

The Christian Messenger.

A RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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WHOLE SERIES.
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News from the Churches.

CHAPMAN, QUEENS CO., N. B.—Sept. 18th, 1882.—Dear Messenger,—As it has been quite a length of time since I wrote you, I trust I may be pardoned for scribbling you a few lines now. I believe our pastors in this county are all struggling on, feeding the flocks over which the Holy Ghost has made them overseers. As for ourselves God has not indeed forgotten to be gracious. Backsliders have returned, and sinners have been converted. Yesterday I had the privilege of administering the ordinances of Christian baptism to five happy converts.

MAY the name of the Lord be praised.
W. P. ANDERSON.

HAWKESBURY.—Rev. W. H. Robinson writes, Sept. 25th, 1882:—Dear Editor,—It was my privilege to baptize two yesterday in the presence of a large number of people.

REV. W. J. STEWART is receiving accessions to the church at Portland, St. John, N. B.

REV. A. T. DYKEMAN, at Harvey, N. B., reports an addition to the church under his care.

SAINT STEPHEN, N. B., BAPTIST CHURCH has of late had accessions into its fellowship under the ministry of Mr. Ralph M. Hunt. On the close of his term of labor Mr. H. was presented by the Sunday School with an unadorned Webster's Dictionary on a handsome stand. Mr. H. returns to Newton to complete his Theological studies.

BRUSSELS STREET CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N. B., is holding revival meetings. The evangelist—Mr. D. L. Chubbuck, from Boston, is aiding the pastor, by singing and preaching. As a vocalist he is highly appreciated.

REV. A. CHIPMAN is holding special services at Jacksonville and Jacksonville, N. B.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Rev. Edward Whitman, late of Hantsport, has, with his family removed to this place. Here is a fine field of operation for Mr. W. and we doubt not he will soon make it evident that he is the right man in the right place, and will be highly appreciated by the Church and citizens generally.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—If a man devotes his life to money-getting, lives well, gives a few hundred dollars per annum, pays pew rent, heaps up one, ten, twenty, or forty million dollars, makes his will tying up this vast estate in his family, giving but little to God or humanity; if during the six months or year before he dies he reads the Bible, talks with a minister, invites him to pray, but neither gives any of his wealth to philanthropy or religion, nor alters his will, is there any reason to think that his character with regard to money-getting has undergone any change, or that he has laid up treasures in Heaven?—*New York Christian Associate.*

A NEGRO'S PRAYER.—A teacher in one of the colored schools at the South was about to go away for a season, and an old negro poured out for her the following fervent petitions: "I give you the words," said the writer, "but they convey no idea of the pathos and earnestness of the prayer." "Go afore her as a leadin' light, an' behind her as a protectin' angel. Rough-shod her feet wid de preparation ob de gospel o' peace. Nail her ear to de gospel pole. Gib her de eye ob de eagle dat she spy out sin 'far off. Wax her hand to de gospel plough. Tie her tongue to de line ob truf. Keep her feet in de narrow way and her soul in de channel

ob faith. Bow her head low beneath her knees, an' her knees way down in some jonesome valley where prayer and supplication is much wanted to be made. Hedge an' ditch 'bout her, good Lord, an' keep her in de strait an' narrow way dat leads to heaven."

As certain persons were returning from the burial of their dead, the remark was made, "What a sad life our friend lived. How unfortunate he was. Poverty seemed to accompany him. He died poor." "Had he not some little success?" one enquired. "No," the answer was; "everything was against him; his life was a failure." "I do not understand you," said a voice, which had thus far been silent; "I was with him in his last moments, and I thought he died rich." "You are mistaken; his estate amounts to nothing at all." "But surely he left a good name, and a legacy of noble deeds, and a holy example, and lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence, when no sunbeams fell upon his path." "Then he died rich," was the emphatic declaration, "richer than the millionaire who went to his long home the same day, miserable in all all but his gold. Any grasping selfish man with an moderate share of brains may gather money, and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in a hundred can conquer bravely in the battle of life as he did, and step forth from the ranks of men a Christian hero."—*Henry M. Booth, D. D.*

A BINT WORTH NOTING.—I asked a young woman how it was she had joined our Unitarian Church. She said some of your people, after they had seen me once or twice, took my hand so kindly, so I felt at home with them and remained. Take the hint. Be social. A young man comes to your church; he is a perfect stranger to the majority of those he meets; his home is far away; his church he has left behind. He listens attentively to the service, and is profited by what he hears. The service over, he goes out. Although many know him to be a stranger, yet no one extends the friendly hand or in any manner notices him. He is somewhat discouraged, a little home-sickness steals over him, but he resolves to go there once more. He goes, with the same result. Discouraged, he seeks another sanctuary where the warm grasp of the hand, information about the evening meeting, invitation to the Sunday-school, and the interest taken by the members of the church in his welfare, at once decides his course. The result is, a zealous worker is gained by one church and lost by the other, and simply because the young men were social. Young men and young women of our churches, never let a stranger go away without notice; never let that chilling feeling of loneliness come over any person in the house of God. It should be your pleasure to make every stranger at home. Try it, and your reward will be speedy.—*From the Christian Life.*

DRAWING.—Churches can do as much to make full congregations as ministers. They can do it in a dozen ways; and nothing is more unreasonable than to leave all the "drawing" to the men who stand in the pulpit. The "How do you do?" the "Glad to see you," the "Come again," and the "Always welcome" turn of mind on the part of the people who sit in the pews, has magical power in filling up a congregation.

When God has a great work for any one to do in the world, he usually gives him a peculiar training for it; and that training is just what no earthly friend would choose for him; and sometimes it is so long continued that there seems to be but little time left to work.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Rev. R. G. Moses, of Camden, N. J., who recently left the Baptists and joined the Episcopalians, has been succeeded in the pastorate by a brother who has left the Episcopalians and joined the Baptists. Which denomination has the best of the bargain in this exchange is not yet stated.

It appears more probable to me that I shall continue to exist hereafter, than that I should have existence as I now have, before that existence began.—*Thos. Paine.*

This world is simply the threshold of our vast life; the first stepping stone from nonentity into the boundless expanse of possibility. It is the infant school of the soul.—*T. Starr King.*

God's treasury where he keeps his children's gifts will be like many a mother's store of relics of her children, full of things of no value to others, but precious in his eyes for the love's sake that was in them.—*Lenelon.*

OBJECTIONS.—The three reasons which a good woman presented for objecting to a preacher were striking ones. She said that in the first place, he read his sermon; in the second, he did not read it well; and in the third place, it was not worth reading.

Dr. Begg expects to have 200,000 signatures of Free Churchmen by next Assembly, protesting against the introduction of instrumental music. He proposes also to have similar petitions sent to the Supreme Courts of the Established and U. P. Churches, as he considers the innovation as smuggled into these bodies and not legally sanctioned. He calls all true Presbyterians to "a manly struggle, that the process of declension may be arrested, and the noble contents of our ancestors' not rendered abortive and covered with ridicule by a generation of pretentious backsliders."

The Jamaica Baptist Reporter mentions that some people may not be aware that the Baptist denomination is by far the strongest in the island, both in the number of churches and communicants. The Baptists have 120 churches, with 26,960 members. According to Bishop Nuttall (who, by the way, erroneously signs himself "E. Jamaica") the Episcopalian body comes next with 95 churches, and communicants estimated at 20,000. These things are worth remembering.

Our contemporary further remarks: "Apropos of the signature 'E. Jamaica,' we are surprised that Bishop Nuttall with his strong common sense, and practical Methodist training, does not discard it as a hollow meaningless pseudonym." The Bishop of Jamaica, and is not entitled to the territorial designation. He is simply the Bishop of the Church of England in Jamaica, and his proper official signature would be, E. Nuttall, Bishop.

At the conclusion of the prayer meeting at Batty's circus, Hanley, the headquarters of the Salvation Army in the Potteries, on Sunday night, a large congregation being present, Captain Gipsy Smith announced that in consequence of his having recently accepted a gold watch and testimonial from his friends in the Potteries he had received notice to sever his connection with the Army. The two lieutenants who received watches have had the option offered them of leaving the Army or retaining their posts and giving up the present to the Army. The announcement was received with loud cries of disapproval.

The following letter, sent by Mr. Gladstone to a gentleman in Manchester who had charge of a men's Sunday afternoon Bible-class, is one that will doubtless be perused with both interest and profit by many of our readers. The Premier writes:—

"Hawarden, September 4, 1877. Sir,—It is wholly out of my power to reply to your letter in the manner which its purpose would recommend, and its subject requires. But I am unwilling altogether to withhold a few words which may, at any rate, serve as an indication of sympathy with your desire to profit by the treasures of the Divine Word. I will not dwell on the need of light from above, or the duty of seeking it, of being vigilant against the excuses of the private spirit, of cultivating humility, of bearing in mind that God has through all these long ages had a people whom He has led; that we are not the first who come to the wells of salvation opened by Christ and his Apostles. I also will assume that you are strict adherents of method in this great study, so as to make your results comprehensive. In this view, if you are Churchmen, or, indeed, if you are not, I recommend you to consider whether the table of lessons, old or new, may not be of much use. Two things, however, especially I commend to your thoughts. The first is this—Christianity in Christ, and nearness to him and to His image, is the end of all your efforts. Thus the Gospels, which continually present to us one pattern, have a kind of precedence among the books of Holy Scripture. I advise your remembering that the Scriptures have two purposes—one to feed the people of God in green pastures, the other to serve for proof of doctrine. These are not divided by a sharp line from one another

yet they are provinces on the whole distinct, and in some ways different. We are variously called to various works. But we all require to feed in the pastures, and to drink at the wells. For this purpose the Scriptures are incomparably simple to all those willing to be fed. The same cannot be said in regard to the proof or construction of doctrine. This is a desirable work, but not for us all. It requires to be possessed with more of external helps, more learning and good guides, more knowledge of the historical development of our religion, which development is one of the most wonderful parts of all human history, and, in my opinion, affords also one of the strongest demonstrations of its truth, and of the power and goodness of God. I have sent you this very slight outline, all that my time allowed, with the knowledge that if I postponed my reply to make it fuller, it might, amid the pressure upon me, end in sending no reply at all.—With every good wish, I remain, your faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE."

TAX BIBLE FOR THE JEWS.—The following interesting facts, with regard to the translation into Hebrew of the New Testament, which has recently been completed by Dr. Delitzsch, of Leipzig, and to the various editions of the Bible specially prepared for dissemination among the Jews, were given by Rev. John Sharp, M. A., Secretary of the Society, at a recent meeting, the Earl of Shaftesbury being in the chair.

The society had printed or purchased for circulation three-quarters of a million of copies of the Scriptures in the Hebrew language; and one of the most interesting things of the past year had been a new edition of the New Testament translated into Hebrew by the venerable Dr. Delitzsch, of Leipzig. It was bestowed wherever possible by the Society upon all that it brings out, he would mention that when the proofs came from the press, they were carefully looked through by a learned Hebrewist, whose corrections went to Dr. Delitzsch to be again corrected, then they went back to the printer, and when returned again to go through a similar process, and when the third revise came forth from the press it was sent to Mr. Driver, of New College, Oxford to undergo all the emendation that his learning and skill could apply to it, and was returned again to Dr. Delitzsch before going finally to press.

News of the World.

Progress is being made in the settlement of affairs in Egypt. Further intelligence shows that the people at Cairo, and other places, rejoice over the cessation of hostilities and the changes found to be necessary as to the seat of government. It is however doubtful as yet how far the ruling powers, both at Alexandria and Constantinople, were favoring the doings of Arabi Pasha. They are a treacherous people. Arabi asserts that all his acts were done at the instigation of the Khedive and Salian and that he was unable to restrain the Egyptian army from fighting. His office has been searched and important documents found.

Thirty fanatical sheikhs have been placed in custody in the citadel. The people that fled from Alexandria to Cairo are now returning in vast numbers. On Thursday last a train of immense length arrived from Cairo, bringing several thousand natives, whom it is alleged Arabi forced to leave their homes.

The tone of the Turkish press has completely changed during the week in favor of England. The *Vakit* has a violent article condemning Arabi. The Khedive has removed to Cairo, which has caused great rejoicings in that city.

Up to 11 a. m. on Friday, the garrison of Damietta refused to surrender. It appears by a despatch on Saturday that Damietta is now occupied by British troops. On their arrival the negro garrison, instead of surrendering, fled, taking besides plunder large quantities of ammunition.

Some of the princesses of the Khedive's family have been seriously compromised by the late revolt. It is generally believed that property valued at £10,000,000 will be confiscated and applied to indemnification. The Sultan has ordered the immediate

surrender to Greece of the whole frontier fixed by the International Commission.

A large deputation of Ulemas waited on General Wolseley on Wednesday, and assured him that no attempt would be made to excite the religious feeling of the people against the British.

Arabi has again asked for an interview with General Wolseley, but the latter declined to receive him.

Arabi and his accomplices, both military and civil, will be tried by court-martial officials.

Sir Edward Malet, British Consul-General at Alexandria, has been directed to inform the Khedive that no capital sentence passed on the Egyptian leaders must be carried out without the consent of Great Britain.

Letters received at Alexandria, Sept. 21st, state that a procession paraded through Cairo shouting "Allah, protect Arabi!" "Allah, destroy that Christian, Mehemet Tewfik!"

The examination of the treasury at Cairo proves that about £200,000 sterling was taken by Arabi Pasha, of which £18,000 has been discovered at the War Office. It is probable that other deficits will be found in the Department of the Interior.

The ironclads Minotaur, Sultan, Inconstant and Achilles, and gunboats Falcon and Condor sailed eastward on Thursday, and anchored off Aboukir. The forts there will be occupied by sailors and marines.

Altogether 23,000 men from various parts made submission at Kafr-el-Dwar. Telegraphic censorship has been abolished.

The following general order has been issued to be read at the head of every British regiment on the successive parades:

The General Commanding-in-Chief congratulates the army upon its brilliant success, crowned by the capture of Arabi Pasha and the surrender of Cairo. The General feels proud of the achievements of the campaign and to be attributed to the high courage and devotion of all ranks called upon to show discipline and, under exceptional privations, to give proof of fortitude in extreme toil, and to show contempt for danger in battle. Officers and men have responded with zeal and alacrity, adding another chapter to the long roll of British victories.

The Anglo-American cable of 1869 has been restored. The last of the suspects were released from Kilmisham jail on Thursday.

A meeting convened by the Democratic Federation was held in London last evening to discuss the proposed introduction of Chinese labor into Great Britain. A motion, calling upon the Government to frame a measure to prevent the importation of Chinese, was adopted. Mr. Parr, of San Francisco, said if the Chinese ever came to Great Britain, the English workmen might go and die.

Henry George, at a largely attended meeting of churchmen in London yesterday, explained his views on the land nationalization question. He declared that as a matter of abstract justice no compensation should be awarded present land owners. If the state made land common property by taking the whole rental value in taxation for public purposes very little hardship would be done. If those urging nationalization declared this to be their intention as soon as they obtained power the value of land would decline. Practically, the whole process simply amounted to carrying the principle of free trade to its logical conclusion. He believed that on this basis the free trade battle in America could be fought and won.

Park Walsh was hanged at Galway, on Friday, for the murder of Martin Lyden. Walsh protested his innocence and maintained that a witness swore falsely.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, at Lisbon, started for Paris on Saturday last. He penetrated 300 miles beyond Vivi and has established fifteen trading stations between Vivi and Roki.

The Czar will start for Moscow, most probably for coronation. All private telegraphic service and railway service in the direction of Moscow will be suspended until his arrival there, and 30,000 troops will be stationed along the line as far as Moscow. Absolute secrecy is maintained in regard to the date of the coronation.

The sole object of the Czar's visit to Moscow is said to be to attend the National Exhibition.

The Czar and Czarina arrived safely

at Moscow. Immense crowds lined the streets on Tuesday, through which they passed from the railroad depot to the Kremlin Palace, and they were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

A contract has been signed between the Government and M. Bram for laying a cable between Lisbon and the United States, touching at the Azores.

A despatch from Vienna says that the Tyrol floods almost entirely destroyed the towns of Inneichen, Sillein, Toblach and Walsburgh. Houses are falling every hour at those places. The Emperor has ordered four detachments of pontoniers and engineers to be sent to the distressed Province to repair damages by the floods. Railways in several parts of the Province will not be in running order for a month. The rain fall continues.

The town of Kaslin, in the Government of Tver, was in flames for two days last week.

Twenty-six bodies have been recovered in the flooded districts in the Tyrol.

The exhibition building at Sydney, New South Wales, has been burned with all its contents.

There was a disastrous collision at sea on the 21st, at 10.15 p. m., between the steamer *Lepanto* and the *Edam*. The *Lepanto* was considerably damaged, but a careful examination showed she was making no water. She started the engines, running very slowly. One proceeding, steered West, and shortly after passed through the debris of the foundered steamer, which had, from all appearances, blown up on foundering. The passengers, twenty-one in number, and crew, numbering fifty-two, of the *Edam* were made as comfortable as possible.

As a train was crossing a river near Essex on Saturday a portion of the bridge gave way, precipitating a part of the train into the water. Thirty soldiers were drowned, and many others

The 9 o'clock Harlem Rapid Transit train on Thursday morning telescoped the Harlem train in the tunnel at 86th St., New York. Five injured persons have been sent to hospital and a number of people are yet under the train. All the hospitals were instructed to send ambulances to the depot for the injured.

Particulars have been received of a duel between cowboys on the Denver plains in the settlement of a dispute regarding two droves of cattle. Six picked men on a side ranged themselves in line and at a signal fired. Four men fell dead, three of one party and one of the other. Satisfaction was acknowledged, an equitable division of the cattle made and the parties separated.

The *Picayune's* Pensacola special says that the outlook to-day is far worse than since the first yellow fever case was reported. Twenty-seven new cases are bulletined by the Board of Health. The Board of Health has ordered the closing of the express office on account of the number of cases of fever, that have occurred among the employees.

Four men were fatally scalded by the explosion of a locomotive near Bog Brook, N. J., on Wednesday last.

The U. S. Government have appointed Professor Simon Newcomb and three other astronomers to go to the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of making observations of the transit of Venus on the 6th of December. They have sailed for said port.

An Association of brewers in New York offered some time ago a reward of \$1,000 for the detection of adulterations in beer, and the reward is now claimed by the Secretary of the Business Men's Moderation Society, who declares that he has found glucose in the beer brewed by the President of the Brewers' Association.

Alexander Doyle, a New Orleans sculptor, has completed a model for a statue of General Robert E. Lee, to crown the monumental shaft in Lee Place in that city. It represents the Confederate chief standing in his ordinary military dress, and is said to be an excellent likeness. (The statue will be about three times larger than life-size.)

Despatches from the Western part of Massachusetts report serious damage from freshets. On some railroads bridges have been washed away and travel greatly impeded.

The lower part of the city of New Brunswick, N. J., is deluged and property is submerged. The loss is estimated at many thousands of dollars. The rain fell for 58 hours, there being over thirteen inches on the mean level.