Agents for the Grey Review.

Geo. Rutherford,	Dundalk.
G. R. Middleton,	"
Archibald Thom,	Maxwell.
Thos. Nichol,	Priceville.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, June 13, 1878.

—The Hon. Mr. Blake has agreed to become the candidate of the Liberal party in South Bruce at the next general election.

—The debate on the address in the Quebec Legislature, which closed yesterday by a majority of one against the Government, has been conducted for several days with great ability on both sides, but with extraordinary acrimony.

—The European Congress met on the 11th, at Berlin. The representatives of all the powers had arrived with the exception of Turkey, who would not reach until Friday or Saturday. There are various rumors afloat as to the feeling between Austria and Russia, and Russia and Turkey, to which no importance can be attached in view of the Congress of the Powers being now in session.

—We would call the attention of our readers who have a taste for works of art, to an advertisement of Stinson & Co., Portland, Me., which will be found in another column. We have received a set of superior engravings, among which we would especially commend "Life's Morning," "Happy Hours," "The Empty Sleeve," "Floral Cross" and "Calla Lily," in chromo, which is superior to anything of the kind we have seen.

—The General Assemblies of the Free and Established Churches of Scotland met on the 23rd ult—Dr. Bonar, of Glasgow, being elected Moderator of the former, and Principal Tulloch, of Aberdeen, of the latter. The U. P. Synod brought its sittings to a close on the same day. The case of the Rev. Fergus Ferguson, which engaged so much attention of the Synod, was finally settled. During an interview with the Committee of the Synod, the rev. gentleman gave such explanations of his views as enabled the Synod to continue him as a minister of the Church.

—On the occasion of the meeting of the South Grey Teachers' Association, which was held here on the 30th ult., Mr. Ferguson, Inspector for the District, delivered a very interesting lecture in the evening, on education, but chiefly drawing the attention of his hearers to the present state of our schools and the duties of teachers and trustees in reference to the work to which they are appointed. The room was well filled by the members of the Association and a sprinkling of the general public. The chair was occupied by Dr. Gun. At the close of the lecture J. H. Hunter, Esq., M. P. P., and Gilbert McKechnie, Esq., Reeve of the town, addressed the meeting. After the usual votes of thanks were accorded the lecturer and the other speakers, the proceedings were brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

—A new instrument, called the microphone has been recently discovered by Professor Hughes, London, England, though an American by birth, the nature of which is to intensify sound. The falling of a pin, or even the tramp of a fly, can be heard at a distance of 100 miles from the source of the sound. The details of this discovery are yet in an immature state, but when perfected, as it will very soon be, it will do for the faculty of hearing what the microscope has already done for the power of vision. This wonderful instrument reminds us of a certain "big story" which we overheard in our boyish days, and we repeat it without in the slightest degree throwing any doubt upon the capabilities of the microphone. Two men were reclining on a mossy bank under the shade of a wide-spread beech, trying to outvie one another as to who could tell the most marvellous story. One said "he could see a fly on the top of a church steeple." Not to be outdone the other said "he could see it wink." But it appears that the microphone will enable one to *hear* a fly *walk* at many hundred times the distance from the top of the tallest steeple to the point of observation of these above-mentioned worthies.

THE CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Owing to some extraordinary inadvertance—or shall we call it hallucination—we omitted noticing in our last issue the election of our fellow-townsman, George Jackson, Esq., as candidate for the representation of this riding of the House of Commons at the approaching general election.

This notable event occurred on the 30th ult. On that day at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, the great Conservative party of South Grey met in Pow-Wow. During the past twelve months there has been a great deal of canvassing going on in the neighboring townships, nay, we are told in every School Section in the Riding. An elaborate series of meetings was held, gentlemen of unimpeachable Conservative proclivities were appointed delegates, and finally when the enterprise was supposed to be sufficiently engineered, the faithful assembled in solemn conclave, determined to make one more effort to annihilate those horid Grits. After the usual preliminaries there was a pause—so deep and profound that our microphone failed to record the faintest wave sound,

"and sat mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts;
In others' countenance read his own dismay
Astonished."

At last our friend, Mr.——— broke the silence, and in a few well-chosen words proposed that their gallant chieftain, George Jackson, Esq., who, in the good old times had fought many a field, would be again their standard-bearer to lead them on to "death or victory." He scarce had finished when such a murmur of applause filled

"The assembly, as when hollow rocks retain
The sound of blustering winds which all night long
Had roused the sea."

The question being put, was carried unanimously, *nem con.* Mr. Jackson in reply said that although the way was long and hard, and quite a herculean work to dislodge the enemy, still, as he hoped to enjoy the honour he would risk the hazard of the undertaking. And the conclave dissolved. His appointment has been, as might be expected, variously received by the Conservative party. Some assent, some murmur, and some growl. As for ourselves we regret that a gentleman of Mr. Jackson's years should be thus forced by the exigencies of party to leave the quiet of retirement and again embark upon the stormy sea of a political campaign, especially when nothing but certain shipwreck and defeat await him. However, the Liberal party should not undervalue any opponent, however weak, or however tarnished his reputation may be. It has very often happened in the history of politics that indifference as to the opposition offered, and negligence in securing a thorough organization have led, and justly, too, to a humiliating defeat. It behoves our friends, then, to make use of the present opportunity. Let local associations have regular weekly or fortnightly meetmeetings, at which all the details of organization should be examined, and anything wanting supplied. It is only in this way that the strength of a political party can be kept up and victory secured.

THE M. P. FOR SOUTH GREY.

Dr. Landerkin, M. P., has adopted a time-honoured custom of meeting with his constituents at the close of the Session, for the purpose of giving an account of his stewardship, and returning his thanks for the confidence reposed in him during his tenure of office. The third Parliament of the Dominion, which is about expiring, has not been barren of results. During the last five years the Government of Mr. Mackenzie has done more for the development of the country, for the consolidation of the scattered Provinces of the Dominion, and for the amelioration of the condition of the people in so far as that can be done by the Government than any of its predecessors. When Mr. Mackenzie came into power public affairs were in a most embarrassed state, race was pitted against race, Province against Province; gigantic public works were undertaken for which no provision had been made, engagements had been entered into which it was utterly impossible to fulfill, and the financial affairs of the country were thrown into the most disastrous state of confusion. But notwithstanding this shattered state of the body politic, induced by the corrupt and time-serving administration of public affairs by Sir John A. Macdonald and those associated with him, and farther, notwithstanding the unexampled period of financial depression which has rested on this country in common with all the civilized countries of the world, under the wise and economical rule of Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues order has been brought out of confusion, the financial state of the country has been placed upon a healthy basis, public works have been proceeded with—some being completed, others being in course of construction—of unparalleled importance, while at the same time the burdens of the people have not been increased. And during these five years the Government of Mr. Mackenzie has had no more faithful or consistent supporter than the member for South Grey.

There is no wonder then that at the various meetings held by Dr. Landerkin last week throughout the Riding, he should be warmly received by his constituents, and that votes of confidence and support should be so unanimously accorded him.

At Ayton the chair was occupied by Mr. Thos. Covil, and after Dr. Landerkin had delivered a lengthy address on public affairs, devoting considerable attention to the national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Winger and Thomas Bowie, respectively, and carried unanimously:

"That, having viewed with approval the manner in which our present Dominion Government have conducted the affairs of the country, as being conducive to the best interests of our great Dominion, also seeing our worthy representative, Dr. Landerkin, has aided and supported the Ministry in its wise legislation, it is further resolved that this meeting record its approval of his past conduct by using every lawful means to return him again to his seat in the House of Commons."

At Neustadt, Holstein, Elmwood and Griffin's Corners, similar resolutions were made and cordially supported. The last of the present series of meetings was held at Durham on Saturday, the 8th inst. The chair was occupied by Mr. Rombough. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting and introduced Dr. Landerkin as an earnest supporter of good government, Dr. Landerkin proceeded to address the meeting upon the political questions of the day, dealing specially with the cry of protection which was at present so loudly talked about by the Tory party, for no other object than party purposes. He said that in the event of Sir John getting into power he would never think of attempting to introduce a protective tariff. That his colleague, Dr. Tupper, a short time ago denounced the Government for increasing the tariff which he (Dr. Tupper) said was the edge of the protection wedge, and that now he denounced the Government for not introducing a protective tariff—such was the hollow and insincere professions of these gentlemen. The Doctor also referred to some of the so-called jobs of the Government, and the many ways in which the Opposition endeavored to hinder the progress of public business. Dr. Landerkin concluded an able address by paying a very high compliment to superior statesmanship of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. Votes of confidence in the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, and in Dr. Landerkin as the representative of the Riding, were carried unanimously.

J. H. Hunter, Esq., M. P. P., being called upon, made a short speech showing the injurious effects of a protective tariff to the sugar trade as well as other branches of industry.

The usual vote of thanks to the chair being carried by acclamation, the meeting dispersed. Owing to the bad state of the weather Dr. Landerkin found it impossible to visit Traverton as advertised, but he will take an early opportunity of addressing the electors in that neighborhood on public affairs.

MR. MACKENZIE AT TORONTO.

No one who reads the able speech delivered by the Premier the other day to the workingmen of Toronto, can fail to see that the policy of Protection, which is so loudly talked about at present by the leaders of the Tory party, is hollow in the extreme, and is at the same time unworthy of its advocates, and is an insult to the intelligence of the people whom they address. To talk about returning to a protective tariff at the present day, in face of the experience of England for over a quarter of a century in favour of Free Trade, and the experience of the United States for nearly the fifth of a century against Protection, is so very absurd that it is difficult to see how any one possessed of ordinary understanding would ever think of opening his mouth in favour of such a project. A leading member of the Conservative party in England, Sir Stafford Northcote, not long ago said that it was impossible that any political party could, at this time of day, in Great Britain, advocate a return to the protective policy of trade, which, during its existence, had so retarded the prosperity of the country. And what did that great light of the Conservative party in Canada, Dr. Tupper, say not long ago, when a proposal was made by the present Government to increase the tariff by 2½ per cent., for the purpose of paying off the extravagant and wasteful expenditure of their predecessors? Why, that he would "oppose it, because that it was the thinedge of the wedge of protection which Mr. Mackenzie was attempting to introduce." What is to be thought, then, of Dr. Tupper and his friends coming out now so strongly in favour of protection to our struggling industries, as they are pleased to call our manufacturers. That, as Mr. Mackenzie truly said, it was nothing but an election cry. And it certainly says little for the shrewdness of the manufacturers to be led by such hypocritical professions, or to suppose that it is possible for any political party in this country to place a protective tariff upon the Statute Book. The regret is that the tariff is too protective as it is. Why, for every dollar's worth of goods turned out by the manufacturers, the country pays them 17½ cents of a premium, and still they complain of their industries being struggling, and their business ruined.

On this point Mr. Mackenzie said.

"I recollect that in 1874, when the tariff was revised, having repeated interviews with many of those manufacturers. They wanted a higher duty to save themselves the trouble of applying their brains to find out means of improving the machinery for the carrying on of their manufactures, and they wished for protection to enable them to send out what would be an inferior article at an increased cost to the people. Now I say that the position of Mr. Hay and Mr. Gurney and, generally speaking, of the manufacturers of the country is not one of isolation from profit. When I find that men who commenced life much less than half a century ago, now count their gains and their properties by hundreds of thousands, I am slow to believe that the business that they have been following is a ruinous one." (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

With a higher protective tariff we would be placed completely at the mercy of Messrs. Hay and Gurney. Suppose that one of our citizens paid a visit to Toronto for the purpose of buying some household furniture. In the event of not being able to obtain a good article at a reasonable price from Mr. Hay, he has the opportunity, at present, of purchasing furniture of American manufacture at some of the other warerooms in the city; but with a high protective tariff he is shut up to buying from Mr. Hay inferior goods at an exorbitant cost, and this holds good not only of furniture and stoves, but of everything else which is bought and sold. Take the case of our farmers and graziers. "Of the animals and their produce," said Mr. Mackenzie, "we imported last year to the amount altogether of about six millions and a half in round numbers, while we exported five and a half times the amount we imported, and showing, also, that almost our whole imports of animals and their products were merely brought into the country for the sake of re-exportation at the other end of the country; and to let you see how ludicrous is the proposal to put a protective duty on animals and their products I have but to mention that while there were exported 159,573 sheep last year from Ontario to the United States we only imported seven sheep altogether from that country. (Laughter.) And yet the protectionist wants to tax these seven sheep to as great an extent as the Americans tax our 159 and odd thousands. (Laughter.) This is the way they propose that we should enrich ourselves. Of agricultural products, that is, grain and breadstuffs generally, we imported last year—and every one will remember that it was a very bad year, that it was one of the worst years we ever had—sixteen millions and a half in round numbers of dollars worth. But then we exported of them, even in that bad year, nineteen millions and a quarter of dollars worth, in round numbers, showing that it would be impossible by any tax to give the farmer a larger price for his produce than he now receives. Let us assume for a moment that by taxing foreign grain or flour we could keep it out of this country, is it possible the workingmen of Toronto would ask us to tax the bread they eat. ("No, no.") Yet, sir, that is exactly what the leaders of the Conservative party are asking us to do. They say that if flour was taxed it would raise the price to the miller, but if it did raise the price it would be done at the expense of the poor man who has to purchase it. (Hear, hear.) Sir John Macdonald stated in his speech in the Eastern Townships that if we happened to have a deficient harvest our own producers should reap the advantage of such prices as could be imposed by the levying of a duty on foreign breadstuffs. That is that our buyers of bread should be compelled to pay high prices or starve. Let us shut out these foreign products and get as much as we can, by consuming our own, and that is equivalent to saying that as a matter of public policy it is right to tax the very bread the poor man eats, the coal he burns, and the oil he consumes. (Hear, hear.) I will now give you an extract from a return which was not published to show what the result of last year's harvest was—the first good harvest we have had for some years, though not so productive a one as we expected to reap. For the nine months ending the 31st of March we imported altogether $11,074,000 worth of the products of the farm—that is, of grain and flour—and we exported during the same period $20,857,027 worth, or very nearly $10,000,000 more than we imported. Now, Sir, what was this used for? We imported it as a matter of trade, and that trade gives employment of our vessels and steamships. We have five distinct lines of steamships sailing from Montreal to the European ports, while the United States, with forty-eight millions of people, are able to maintain only one line consisting of but four steamships. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers; A Voice:—"Would a duty stop that trade?"). I hear a gentleman enquire if a duty would stop that trade. Undoubtedly it would. The placing of a duty on grain and flour is much like a man who has made a road to facilitate travel between the place where he lives and the town where he does his marketing, and then for fear he should get there too easily, after the road is graded and levelled, he goes to work and cuts three or four ditches across it. (Hear, hear.) These people are afraid that our capitalists who establish the steamship lines which take the products of the Western States through Canada to the ocean should be able to take these products as well as our own too easily; and they would have us to place Custom House officers at Windsor and Sarnia, and on the Welland Canal, and at the outlets to the ocean, who should say to these shippers "You shall not use our avenues of trade unless you also use our Custom-houses, and give bonds to us that the vessels will be returned." They would have us place obstacles in the way of a trade that employs thousands of our sailors and artisans every year. No greater act of madness could be perpetrated at a time when we are expending $30,000,000 in perfecting and making complete our system of canal navigation, than to go to work and erect a huge fence along our boundary line and thus prevent these foreigners from giving us their trade. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)"

And in the matter of coal and salt it is not otherwise. Of coal, Mr. Mackenzie said "There was imported 972,692 tons, valued at $3,660,000. Now, I would like to know from my friend Mr. Hay if he is favourable to a tax upon coal—(hear, hear)—if he believes, or if any one believes, that a tax upon the coal which we use to light our household fires, to keep our manufactories going, and run our railways and steamers, is likely to benefit the industries of this country. ("No, no.") In addition to this, it is known that coal is a prime necessity for our great railways, thereby facilitating and cheapening the transport of the productions of the country from the interior of the seaboard, and it would, therefore, in this case, be one of the most serious mistakes that could be made to tax this mineral product. No, Sir, it is not contended that it would benefit the country, and no Ministry that ever lives will dare to impose a tax upon one of the first necessaries of life. (Great cheering.) Another principal item is that of salt. Of that article we imported last year three millions of bushels. Now we have vast deposits of salt in Canada, and it would no doubt be beneficial to the Ontario salt producers to prohibit the importation of salt, which comes to the Maritime Provinces almost entirely from England. But, on the other hand, to do this would be to deprive our fishermen of the means of cheaply preserving the product of their industry; and when I say that our exports of fish last year amounted to $5,874,000, you will see that to impose such a duty as would prevent the import of salt would only be ruining one interest by promoting another interest."

It will be thus seen that the protection cry of the Tory party is the most absurd and puerile that has ever been ventured upon among an enlightened people. It should not be forgotten that no taxes are legitimate but such as are paid to the State, and that such as are necessary for the proper administration of public affairs, and that privileges conferred upon any one class of the community at the expense of all others, is vicious in principle and injurious to the best interests of the people.

Local and Other Items.

THE usual Monthly Fair will be held in this town on Tuesday next.

FROSTS have been rather severe some mornings since Wednesday, last week.

ON Saturday evening, June 1st, we noticed a very brilliant meteor, about 15 minutes past eight o'clock, and before daylight had quite disappeared.

THE roads between here and Flesherton are being repaired, but at present are in a rough state; but when the stone which is laid on them is broken, it will make a good road.

WE notice that some of the sidewalks in the lower town are in a bad state at the present time. It would be wise to see that they are repaired at once, or else there will likely be a case of damages for a broken limb against the Corporation. "A stitch in time saves nine."

KICKED BY A HORSE.—On Saturday last Mr. Thomas Mutart, of Glenelg, near Durham, in attempting to put a polk on a young horse, received a very severe kick in the back, but as the beast was not shod the injuries he sustained were not such as to lay him up for long, and we are happy to say he is improving.

THE London Conference of the Methodist Church was held in St. Thomas last week. Rev. E. B. Rychman, of Guelph, was elected President. The Rev. Joseph Deacon and V. H. Emary are appointed to Holstein, and Rev. J. Ruggin to Mount Forest. The Toronto Conference is in session at present in Toronto.

PRICEVILLE.—The usual Monthly Fair will be held in this village on Monday next. On Dominion Day a grand time will be afforded, and prizes amounting to about $100 will be given for races and games, and no doubt the 11th anniversary of the birth of our Dominion will be a "red letter day for Priceville. Of course every person in the whole surrounding country are expected, and will be heartily welcomed to share in the festivities to be enjoyed on that occasion.

Dundalk.

SURPRIZE PARTY AND PRESENTATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

On Tuesday evening, May 28th, a happy company of about sixty ladies and gentlemen might have been seen wending their way towards the Methodist Parsonage, in Dundalk, the ladies in their best attire, and the gentlemen carrying numerous baskets, and all in the best of spirits, and in good humor at the wit of the Professor, who was one of the party. At last the Parsonage is reached, a halt made, and after a rap or two, the door opens, and the kindly face of Rev. C. Shaw, would have been quite a study for a few moments, when that gentleman first got a view of the large force, who were not long about occupying the rooms in the Parsonage, and were kindly welcomed by the Pastor and his amiable partner. The tables were then loaded with the good things that had been concealed in the various baskets, and Mr. Shaw and family, and the good friends who had called upon him, were soon in the best of humor, enjoying the pleasantries that were passed around, while doing ample justice to the contents of the baskets. After some time spent in social enjoyment, the two following addresses, each one accompanied by a purse, were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Shaw:—

To the Rev. C. Shaw, by his friends and members on Dundalk Mission:

DEAR FRIEND AND PASTOR.—we herewith present you and your much-esteemed lady, Mrs. Shaw, with this memorial of our respect and good-will upon learning of your intended departure from our Mission, feeling as we do a regret that we cannot find words to express.

After having had your advice both temporally and spiritually for the past two years we have had you with us, and recognizing the marked increase in the financial and general prosperity of the Mission—feeling deeply the loneliness your absence will make in our hearts and homes, and knowing as we do the way you have striven to add to the spiritual and temporal welfare of ourselves and families, we here tender you and your family our warmest love and sympathy.

Also possessing a knowledge, as we do, of the antagonism of certain individuals, who, instead of assisting you in the duties of pastor and teacher, have ever been and are trying to create inharmony and disturbance, diligently opposing every effort you have made to advance the interests of the Church of God; and feeling in our hearts that you have faithfully performed your mission, we with one accord, do here present you and your much beloved family with this purse, accompanied with our most sincere prayers for your future welfare, and also that the good seed sown by your instrumentality may bloom and bring forth fruit to the glory of God.

Dundalk, May 28th.

Melancthon, May 23.

To the Rev. C. Shaw:

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned members and friends of Ebenezer appointment, Melancthon, having heard with sorrow that you are about to remove from your present field of labour, would most respectfully return you our sincere thanks for your attention to our spiritual wants, courteous conduct, and punctuallity in meeting all your appointments, often at great personal inconvenience, and would ask, Dear Sir, that you accept as a small token of our regard, the purse and contents.

Trusting that your removal will add to the happiness of you and your amiable partner as well as the rest of your family, we remain, Revd. Sir,

YOUR FRIENDS AND WELL-WISHERS.

Signed by 20 names.

Mr. Shaw replied in a touching and eloquent manner, thanking the company for their kindness, and the marked appreciation of his labors while in Dundalk. He wished them prosperity in life and at last hoped to meet them in that better world, in the direction of which he had been endeavoring to guide them. The company then separated, all feeling the deepest regret at the expected departure of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw.

On the 3rd inst, Mr. Wm. Rotherford, a farmer living near Dundalk, had a horse and cow killed by lightning.

Our village has been rather lively of late. There are several new buildings being erected. Mr. McGregor is doing good work in his new saw-mill. The crops in the neighborhood look good. And every thing speaks of a bright future for Dundalk.

There has been considerable excitement in Dundalk, recently, caused by the conviction of Messrs. Vogan, McCallum, and Carter, for selling intoxicating liquor, contrary to law. McCallum refused to pay the fine, and was arrested, and detained by Constable Hanna, at the residence of H. Graham, Esq., all night, but just before the train for Owen Sound, arrived next day, the prisoner made a rush for liberty, and on being persued by the Constable, who fired after him, turned and fired at the constable. McCallum is still at large.

A new board of inspectors and examiners has been appointed for the county of wellington.

The Wellington Field Battery and 30th Rifles will go into camp at Kinnettles on the 22nd inst.

Nottawasaga on Thursday carried an extra bonus of $20,000 in aid of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway.

A painter named Thos. Breadon, aged 36 years, committed suicide at Guelph on Monday evening, by shooting himself with a pistol.

What is Plymouthism?

LETTER IV.

A CHURCH WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT.

In my last letter (which, in pasing, let me remark, contained serious typographical mistakes, corrected, I trust, by your intelligent readers) in that letter one feature only of Plymouthism was touched on—its hostility to an *ordained ministry.*

Now, surely it is unnecessary for me to show how unscriptural and revolutionary is this position of theirs. Men do not organize even a temperance society without appointing officers. A church without office-bearers regularly elected and installed into office, (which is ordination), is like a country without a government, *sine lege, sine rege, sine terrore;* is like an army without officers. Christ took good care to appoint officers of the church in his day whom He called Apostles and evangelists, and these Apostles took good care to appoint office-bearers to succeed them, such as *pastors, elders* and *deacons* in all the congregations they organized.

But I do not assume that your readers are in the position that any one need convince them that congregations should be organized and that there should be men appointed for *teaching, ruling* and *serving.* Matters are not yet in that position among us. But if Plymouthism gets a foothold in Grey, its very first effect will be, to set people against, not only the present ministers, for that is a small thing, but against the *very office* of the ministry, which would be an issue extremely disastrous to the cause of religion for years to come.

Let us not suppose, however, that Plymouthists in getting rid of their Officers have thereby obtained that complete freedom of individual action that is promised them, and that looks so well at a distance. The truth is that the power exercised by the regular ministry of the Evangelical Churches over their congregations is easy and light in comparison with the yoke that the *ruling brethren*, the *leading men* lay by degrees, and without explicit consent, on the shoulders of the people who are less forward, less gifted, or less ambitious of rule.

The Revd. Frederick Whitefield, who, if we mistake not, was for 12 years one of them, says, "The fact is, no deacons in a dissenting chapel are more exclusive or harder to please than the few *ruling Brethren* over some of your meetings. It is well known they have to be pleased; and the weaker ones have to carry out the views of this *secret* hierarchy. Liberty to ministers! Yes, if the ruling Brethren have no personal pique or other objections to them. Far rather give me the church that plainly and avowedly places its supervision in the hands of bishops and ministers, than this *secret consistory* that does the *same thing*, only in a much more arbitrary and dogmatic manner."

There is one evil, as we might expect, that has already appeared in Canada, arising from the doctrine of Plymouthism, that every man as soon as he thinks he is converted has a right to set out at once to preach without preparation, examination of his fitness, or his being held responsible to any society for his doctrine and conduct. In the *ardour* of excited feeling and of perhaps slumbering pride and conceit too strong for good *order*, some young men, who had not been it may be very remarkable for their sobriety, go out to preach. For a time they go about preaching and hinting, not obscurely, that *the ministers* had never explained the Gospel properly to the people. Some of them soon go back to their sin again, like a dog to his vomit, or like a sow that is washed, to her wallowing in the mire. The others held on, it may be, very consistently for a longer period—and people have of them a good opinion—but they also after a time go back to their old way for a while. They reform and say that they have repented, and within a few weeks after their fall they are preaching away again, as if nothing had happened. Is that way of working to become the rule? Is it for the good of religion that it should? For the good of the young men themselves? For the good of the world? We assert strongly that it is hurtful all round. But that is the natural outgrowth of Plymouthism, of a church without government. According to it there is no King in Israel; but, every man can do according as he sees right in his own eyes.

OLD PATHS.

Rev. Mr. Bethune on the "Baptist New Testament."

To the Editor of the Review.

SIR,—As the subject of the following communication has been treated in the *Durham Chronicle* by "A Baptist" correspondent in a very triumphant tone and proportionately strong denunciation of your correspondent "Argus," as dishonest, with which also my name is connected, I send by this mail a reply to the *Chronicle*, and that both sides may see it will thank you also to give it a place in your columns to an exact copy of it. And am, dear Sir, Yours respectfully, J. BETHUNE.

To the Editor of the *Durham Chronicle.*

SIR,—I have just received from a friend a copy of your issue of 30th May, containing a letter signed "A Baptist," (in reply to "Argus,") in which he gives extracts of correspondence he received from the office of the "AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, New York," to prove that its Version of the New Testament is not a *Baptist* Translation. Then adds—"And this, sir, is the work which the Rev. Mr. Bethune flourished in the face of a Durham audience as a Baptist Bible." While of "Argus," who had affirmed the same of it he goes on to say—"Now since a sense of honour has not led 'Argus' to retract WHAT HE MUST HAVE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN UNTRUE we hurl back his imputation as *false* and leave the FOUL SLANDER on his lips."—With a few more sentences of increasing denunciation. As my name is mentioned in connection, and the matter is reckoned worthy of such language, will you please allow the "Rev. Mr. Bethune" a word of reply. "A Baptist" says he heard the statement made by me, himself, which being so the above style of his will be seen before I close as all the more improper, though too common. At that time in your Durham Town Hall, I gave, *among other things*, an eminent Baptist authority for it, namely Dr. Cramp, Professor (now President) of Acadia (Baptist) College, Nova Scotia; whose "Baptist History," (edition 1875,) is now before me. Its "Introductory Notice," or Preface is by Dr. Angus, President of Regent's Park, Baptist College, London, Eng., who after commending Dr. Cramp's "candour, intelligence" &c., says, "these qualities will be found to characterize this volume. The reader will find a fuller and *more* satisfactory account in these pages than *anywhere beside.* To such an authority, at least Baptist readers may be expected to attach much weight, and the more especially as it could not be difficult for him to know all about the "American Bible Union" and the "Bible Translation Society."

At my meetings in Durham referred to, I read from that work, (pages 478-4,) being carefully overlooked as I read, by Mr. Brown, Baptist, and Mr. Hunter, M.P.P., Presbyterian, beside me, as follows:—

"There are some departments in which we [Baptists] must be content to LABOUR ALONE. Among our own benevolent organizations are the following:—

English Baptist Home Missionary Society.

Baptist Irish Society.

Baptist Highland Mission.

Society for Aged or Infirm Baptist Ministers.

Baptist Building Fund.

American Baptist Publication Society.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY.

Southern Baptist Convention.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

American Baptist Historical Society.

Then follows five of the "Foreign Mission Department," which with these now given are affirmed by Dr. Cramp, as one that knows quite well, to be Baptist institutions ALONE. And among them your readers see (capitalized by me) the "American Bible Union," in question, and "Bible Translation Society." I have quoted the above list in full that it may be seen also by the names themselves how Baptist they are. Were there nothing more than this before the "Rev. Mr. Bethune" and "Argus," with the FACT that the New Testament Version, referred to, has translated *baptize* derivatives, everywhere they occur by "immerse" and its cognates, and "A Baptist" on his own admission saw all this as now related, surely he was very wrong to affirm what he has done of the former, and *a sense of honour* should lead *himself* to retract what he said—that "Argus *must have known what he said to have been untrue.*" And now I am fully justified, I think, in asking him if he will affirm of Dr. Cramp that his statement is a "*false* imputation," a "foul slander on his lips" which ought to "give him a crimson cheek?" Dr. Cramp being a Baptist and a Baptist College Professor and President will *I think* make him hesitate before he says *so of him.*

I may add that I read out the same of Cramp from the copy of his "Baptist History," (same edition and page as my own,) which the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Baptist minister, Durham, had on the Town Hall platform table at our recent meetings there. So any Baptist near, by getting a perusal of his may ascertain if I have quoted accurately, and will find I have.

But even the American Bible Union's printed explanation of the subject, which I have on hand, is after all, not contrary to what we have affirmed, which I can show somewhat easily. But at present, Mr. Editor, I will have occupied all the space you can spare for one issue; and I would like first if the foregoing is not convincing to "A Baptist" or any other reader to know why. After that if I can spare the time I may, if necessary, add more light; but "Argus" seems enough. And with the desire that truth and truth alone may prevail, I am, dear Sir, Yours respectfully,

JOHN BETHUNE.

Chesley, 10th June, 1878.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Caterpillars are devastating the trees in the vicinity of Galt.

The new Church of Scotland at Collingwood will seat 375 people.

The new Methodist Church in Galt will be completed this summer.

The Credit Valley Railway will be completed between Woodstock and Ingersoll in August.

The death sentence passed on Duncan McDonald, the Port Albert murderer, has been commuted.

Three young men of Thedford were lately fined from $1 to $4 and costs for disturbing a Methodist meeting.

Mr. Joseph Lalonde, of Wallaceburg, has secured the contract for the erection of a fine R. C. Church in that village at a cost of about $10,000.

A daily mail is now conveyed between Guelph and Erin village by a stage calling at all intermediate post-offices on the way.

Stratford clergymen have announced, through the local papers, that they have decided to officiate at no more funerals on Sundays.

Rev. Mr. Grant, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow.

Two men lost their lives on the *Sarmatian*, at Quebec, on Monday, by foul gas, which generated in the hold, where were stowed a quantity of Oranges.

The Quebec strikers, to the number of 700, on Monday compelled a mill-owner to sign a document binding himself to give his men the wages demanded by them, and celebrated the victory by breaking the windows of the establishment.

Great excitement has been caused in St. Mary's by the poisoning of a young man named Robert Guest. A Dr. Ford has been arrested on suspicion. Meantime the inquest has been adjourned for a fortnight, to give time to analyse the contents of the stomach of the deceased.

Two young men, named James F. Dickson, of the *Huron Signal*, and R. D. Carey, both of Goderich, went for a sail Tuesday last, on the lake, but have not been seen since. The boat was found on its side. Mr. Dickson, worked for a number of years in the *Mercury* Office, Guelph, and much sympathy is felt for the friends [illegible] in this sad affair.

Glenelg Co

Council met at the Ro[illegible] tel, on the 3rd inst, and [illegible] of Revision. All the [illegible] Reeve in the chair. [illegible] amended as follows:—A[illegible] ed for the 1st and 2nd d[illegible] on the 1st Con., E. G. R. [illegible] for 3rd division of Lot 10 [illegible] G. R; Charles McKinnon [illegible] divisions of Lot 16, on th[illegible] R; Finlay MacRae, asse[illegible] Mill Street N., Markdale [illegible] ander Kay; Alexander [illegible] tenant for Lots 8 and 9, o[illegible] R., and assessment of La[illegible] Finlay MacRae, assessed [illegible] 42, Con. 2, S. D. R., W. [illegible] N. D. R., and W. ½ Lot 1[illegible] Jarus Hall entered instea[illegible] Joseph McCutcheon, ins[illegible] Blackstock; Robt. Davis [illegible] as E. Davis, for Lot 6, M[illegible] dale; William Davidson a[illegible] 55, Con. 2, E. G. R., in[illegible] Dinkly; Thomas Brennan [illegible] Roll; Frank Fosters as[illegible] $50; Arch. McLellan, Lot [illegible] D. R., name struck off.

Moved by Mr. Davis, se[illegible] McMillan, That the Asse[illegible] amended be now finally pa[illegible] fied to by the Clerk.—Carr[illegible]

Roll certified to by the [illegible] Court of Revision closed.

At the close of the Court [illegible] Council met for general [illegible] utes of last day's proceedi[illegible] following petitions were [illegible] Hooper and others respe[illegible] in road beats on 2nd and 3[illegible] R.; John McQuarrie and [illegible] bridge at Lot 5, Cons. 8 a[illegible] Thibods and 52 others, [illegible] Lots 107 and 108 on 2nd [illegible] S. R. Arch. Campbell and [illegible] for a grant for a bridge at [illegible] and 3, E. G. R.

Moved by Mr. Davis, se[illegible] McMillan, That the peti[illegible] Hooper and others be gran[illegible]

Moved by Mr. McMillan [illegible] Mr. Davis, That the petition [illegible] Lot 43, between the 2nd [illegible] N. D. R., be granted; an[illegible] purpose, and that the mov[illegible] spect the work.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Donnely [illegible] Mr. McMillan, That Mes[illegible] Dunsmore be appointed a [illegible] let a contract for building [illegible] 5 and 6, between Cons. [illegible] mount not to exceed $500.

Moved by Mr. Dunsmo[illegible] Mr. Davis, That $25 be [illegible] bridge at Lot 17, Con. 2, [illegible] that the mover let the work [illegible]

Moved by Mr. Davis, se[illegible] Dunsmore, That the acc[illegible] Blyth, for printing, amoun[illegible] paid.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Donnely [illegible] Mr. McMillan, That Jos[illegible] refunded $1 for statute lab[illegible] ham in 1877, which he had [illegible] Carried.

Moved by Mr. McMillan [illegible] Mr. Donnely, That Mrs. S[illegible] Black receive each $4 as [illegible] ried.

Moved by Mr. Davis, se[illegible] Dunsmore, That $30 be gra[illegible] at Lot 58, Con. 2, E. G. [illegible] to be let by the mover.—Ca[illegible]

Moved by Mr. Davis, se[illegible] Dunsmore, That $70 be a[illegible] each Ward for the improve[illegible] and bridges, and that no [illegible] grants be made, except to [illegible] Carried.

Moved by Mr. Donnely [illegible] Mr. McMillan, That John [illegible] paid $78 for assessing, and [illegible] ting notices of appointment [illegible] Carried.

By-law No. 170, to divide [illegible] into five polling subdivisions [illegible] times, and passed.

D. McDonald, Esq., a[illegible] having been appointed some[illegible] prepare certain by-laws for [illegible] submitted drafts of by-laws [illegible] lowing recommendation, wh[illegible] ted:—

To the Reeve and Council [illegible] ship of Glenelg:—

In addition to the by-laws [illegible] us, we would respectfully [illegible] printing of the Act respecting [illegible] the amendment of last Ses[illegible] of the act respecting pounds.

(Signed) D[illegible]

Jas[illegible]

Dated 1st June, 1878.

By-laws No. 171, respe[illegible] labor and pathmasters, No. [illegible] animals running at large, [illegible] pound keepers; No. 173, resp[illegible] No. 174, authorizing the re[illegible] structions on public highway[illegible] to enforce the Act respecting [illegible] ties; No. 176, for inflicting fi[illegible] alties; No. 177, respecting [illegible] read three times and passed.

Moved by Mr. Donnely, [illegible] Mr. McMillan, That the [illegible] copies of by-laws 171 to 177 [illegible] the Acts respecting fences [illegible] printed in pamphlet form.—C[illegible]

Council adjourned to meet [illegible] vere House, Markdale, when [illegible] Reeve.

JAMES BR[illegible]

Artemesia Cou

The Council of Artemesia [illegible] of Revision in the Town Hall [illegible] on Monday, June 3rd. Memb[illegible] After the members had taken [illegible] declarations, the court ope[illegible] ceeded to hear appeals again[illegible] ments of 1878, which were [illegible] follows, viz.: No. 1, John W[illegible] ment on R. P. lowered $50; [illegible] Rutledge, appeal dismissed; [illegible] his assessment lowered $10[illegible] R. Roll for village lot; N[illegible] Osborne, assessment lowered [illegible] Thos. Dunlop, assessed as too [illegible]

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO