without delay. But if I am to believe Shedd and Hagenbach I shall have need of patience for they say:—"There are no traces of Chiliasm in the writings of Clement of Rome, Ignatius; Polycarp; Tatian; Anthengeras, and Theophilus of Antioch." (As quoted from Hagenbach by Shedd, History of Doctrine, Vol. II. p. 390.) But says "Luke," "Did space permit I might bring forward as witness to the same faith such men as Clement the companion of Paul, and John—Polycarp who conversed with those who had seen Christ." (Second article near the close.) Now I have not the slightest hope that he ever will succeed in bringing either of these "Fathers forward as witnesses to the same faith." Is there no hindrance but the want of "space?" If this is all he may have not only "space" but all the spaces, yet he must fail. He must fail, for there is not one clear trace of "the same faith," in the writings of either. He cannot bring them forward as witnesses. If one clear statement from Clement or Polycarp would make "Luke" King of the world he could not give it.

But his reply to my last is at hand, and it demands some notice. I am not surprised at one of its disclosures. It is this. He says, "Now I am of course unable to refer directly to the works of the Fathers." And * * * * *

"This index learning turns no student pale, But holds the eel of Science by the tail." Men of my meagre advantages may be allowed to hold her by the "tail" but an "A. M.," who assumes to "show" and "to prove," should not content himself with second hand quotations. They may serve very well as illustra-

tion, but as proof they are somewhat risky. And I am inclined to think that "Luke" is near the position of the man who was asked if he could swear that he was baptized in infancy! I do not believe that my Bro., would swear that the quotations which he has given are really in the writings of the Fathers. He says that he has not examined the originals. Why did he therefore attempt to convince other people until he was fully satisfied himself? The writings of the Fathers were within his reach. I do not see how he can say, "I am of course unable to refer, etc." "I am of course," does not come with good grace. There is no good reason why he is unable. If there is, there is also why he should not have dashed off to prove so much. Yet he has my admiration for his frank confession.

But I do not find that he improves in caution, for in his last he represents Clement and Polycarp as "exponents of the Chiliastic faith of their times." "Exponents"—Leaders—Representatives—of the Chiliastic faith. Will "Luke" or Dr. West try to show that they were "among exponents" of this faith? No never. Why not? The former virtually admits before the close of his letter that it cannot be shown that they were. If there are no words of theirs that "explicitly" declare "that the coming of Christ is to precede the Millennium" how does it appear that they were "exponents" or teachers of this doctrine? I cannot see how it can be shown that they were leaders unless it can be demonstrated that they led. Nor do I find any Chiliasm in the quotation from Polycarp. I notice indeed his faith in the reward of obedience, the resurrection of the dead, and in the dignity of the saints. Notice now and see if these are not the sentiments of the quotation. "If we obey Christ, and please him in this age, we shall receive the age to come. He will raise us from the dead, and we shall live and reign with him. The saints shall judge the world." Luke is entirely too fast in saying "No one would write thus if not a pre-Millennialist." Any Christian who believes that there is a blessing in store for all who please the Lord here; that he will raise His people from the dead, and that He will exalt them in His own everlasting righteousness "would write thus." And if there is Chiliasm in this I am a Chiliasm. But there is not. No, not even the faintest shadow. If there is, I shall thank the man who will enable me to find it. And I will now submit a quotation direct from the 1st Ep. of Clement. "In truth quickly and suddenly will His will be accomplished, the Scriptures also bearing witness that He will come quickly and will not tarry, and the Lord will suddenly come unto His temple, even the Holy One whom ye expect." Will my Brother please inform me where he finds his theory in these quotations. Imaginary "implied connections" are not asked for.

He need not be restrained by "spirit" if matter does not offend the "spirit" will neither beguile nor betray. A "spirit" that seems earnestly dogmatic, yet if it is really earnestly philanthropic is sweet in itself, as the good physician's heart is sweet. It is his life-saving medicine only, that is bitter. It is folly to complain of a keen spirit. Because—"It was frae mony a blunder free us And foolish notion."

My spirit invokes the richest blessing upon him. The richer the blessing the greater its delight. Nevertheless, he cannot "repulse" it from his "position." And doubtless, its spiritual nature accounts, for the ease with which it passed his "bulwarks." Until it observed his reference to them in his last, they were outside of its consciousness, or like the "nigger" lost at sea—"NOWHERE!" And it is now inside. In the very core. Yet I will remain sincerely yours.

J. A. McLEAN.
Hillsburgh, Annapolis Co.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A FEW WORDS OF CHEER from our tight little Island will be of interest to your readers. Late in September last two brethren, of more than ordinary devotion and power from London, England—Hinson and Swaffield—visited us as evangelists. They commenced their work with bro. D. G. MacDonald at Montague Bridge where ten followed their Lord in Baptism. Bro. McDonald has also baptized one young man at Little Sands and all that region is white to harvest. Bro. Swaffield has labored with Bro. Kidson at Belfast for the past few weeks where about twenty obeyed their Lord. Bro. Burgess is encouraged in his field. He has baptized seven at Long Creek recently, and the good work begun through the instrumentality of Bro. W. T. Fillmore at Clyde River prior to the Association is still moving along steadily and surely. Bro. Burgess baptized three there recently. Bro. Fillmore has also opened a new field of labour, five miles from Clyde in the midst of Presbyterians of the strictest sect, known here as Macdonaldites. On his second visit he found the school house closed and was

compelled to take the wide wide world us his audience room and the broad earth as his pulpit. On his next visit a capacious dwelling was prepared and his congregation numbered eighty-seven. One professes conversion and the interest is good. He has an invitation and an appointment in another settlement and the outlook is encouraging. Who is Bro. F., does the reader ask? He is one of those men of whom the world is not worthy; one who labors at his lathe all the week and preaches Christ on the Lord's day. He is a member of the Ch. Church.

Bro. Gordon is prospering in his large and encouraging field. He has baptized lately, more anon.

The writer of the above expresses a strong condemnation of the recent attack on a certain report on Missions, regarding it an unprofitable strife about words, and signs himself
A MEMBER OF THE COM. ON MISSIONS.
P. E. Island, Nov. 1879.

Rev. I. J. Skinner, informs us that there was a baptism at Chester Basin on Lord's Day the 9th Inst.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The United States consular agent at Ottawa has been notified that neat cattle from Canada will be prohibited from entering the United States after December 1st next.

The Montreal Star advocates a public subscription in the city to raise sufficient funds to pay the \$10,000 promised, by the corporation to the St. John, N. B. fire fund, but subsequently refused. The city's honor, the article says, is at stake, and there is only one way of saving it, and that is to pay what was promised.

The saw mills at Ottawa are preparing to shut down for the season. The cut this year has been about one million in excess of last year. At an auction sale of teas at David Torrance & Co.'s Montreal, the prices realized established an advance of not less than from 3 to 5 cts. per lb., and holders have increased confidence in the future of the market.

66th Battalion.—Permission has been granted to this battalion to have the designation of "Princess Louise Fusiliers." The corps will therefore be known in future as the "66 Battalion Princess Louise Fusiliers," instead of "66th Halifax Battalion of Infantry."

A destructive fire took place on Sunday afternoon in the boiler shop of the Grand Trunk works, Point St. Charles. The fire lasted an hour and did considerable damage.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—At a meeting of the St. John Common Council, on Wednesday last a committee was appointed to consider the question of obtaining the establishment of a line of steamers plying between St. John and Great Britain, with power to apply to the Dominion Government for a subsidy, and to correspond with the owners of steamship lines upon the subject.

St. John is to be afflicted with more pedestrianism.—At St. John a young woman named Rosetta Kone died on Friday last from small-pox.

UNITED STATES.—The Cabinet meeting at Washington, on Tuesday last was occupied in discussing questions of constitutional and international law, in connection with the subject of the proclamation recently issued by the Canadian Government, permitting American vessels to come to the relief of Canadian vessels in waters of the Dominion only when the danger of loss of life or cargo is absolutely imminent.

Advices from North Western Arkansas say a tornado passed through a part of Crawford County on Sunday, the 10th destroying nearly everything in its course killing several persons and wounding others.

At Paoli and Princeton, Indiana, on Saturday a wind prevailed which amounted to a tornado, unroofing houses and prostrating miles of fences.

The Faraday, with the new French cable, was off Cape Cod on Sunday and landed the shore end in the afternoon.

At New York a fire in a Cannon Street tenement house of 12 families, early on Friday, caused the death of 4 persons of a family, by suffocation, and the father was killed by jumping from the window.

The "Knights of Labor" have been recently sending emissaries among miners and iron workers all over the State, urging a strike. The helpers at Bingham works, 757 in number are expected to strike.

There was a fight on Sunday, lasting all day, in Ceahuahua, Mexico, between 200 Indians and 50 men from Cariza, New Mexico, the latter having 32 killed and 18 escaped wounded. The Indians are the same that Major Morrow is pursuing.

Sixteen thousand emigrants arrived at New York in October, an increase of eight thousand over October, 1878.

In London the Lord Mayor's banquet took place on Monday of last week. Nearly nine hundred guests were present. Among them were Her Majesty's

Ministers and their wives; Foreign Ambassadors and other prominent men.

Lord Beaconsfield, in reply to the health of Her Majesty's ministers said the aspect of affairs was much more satisfactory than when he last spoke on a similar occasion. Business was now being done which three months ago would have been deemed impossible. The only question now was whether the revival was temporary or permanent. The opinion of Her Majesty's Government was that the revival was of a permanent and lasting character. Every article of tropical product had risen in value. He was at a loss to comprehend how the poor Irish people had brought themselves to believe that the best remedy for economical distress was political agitation and social confusion. The Irish people should condescend to remember that their harvest, though bad, and though they were much more dependent upon it than are now the English people on theirs, still was much better than the harvest of England. Notwithstanding that Europe may be covered with millions of armed men, we have not merely the hope but the belief that peace will be maintained.

GERMANY.—It is stated that during the recent correspondence between the Czar and the Emperor William, the latter assured the Czar that neither he nor his son would ever make war against Russia, and invited the Czar to visit Berlin. The Czar replied that he could not come, but the Czarwitsch would.

FRANCE.—At an explosion on Friday last in a cartridge factory at Toulon arsenal, fifteen women and seven men were seriously injured.

It is reported that the Government proposes to renew diplomatic relations with Mexico.

TURKEY.—A Constantinople despatch says the Porte has asked Minister Layard to explain the approaching movement of the British Channel Squadron to Turkish waters. At a recent interview with the Sultan, he told Layard that his ministers had submitted to him a proposition for the immediate introduction of reform in the administration of Turkish affairs, but his authority over his subjects would suffer if he appeared to act under pressure from the British Government.

There is a strong tendency on the part of the Turkish Cabinet to enter into an actual alliance with Russia. The Grand Vizier and Osman Pasha, Minister of War, especially, advocate a close understanding with Russia.

A despatch reports that a Russian naval officer arrived at Constantinople to purchase four Turkish ironclads.

ITALY.—The Aurora, daily newspaper organ of the Pope, will be issued on the first of January. The Queen of Italy is seriously ill with fever.

SOUTH AFRICA.—A London special says a despatch dated from Cape Town, October 28, brings intelligence of increasing ill-feeling between Dutch inhabitants of the colony and English settlers and authorities. The Boers at Potchefstroom are defiant, and make no concealment of their intention to resist British authority at any cost. Chief Meroisi refuses to submit to the British, and Lord Chelmsford has ordered preparation for an attack upon him and his tribe.

INDIA.—A despatch from Cabul says the brigade under General Baker, consisting of the 5th Punjab Cavalry and 3rd Sikhs, with two guns, on a mission of political importance, but the destination is kept secret.

News.

A case of some interest came before the Supreme court on Friday—Miller vs. Annand. This is a case of libel brought by Hon. Wm. Miller against Mr. Charles Annand for an editorial published in the Morning Chronicle some two years ago accusing him, Mr. M., of receiving a Senatorship for giving his vote for Confederation. Sir Charles Tupper is in town, summoned to give evidence. Lieutenant Governor Archibald, and a number of others are also summoned. It is likely to be a tedious affair, and will awaken all the old issues, and bring them vividly before the jury.

Use Auraline for earache.

One of the steamer Faraday's men died on Thursday in the harbor as a company of sailors were going on board. An inquest was held and it was found that he died from the sudden shock given to his system by the plunge into the cold water.

Use Auraline for deafness.

There have been 319 young limes, ash and maple trees purchased and set out in the Point Pleasant Park during the past summer. Besides these 1,430 from the Public Gardens were planted.

The first of the Weekly Mail steamers—the Sarmatian arrived in Halifax, on Sunday morning. She had 17 cabin and 304 steerage passengers, and 978 tons of cargo to land; 133 tons for Halifax, 87 tons for the Lower Provinces, and 758 tons for the Upper Provinces. Three hundred of the passengers left by train to settle in different parts of Canada.

The S. of T. Grand Division of N. S., held its annual session here last week, there was a large representation from the country Divisions.

The position of the Alliance Journal was one of the principal questions before the Grand Division. A grant not exceeding \$500 towards its support was voted last year. This year it is to be diminished in size and price and the grant is not to exceed \$300.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

- G. W. P.—Rev. Geo. Christie, Bedford.
 - G. W. A.—Wm. Foster, Halifax.
 - G. Chaplain—Rev. M. P. Freeman, Londonderry.
 - G. Conductor—R. Thompson, Bass River.
 - G. Sentinel—J. C. Meriin, Halifax.
- The places of meeting of the Grand Division for 1880 were decided on as follows:—
- January—Milford, Hants.
 - April—Great Village, Colchester.
 - July—Liverpool, Queens.
 - November—Halifax.

It now seems that the Windsor Branch Railway from the Junction to Windsor, is to be run by the Intercolonial and not the W. & A. Company.

No family in this broad land should undertake to keep house without Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, many have tried to but failed. It is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

The most contemptible fraud that has been practiced upon farmers and others in the last few years is the selling of immense packs of worthless horse and cattle powders. There is only one kind now known in this country that are unadulterated and those are Sheridan's.

Auraline is a great healer.

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH.—The Dentaphone is a new invention by a gentleman of Cincinnati, for the purpose of enabling the deaf to hear through the teeth. Any one who has noticed how clearly the ticking of a watch held between the teeth is heard when the ears are closed, will understand the principle of the Dentaphone. It catches the sound-vibrations with its diaphragm, and conveys them to the teeth, thence through the head to the nerves of hearing. Public tests are recorded in the Cincinnati newspapers; also in the New York Herald of September 28th, etc. The American Dentaphone Company of Cincinnati send free pamphlet to all applicants. Advertisement is found in another column.

PAUSE, PONDER AND PERUSE!!—The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Sewing Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use of more or even equal importance to families. It has great capacity for work; beautiful, smooth, and quiet movement; rapid execution, certainty and delightful ease of operation, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel, strong and durable and will last a life time; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the finest of all the stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernible with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it has more attachments than any other, and it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, fine, or fancy needle-work with ease, and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and voluntary encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. Machines sent anywhere to be examined before any money is paid. AGENTS WANTED by the Company. Address them for information. FAMILY SEWING MACHINE CO., 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oct. 22.

ANOTHER COMMUNICATION from Mr. Geo. Sewell, dated Moncton, N. B., June 22, 1878.

J. H. Robinson, Esq.—Dear Sir—I wrote you in May last informing you of the wonderful cure your "Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime" had made in my case, and, at the same time promising to write from time to time to let you know how I was getting along. I am much better in every way; am stronger; can walk a good long distance without getting tired. Sleep well and eat a hearty meal. In fact I am a new man in every respect, and those who saw me three months ago and see me now, can hardly believe that I am the same person.

The above are facts, and believing that ingratitude is one of the unpardonable sins, I feel it a duty to tell you of what, under a kind Providence, your preparation has done for me. Wishing you every success, &c., &c.

Price \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00.
Brown & Webb; and Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax, Wholesale Agents.
Nov. 6. 2 ins.