

THE PALESTINE ARABS IN TROUBLE.

The Arabs who were recently giving Exhibitions through this province it seems are in distress at Boston; the Daily Advertiser gives the following somewhat unsatisfactory account of their proceedings and condition.

There came to this country last fall under the auspices of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, a company of Arabs. To-day those Orientals are anxiously awaiting means to take them back to Palestine, and yet the means come not. Their story, as told by them, is somewhat interesting. The names of the several Arabs are Selim Heshmeh, Yakoub Abu Deyeh, Joseph Audy, Shiek Mahomed Suleiman, Yakoub El Bazozie and Yakoub El Hawet. The first named was a servant of the African explorer Stanley and informed his master that Dr. Livingstone was at Ujiji, where the remarkable interview took place; the second named is the chief of the Moabites; the third is chief of the Edomites; the fourth is a Dervish and a man of importance in Bagdad; the fifth is a wood-worker, and the last is a merchant from Jerusalem.

These men were secured and engaged for the American trip by Mr. James Rosedale, a native of Jerusalem, who proposed to travel through this country, lecturing on the Oriental customs, which were to be illustrated by the Arabs. The contracts were drawn at the United States consulate in Jerusalem, and were to run for one year from the day the party left Jerusalem. For their services the following amounts were agreed upon: Heshmeh, 60 pounds; Deyeh, 25 napoleons; Audy, 20 napoleons; Suleiman, 9 napoleons; Bazozie, 40 napoleons; Hawet, 40 napoleons. As a napoleon represents but \$3.86, the salaries were not munificent, but it is claimed that travelling expenses were also to be allowed to and from Jerusalem. The contracts were signed July 17, 1880, and the party left Jerusalem September 15, arriving in this country in October. The first few lectures and illustrations passed off successfully and everybody appeared satisfied with the venture.

A trip through the Western States proved fairly successful, although there were occasional quarrels among the Arabs. The salaries were paid for six months, and the last exhibition was given in Yarmouth, N. S., July 11. By some means, at this time a misunderstanding arose, and on the alleged ground that the contracts had been violated, the party was left in Yarmouth to take care of itself and get back to Jerusalem as best it might. Mr. Rosedale departed, because he could get no instructions from the Lyceum Bureau, and the Arabs came to Boston by the steamer Dominion. They are now quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel, and are clamorous for the residue of the salary which they claim is due them. They represent themselves as almost penniless and thoroughly discouraged, while their pride has suffered a severe shock. They are loud in their denunciations of the Bureau, and nothing seems to appease their wrath. Their case has been placed in the hands of an attorney, but nothing has as yet been effected in the way of settlement. While awaiting action, they are endeavoring to raise some money by selling their collections of specimens of Oriental handwork, which are on exhibition at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Lyceum managers will not say anything, but on the ground that they have complied with the contracts, they have left the question of settlement in the hands of their attorneys, and so but one side of the question can be given.

The Irish Baptist Association has just held a very satisfactory session at Belfast. The secretary's report showed that in almost every department of work there had been success. The increase of membership was large in some of the churches, notably in the two of Belfast, Tandragee, Dublin, and Banbridge. The reading of the letters from the churches showed that in nearly every case the word preached had been owned by God in the salvation of souls. The meeting was pervaded by a spirit of thankfulness and joy. Rev. William Usher read a thoughtful and vigorous paper on "Faithfulness to our Denominational Principles." The discussion which followed was both earnest and intelligent, and very clearly showed that those present knew their ecclesiastical and theological whereabouts. The afternoon was spent in a conversation on "How best to Promote a Spirit of Holiness in our Churches." The ladies of both churches did everything that was possible to make all feel at home.

Mr. Frank Andrews, a graduate of Acadia College, 1881, is appointed Principal of the National School at \$620 per annum, less the 10 per cent. reduction.

The editor of the Wesleyan is defending his position on the College question in the columns of the Chronicle.

We received a letter a day or two since from a friend, formerly a Congregationalist minister in Halifax, now residing in Ontario. Although it has some personal allusions, which our modesty would lead us to suppress, yet as it refers to some historical celebrities who were good men, and whose memorial should not be allowed to perish, we venture to make an extract which may interest some of our readers. He says: "I want to tell you how it is that on this particular day I have it in my heart to write to you. It is because you were not a little in my thoughts yesterday forenoon, before and in the course of our public service.

The passage of Sacred Scripture that engaged our attention in the forenoon service was the weighty and precious and eminently practical one, Titus ii. 11-15, beginning, 'The grace of God that bringeth salvation.' In my introduction I said something of this kind: Between two and three hundred years ago there lived in England a distinguished man named JOHN SELDEN. He was a man of great natural abilities, high in education, of very extended general knowledge, very renowned in the legal profession, an eminent author, member of Parliament, etc., etc., but, unspeakably best of all, he was a true and humble disciple of the great Teacher, the Lord from Heaven. He reached the age of about 70, and when on his death bed was visited by another distinguished Christian man, Archbishop Usher.

In the course of one of their conversations, when John Selden was very near to the better land, he said to Archbishop Usher something nearly as follows:— "Well, my study is full of books and papers on most subjects in the world; but I cannot think of any passage where I could rest my soul save out of the Holy Scriptures; and the most remarkable passage that lies on my spirit is in Titus ii. 11-15, etc., etc.

So was John Selden enabled to realize the fortifying and soul-cheering influence of this precious passage; and doubtless to many besides it has been rendered by the Spirit of true benefit. Now, the passage is the same now, the Divine Author the same, etc., etc., and let us seek such demonstration of the Spirit, and power from on high, as that we may consider the meaning of this passage, and then seek to trace the connection and relation to each other of the spiritual truths it contains.

Now I wonder if you have looked much into the history of John Selden, and more especially I wonder whether you are one of his lineal descendants. Perhaps so, and if so, an interesting association. But, after all, a very little matter compared to spiritual relationship to Him who, verse 14, 'gave Himself for us.' Yours very respectfully and cordially."

John Selden was all that our friend states. He was born in the same county in England in which we first saw the light, but of any other relationship the records do not tell us. It may be that as his property was taken from him by the king when he was put in the tower, his descendants were deprived of what might have otherwise fallen to them.

In the troublous times of Charles I. John Selden took a leading part on the people's side, and in 1629 was so obnoxious to the government that he was committed to the Tower of London, and his property confiscated. He was not wholly released till 1631, and did not receive his full and free discharge till 1634. In 1646 parliament voted him, with others incarcerated with him, £6000 each, as compensation for the losses sustained by them in their unjust imprisonment as political offenders. During his imprisonment Selden wrote two learned works in Latin. In 1640 he was chosen to represent the University of Oxford in the Long Parliament. In 1643 he was appointed one of the lay members of the first assembly of Presbyterian Divines at Westminster. In 1644 he subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant, and in 1647 was appointed one of the parliamentary visitors of the University of Oxford. He died in London in the house of the Dowager Duchess of Kent, with whom he had lived as her legal adviser.

Lord Clarendon in writing of him said: "Mr. Selden was a person whom no character can flatter or transmit in any expressions equal to his virtues," etc.

Much more may be learned from the Encyclopedia Britannica of his writings, and of his efforts to promote learning and secure the liberties of the people.

The Autumnal Session of the London Baptist Union, will be held at Portsmouth and Southampton. Mr. Spurgeon is announced to preach in both of these towns. Dr. Culross is to read a paper on "The Open Doors through which the Churches can pass to the Nations of the world." A second paper, on the subject of "Individual and Church Responsibility in Mission Work" will be read by the Rev. T. G. Tarn. Also an address from

Goolzar Shaw, of Simla (a civil servant who has served Christ and the society with money remuneration for many years). Another Q. C.—the well known Mr. Waddy—will preside at Southampton, and will be supported by Gogon Chunder Dutt, from Koolna (a worthy missionary who has won the esteem of all who know him by consistent and earnest work among his heathen countrymen.)

The work of Foreign Missions will therefore have a very full, varied, and attractive programme.

The Earl of Shaftesbury a week or two since, officiated in laying the memorial stone of a new Baptist chapel in London. It is to be a spacious building intended to hold nearly a thousand adults. Its height is sixty-two feet from the pavement. The walls are to be of red brick, with moulded brick and Bath stone dressings. The school-room, with class-rooms, will accommodate nearly 900 children. The entire outlay involved, including site (which cost £2,500), is estimated at £9,000, nearly £8,000 of which is already to hand.

This memorial stone has on it the following inscription:— "This memorial-stone was laid by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K. G., on Tuesday, July 26, 1881. This building was erected for the use of the ancient General Baptist church, founded about A. D. 1640, in place of the chapel in Worship-street, which was purchased for public improvements in July, 1878. W. Harvey Smith, pastor."

Earl Shaftesbury after laying the stone said, he felt it a great pleasure to discharge the duties that had been assigned to him that day of laying the memorial-stone of a place of worship in which he felt sure the doctrines of Christianity would be preached. He trusted that Mr. Smith and all his followers would go into the lanes and alleys of that neighborhood and preach the Word of God to the people. His lordship said he wished from the bottom of his heart that the blessing of God might descend upon that congregation, and that the operations that day inaugurated might tend to the speedy advent of the Heavenly Kingdom.

SPECIAL PRAYER FOR THE CONVENTION.—We received the following from Rev. Dr. Cramp on Thursday last. Although too late for what our aged brother suggests in reference to special meetings, yet it may be in time for next Lord's Day, when the exhortations may be regarded and prayer offered:— "Dear Brother, I take the liberty to recommend to all Baptist Churches in our denomination, to hold special meetings for prayer next week, in behalf of the Convention, that the Lord may be with his people, securing harmony, drawing heart to heart, and guiding to such decisions as will promote the common welfare. There are tramps abroad who would rejoice to see Christians disgrace themselves by quarrelsomeness. May they be disappointed! J. M. CRAMP.

P.S.—Convention texts;—James iii. 1-5; 2 Peter i. 5-8. It will be perceived that it is physical inability alone that prevents Dr. Cramp from being present in person as well as in spirit. The late attempt to interfere with street preaching in Calcutta seems to have utterly failed. The action of the Calcutta Missionary Conference made a strong statement to which the Lieutenant Governor replies that he is glad to find that the Conference recognizes the good understanding which has always existed between themselves and the Government, and reciprocates the desire that this good understanding may always exist. He fully appreciates the wish of the missionaries, "to maintain the character of law-abiding subjects, anxious, to the extent of their opportunities, to support the Government in the preservation of peace and order."

Sir A. Eden relies upon the Conference meeting him in this matter in a conciliatory spirit, and feels sure they will co-operate with him in his efforts to bring the matter to a settlement satisfactory to all parties. Great disappointment was experienced in Granville Street Church on Sunday morning last at the non-appearance of Mr. J. R. Hutchinson—the new missionary elect for India—who had been advertised to preach there, and at the North Church in the evening. After waiting some time, the Rev. E. M. Saunders commenced the service, still expecting Mr. H. Mr. S. proceeded

and gave an excellent impromptu missionary sermon from Isaiah lv. 11. He presented under two heads, 1. the possibilities, and 2. the certainties of what is to be accomplished by the preaching of the gospel; so that notwithstanding the absence of the missionary in person the subject was ably presented. We were sorry to learn, in the afternoon, that Mr. Hutchinson had telegraphed one of the North Church deacons that he was sick at Great Village, and unable to visit Halifax. We trust that Mr. H. will not be prevented attending the Convention at Yarmouth.

Mr. Saunders preached also at the North Church in the evening, to supply Mr. Hutchinson's lack of service.

FIFTY YEARS WITH THE BAPTIST MINISTERS AND CHURCHES OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES OF CANADA, by Rev. I. E. Bill, D. D., St. John, N. B., Barnes and Co., St. John, pp. 778.

This handsome volume has just come to hand, but not in time to allow of our examining its contents or giving it a just and fair review. It has portraits—good likenesses—of Dr. Bill, Rev. Dr. Crawley, Hon. Judge Johnston, Rev. Dr. Spurden, Rev. Dr. Cramp, Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Rev. Dr. Tupper, and views of Acadia College, as it was; and as it is. We shall further notice this work at an early day.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

TEMPLE OF FIVE HUNDRED GODS. In Canton, China, is the "Temple of the Five Hundred gods." These are the "Arhans," or scholars of Buddha. As a temple it is much like all the other Chinese temples; but it differs from all in the images of the deified disciples of Buddha. These are life-size, sitting on their heels in Oriental style, most of them exhibiting the wonderful feat for which he has been deified. The eyes of one are perpetually turned to heaven and are supposed never to have winked. Another held his hand above his head till it became immovable. Another held his hand out so steadily that a bird came and built its nest in it. Another became so holy that Buddha opened his breast, and entered his heart. The images are made of clay, and gilded; and before each is a vessel of ashes for the joss sticks, and vases for the flowers offered.—False Gods: F. S. Dobbins.

BRAHMO SOMAJ.—While Christians have been congratulating themselves on the influence which this movement would exert in favor of Christianity, the Hindus have taken consolation in the fact that it would prevent many from becoming Christians outright. Recent developments show that they have more reason to approve the Somaj than we. The Christians at home, and even many of the missionaries on the field, are long in learning that there is no half-way ground between Christianity and Paganism. The words of Christ are unchangeably true, and he that is not openly and avowedly on the side of Christ must always be counted as against him.

SWEDEN.—We have finally got a law passed, allowing civil marriage for our members who are not sprinkled and confirmed in the State Church. A motion to expunge the law giving power to the State clergy to imprison and otherwise persecute our preachers was carried by a considerable majority in the lower chamber of our present Diet, but was defeated, in the upper chamber. In the latter the Archbishop led the opposition, and carried the majority with him. Now we believe that it will not take many years more before even this vestige of barbarism shall be a thing of the past.—Rev. K. O. Broady, Stockholm, April 25, 1881.

ONGOLE.—Our quarterly meeting April 3-7, was, on the whole, a grand success. The native preachers reported that 207 had been baptized, who joined the new local churches. During the meeting 361 were baptized, 49 couples were married, and eight faithful men were ordained as regular Baptist ministers. The number baptized on the Ongole field since Jan. 1 is 1,666.—Rev. J. E. Clough, April 11, 1881.

BANGKOK.—July 2, the following telegram was received at the Missionary Rooms from Dr. Dean: "Bangkok, June twenty-seventh. All well. Fifty baptized."

CANADA BAPTIST BOARDS.—Mr. Timpany, of Cococada, writes, "I do think the Spirit of God has come down as never before upon this people. Faith in idols is becoming a thing of past with multitudes." A heathen man

in a village where two had been baptized confessed, "It is now only a question of time for all to come." Two interesting cases of baptism are reported from Tuni. One man was from a village which had never been visited by the missionaries.

News.

It is understood that the assessment of the city is nearly \$1,000,000 more this year than it was last.

The City Council on Monday evening unanimously voted to give to the Cotton Manufacturing Company, in case the Factory is built within the city, a supply of water for 20 years. Also, if sanctioned by the Legislature, the sum of \$9,000 to lay the pipes, and will further use its best endeavors to obtain legislation for constructing a siding to connect with the Intercolonial Railway.

The Y. M. C. A. Convention is to meet at Moncton, N. B., to-morrow. The Halifax delegates are James M. Oxley, James N. Shannon, Israel Smith, Henry Theakston, R. E. Saunders, J. S. Potter, D. Blackwood, James H. Austin, C. M. Hill, Jas. C. Mackintosh.

The Northampton left Halifax harbor on Monday for a four weeks cruise.

The Cortes was on Saturday last condemned. Her bottom is pretty well beaten out.

H. Thane Miller has been in Halifax the past week, and has given addresses to the Y. M. C. A., and several other bodies on Christian work. He is a delegate to the Y. M. C. A. Convention at Moncton, meeting to-morrow.

Rev. Mr. Minard expects to leave the city at the end of the present month. There is some talk of Rev. T. H. Siddall, of Barrington, succeeding to the Pastorate of the Free Baptist Church.—Chron.

Messrs. Moir & Co., offer their creditors 40 cents on the dollar, in five half-yearly instalments. A committee of investigation is appointed. The real estate which cost \$215,000 is mortgaged for \$65,000.

Rev. J. F. Avery reports that Mrs. Avery and other helpers who conduct the Flower Mission, last week sent out 116 bunches. Flowers are still in demand, and will be gladly received. Please address, Tabernacle Flower Mission, care of Mrs. Estano, one door north of the Tabernacle, Brunswick Street, Halifax. Flowers are distributed on Wednesday, at 3 p. m.

Eight large vessels belonging to the estate of the late Colin Campbell are to be sold at auction to-morrow Thursday, at Weymouth.

At Truro on Wednesday night the tide was eight inches higher than any tide since the Saxby storm. The dykes have now been repaired and it is hoped the highest tides are over. The high tides have overflowed the dykes in Hants and King's counties, doing considerable damage. The loss will be very great. At Amherst Point the Marsh was covered to a depth of six feet.

An eight foot shark was caught in the Avon river the other day.

Mr. Silas Lavers had two fingers taken off by the buzz planer in the Windsor Furniture Factory one day last week.

An article so favorably known as Hall's Hair Renewer needs no words of praise from us. It has won its way to the highest favor in the public mind, and multitudes who have vainly used other preparations, have, on trying this, been made glad by the speedy restoration of abundant locks as in the days of youth.

Those intolerably painful and constantly harassing things called piles, which trouble so many people, are soon healed by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—the great external remedy for physical suffering and means of relieving pains. A very small quantity achieves results of the most gratifying kind.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, an employee of the U.S. Express Co., says.—"Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured him of a bad case of Piles of 8 years standing, having tried almost every known remedy, 'besides two Buffalo Physicians,' without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly.

Much serious sickness and suffering might be prevented by promptly correcting those slight derangements that, otherwise, often develop into settled disease. When a cold or other cause checks the operation of the secretive organs, their natural healthy action should be restored, and inflammatory material removed from the system. Ayer's Pills accomplish this quickly, safely and surely.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.—That Putner's Emulsion stands to-day higher and far ahead of any other compound of the kind, and is acknowledged by the profession to be the most reliable in the treatment of Wasting, Scrophulous, and Children's Diseases, and diseases of the Nervous System, where the brain is overworked, and the general system run down for the want of Phosphorus, which is the only Nerve Tonic. Jan. 19. 6m.