

one of our most respectable newspapers, and its reports of public gatherings are believed to be strictly authentic.

The speech written out from memory subsequent to its delivery should not properly enter into the discussion at all; and I wish to assure all parties concerned that every word placed in quotation marks in my letter was actually used by Dr. Welton according to this published report of the proceedings.

With these facts before them I am quite willing that the readers of the Messenger should decide whether I have made any charges which cannot be substantiated by direct appeal to "authentic sources," the Professor's communication upon the subject included.

It would appear that Bro. Welton himself has some misgivings upon the points at issue—he not only explains what his meaning is, but wishes it to be understood that "in the speech at Hillsboro' he spoke of policies rather than men, and endeavored to speak of the latter in the kindest way."

If this is true, then the Dr. will pardon me if I ask him to explain his speech a little more clearly than he has done.

Are these "importations" which seem to him such a source of uneasiness—policies or men—Christian ministers?—and those "who are only loyal to themselves and who will do the best they can for themselves"—are they merely policies or are they Christian men who own allegiance to Christ and regard themselves as His servants to do His bidding? Are they policies or men "who are ordained to the Pastoral office, being incompetent to discharge its duties, and who in turn ordain others of like unfitness?"

Is it the "number and kind" of policies or men the Dr. thinks "we do not want from other countries?" Are all these harsh and disparaging terms employed to describe policies only, and are they not meant to be applied to men, as the Professor would seem to have us understand? If so, there is a terrible confusion of ideas.

Dr. Welton has signified his willingness to discuss the speech as it now appears in the Messenger, and believes that his are the sentiments which should prevail. He will, in turn pardon me for expressing my own convictions; and it is my earnest prayer that no such narrow, selfish, soul-contracting policy as he recommends will ever be adopted by the Baptists here or elsewhere.

God, in his wisdom, has sent gospel ministers to us from other lands—it may be his good pleasure to continue to do the same—and are these, when they come, to be coolly told that the Lord who has sent them here has no work for them to do, that "they are not wanted"—and the probable reason of their being here at all is "because they are not able to do the work required to be done in their own country," and their coming away "was no loss to the churches they have left behind?"

Without attempting to discuss the paper at length I may venture to say that there appears to be a fundamental mistake underlying the entire system which is here recommended.

It is my firm belief that ministers of the gospel are "called of God" to the "work as was Aaron," and that He makes them "able ministers of the New Testament" not of the letter but of the Spirit. 2 Cor. iii. 6. That they are commissioned by Christ. Matt. xxviii. 19. As sent by the Holy Ghost. Acts xiii. 2, 4, and derive their authority from God alone. 2 Cor. x. and xiii. 10.

But by Dr. Welton's National Policy Scheme, the Church is to "Seek out men of suitable gifts" and "encourage them to attend the Theological School," wherein they are to be taught "what the gospel is" and then they are to go out to instruct their parents. These men so trained and instructed will not soon "get beyond the limit of their usefulness" and as they have the advantage of a long start, there is no fear of their hearers "getting beyond" them, or of themselves being "laid upon the shelf."

This in Dr. Welton's opinion, is the "only proper method of meeting the destitution." All other methods "must result in comparative failure." God's method of calling out men from their various occupations and at different times of life, "putting them into the ministry" must result in failure.

The "Church is to seek out the men with suitable gifts" and a few individuals will give them all the required training "at home"—and put the "right stamp" upon them and they are ready to preach the gospel at home and abroad.

And this man-made, and man-operated machine is to "turn out" annually a supply of ministers of the right stamp which will equal the demand.

Christ taught his disciples to pray the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers, but after this "policy" is pursued by us, we have only to pray for the success of those who the churches and seminaries seek out and send forth; but I am inclined to doubt that the majority of the Baptists in these Provinces are prepared to abandon the "old paths" just yet.

I think the most of us are willing to let the Great Head of the Church "seek out" and send forth the men heeded for His great work—Men "allowed by God to be put in trust with the gospel" who will "speak not as pleasing men, but God who trieth the hearts."

One word more, and I leave the matter for the present. Is it true, that our young men who enter upon this great work of preaching Christ and Him crucified "are only loyal to themselves?"

Are they simply bound to do the best thing they can for themselves, whether it be to remain abroad or return home, are they actuated by no higher motives than that of gratifying and pleasing self? I do believe that Dr. Welton is mistaken in this as in other matters.

If he is not, may the Lord have mercy upon these young men and the people they serve. Yours faithfully, A. H. LAVERS.

Arcadia, Yarmouth Co.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WALTON, HANTS CO., NOV. 30, 1880.

Dear Editor,— Last Sabbath was an interesting day with the Baptist Church in Walton. Two persons were baptized in the morning, and they, and another, received on her experience as a baptized believer, were welcomed, by the hand of fellowship, at the close of the morning service.

little brother, and the family all appearing to be recovering, she was sent for; and almost immediately upon reaching her home she was smitten with the disease that had been so long lingering in the family, and was soon numbered with the dead.

The good work here is gradually progressing. Yours truly, ISA. WALLACE.

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The Winnipeg local election resulted as follows: Capt. McMillan 457; Howell, 146; D. B. Woodworth, 129.

At Montreal on Thursday last John Daley, a horse buyer from New York city was drugged in a cab and robbed of \$300, gold watch and a diamond ring.

The changes in the tariff imposed on lumber are causing much dissatisfaction in Quebec. On logs of 17 inches and over it is increased from 15c. to 26c., and under 17 inches from 10c. to 12c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A man by the name of Clarke at Hillsboro got killed on Friday afternoon by falling from a rock about 20 feet high. He fell on his back and died in a few minutes.

A serious accident occurred at Hopewell, on Saturday while the express train was coming into the station. Mr. Hector McLean was crossing the track with a horse and cart.

A man named Horn, living twenty miles from Campbellton, committed suicide by hanging, on Friday.

P. E. ISLAND.—Charlottetown Harbor is closed up for the season. The Island steamers, between Pictou and Charlottetown have ceased running for the winter, and the Northern Light is now on the route between Pictou and Georgetown daily.

UNITED STATES.—The President elect, Garfield, in a speech to the Ohio electors on Thursday, referred to the people as the great Sovereign in this land, and said: "In so far as I can interpret the best aspirations and purposes of our august Sovereign I shall seek to realize them."

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of business men on Friday last an International Cotton Exposition Association was organized with the following officers: President, Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, with twenty-five vice presidents from the principal cities and manufacturing towns of the country.

At Nashville, Tenn., on Friday last Dan Smith, colored, who assaulted a little girl some time ago, was sentenced to twenty-one years in the Penitentiary. As soon as the verdict was found a mob rushed into the courtroom, overpowered the sheriff, seized Smith and dragged him to the street, where hundreds of people joined the mob.

The Hearsage Mill at Portsmouth N. H. was burned to the ground on Saturday last. Loss half a million dollars. Several persons were badly burnt and one burnt to death. The Baptist Church was also injured to the extent of \$2,000.

The Boston banks and the Bank of Montreal are reported to have loaned \$5,000,000 in New York the past few days.

Small pox and diphtheria are prevailing in New York. ENGLAND.—Messrs. Parnell, Biggar, J. D. Sullivan, Sexton and Dillon will each file an affidavit in the Crown Office on which to ground an application for a postponement of the traversers' trials as the date fixed for the trial would interfere with their constitutional right to be present when Parliament meets.

The excitement over the Irish question is increasing. Lord Cranbrook, speaking at Beach Hamstead on Friday night declared that as the Government failed to suspend the habeas corpus, if further outrages were committed the blood would be on their own heads.

There was an immense Land League demonstration at Waterford on Sunday. Parnell was presented with an address of welcome by the Corporation. Houses and shops were decorated with flags, and the streets triumphantly arched.

A private in the third Dragoons, stationed at Ballencolly, was shot on Thursday and badly wounded. The perpetrator is unknown.

On the same day, Police Sergeant O'Connor was nearly murdered at Clare Morris, being brutally beaten by a mob. Minor outrages are increasing throughout Ireland. A reign of terror is spreading.

Earl Dufferin is to be transferred from St. Petersburg to the British Embassy at Constantinople in place of Mr. Goschen. Sir E. Thornton, now minister at Washington, D. C., will be raised to the rank of Ambassador and sent to succeed Earl Dufferin at St. Petersburg.

Should Parnell and the four other League members of Parliament now under indictment attempt to leave Ireland to go to Parliament during the trials they will be arrested.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The brigantine Borealis, while at Malaya, one of the Solomon Islands, was attacked by natives and six men killed, including the captain and several of the colored crew.

The eruption of Mauno Loo, on one of the South Sea Islands, now in progress, is one of the grandest ever witnessed. It broke out on Nov. 5 about six miles from the summit of the crater, throwing off two great streams of lava, one of which is thirty miles long, 100 to 200 yards wide and about 10 feet deep. Terrible explosions accompany its flow.

News.

PROPOSED NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Buenos Ayres Standard comments as follows upon an application which the Buenos Ayres agent of the Allan Line of steamers has made to the Argentine Government for a good subsidy for a line of steamers which it is proposed to establish between Halifax, Boston and Buenos Ayres, and have sent agents thither to report upon trade prospects. We consider that if the Argentine Government grants the subsidy the money will be spent, as the line will probably bring thousands of settlers from Canada for the Rio Negro territory.

Morevoer, Boston is beginning to take Argentine wool, and the New England mills are now supplying the Buenos Ayres market with cotton and woolen goods to such an extent that direct communication is becoming a necessity. The following is an abstract of the scheme submitted to the Argentine Government on behalf of the promoters: "1. One steamer to sail each month from the port of Boston with passengers goods and correspondence of the United States, to call at Halifax, and there receive Canadian goods, passengers and the latest mail bags of both countries for the Argentine Republic. 2. A steamer to be despatched from Buenos Ayres each month for Halifax and Boston. 3. The steamers to be of iron, and of the highest power, to be specially built, and to have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and also for emigrants. 4. The correspondence of the Argentine Republic to be carried free. 5. The subsidy solicited for the line is to be 60,000 patacons gold (£12,000) per year for a period of five years."

The regular monthly meeting of the N. S. Historical Society was held in the Legislative Library on Thursday. Interesting letters were read from the Secretary on the life of Brooke Watson, Lord Mayor of London at the end of last century, who, previous to attaining that honorable position, had been in business in Halifax, and had taken part in the expulsion of the Acadians from Cumberland. Short addresses on the paper were delivered by Dr. Slayter, Rev. D. Hill, Lieut. Governor Archibald and others.

The steamer Solway cleared the Custom House last week for London, with four thousand barrels of apples.

The Local Government offers a reward of one hundred dollars, for information that will cause the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the recent attempts to obstruct and wreck trains on the Eastern and Western Railways of the Province, and also throwing missiles at passing cars.

The steamer Alhambra, which sailed last week for New York, took among her cargo two live Nova Scotia moose, shipped by the famed huntress, Mrs. Utley, of Shelburne County, for a N. Y. Association.

IMPORTATION OF SHORT HORN CATTLE.—The steamer Brooklyn which arrived on Tuesday last week, from Liverpool, G. B., brought a very valuable lot of thoroughbred short horn cattle for the Central Board of Agriculture. There are six yearling bulls, one young cow and two heifers. All the females are due to calve within the next three months. The object of the committee was to obtain a few animals of a very high class, capable of still further improving our best thoroughbred stock. The animals now imported give every indication of their fitness to accomplish this object. They were selected in England by Mr. Thornton, the best living judge of short horns, The dam of one of the bulls is sired by the celebrated Duke of Connaught, the highest priced bull in the world, he having been sold for 4,500 guineas, equal to about \$22,500. The Brooklyn had a very stormy passage, but the animals are all in excellent condition. They cannot be sold until after the quarantine period of 90 days has expired.

Several members of the Dominion Parliament, were in town on Monday on their way to Ottawa.

The S S Quebec, of the Dominion Line, which sailed for Glasgow on Monday night, took from here 176 New Brunswick cattle, valued at \$13,000.

THE STELLARTON SUFFERERS.—The Halifax Relief Fund amounts now to \$5514. 73.

We are glad to hear that the Central Committee have decided by resolution at last meeting to give their proceedings in reference to the distribution of funds to the public, through the medium of the press. Their deliberations are of importance and cannot fail to be of interest to the general public. The following scale has been fixed upon for the distribution of the funds for the first month:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Aged persons \$1.50 per week. Widow alone 1.50. Widow and child 2.00. Widow and 2 children 2.50. Widow and 3 children 3.00. Each additional child 0.25.

THE TRIAL OF TREBAULT.—(Tebo), for the murder of Charlotte Hill, is proceeding at Annapolis. It commenced on Wednesday last before Judge Wetherby, and of course drew large numbers of people to Annapolis. For the prosecution, Hon. Atty. General, T. D. Ruggles, Q. C., E. C. Cowling and J. M. Owen. For the defence, R. Motton, Q. C., J. W. K. Johnstone and T. Shreve.

The following are the names of the Jury: Joseph Potter (Foreman), David Leat, Chas. A. Young, Thomas Jones, Stephen Jefferson, Jacob Beals, Arthur Rumsey, Israel Potter, Benjamin Chute, Jas. Harris, Israel Wade and Chas. A. Jefferson.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution occupied the Court till Saturday when Mr. Shreve opened the case for the prisoner, and proceeded to examine two or three persons for the purpose of damaging the testimony of witnesses for the prosecution. On Monday Mr. Motton delivered his address to the jury, and appealed to their sympathies.

The Attorney General followed in a speech of four hours in length, reviewing the evidence as given by the several witnesses, and the arguments used in defense of the prisoner.

Judge Weatherby was to give his charge to the jury yesterday. We go to press before the close of trial, but have little doubt as to what the verdict will be.

Three miners employed at the Vale Colliery named Angus Campbell, Alex. Campbell and Angus McKinnon, were brought before John McKay, Stipendiary Magistrate on the 24th ult., on the charge of using naked lights in the mine in direct disregard of the rules and the most definite instructions of the Manager, Mr. Greener. They were found guilty and fined \$6.00 each and costs of suit. We hope to see the law enforced with its utmost rigour against workmen who could thus recklessly endanger the lives of some 200 men, and expose to destruction such a large amount of valuable property. In fact we don't think that the penalty is as heavy as it should be in such cases.—Eastern Chronicle.

A large painting on the subject of the "Last Supper" has just been completed by Mr. E. Goodwyn Lewis, who painted the "Baptism of Christ in Jordan." The artist spent some time in the Holy Land preparing for this work, which has taken four years to execute.

The Cambridge memorial in favour of giving the B. A. degree to women who have fulfilled the collegiate as well as the other conditions of graduation, is to be pressed on the Senate of the University at an early date.

Many thousands of people yearly are saved from dangerous fevers by the exercise of a little timely care in the matter of properly cleansing the system in the spring season, from the accumulated impurities, which, if left undisturbed, breed disease. As a purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, acts directly and promptly. A single bottle will prove its merits.