

Review of Books.

The New York Pulpit in the Revival of 1858. A MEMORIAL VOLUME OF SERMONS. (New York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co. 1858. 12mo. pp. 395.)

The publishers have done well to preserve in an enduring form some specimens of the preaching which the Holy Spirit has blessed in the great revival of 1858. Not only as a "memorial" of those precious hours has this volume more than common interest, but as a striking illustration of the essential unity of Protestant Christians, and as a favorable example of what may be called peculiarly American pulpit eloquence. Here are twenty-four sermons, by men from six different denominations, on themes most vital to true religion, and yet there is hardly a jarring note among them all. They all gather around one common Cross, and hold up a crucified Saviour, revealed to the repentant, believing soul by the Holy Ghost, as man's only hope. As might have been expected, there is great variety in the subjects discussed, and in the respective power, brilliancy and directness with which they are treated, but this only adds to the interest of the book.

The Baptists are well represented by Rev. Drs. E. T. Hiscox, Ed. Lathrop, Wm. Hague and Wm. R. Williams. The sermon by the latter, on "The War which knows no Exempts, and gives no Quarter," is a beautiful example of the manner in which genius can invest a trite subject with surpassing interest.—Ch. Review.

A Commentary on the Original Text of the Acts of the Apostles. By HORATIO B. HACKETT, D.D., Professor of Biblical Literature in Newton Theological Institution. A new edition, revised and greatly enlarged; pp. 480, 8vo. (Boston: Gould & Lincoln.)

The appearance of this volume has been anticipated with interest by biblical students for some months. The failing health of its author hurried the publication of the first edition before it was completed; and his visit to the countries over which the narrative of Luke takes the reader, a journey undertaken with a view to the perfection of this work of years, more than for any other one object, has created an expectation in reference to this Commentary rarely awakened.

The subjects to be discussed in this Book of Luke are manifold; and to treat every part of it well requires no ordinary combination of excellencies in the Commentator. The essential doctrines of Christianity, logically discussed in the Epistles, are here practically presented in speeches for the occasion. The nicest principles of Gospel duty, as distinguished from the legal requirements of the Old Dispensation, are here as fully illustrated in example, as they were drawn out in the didactic portions of the Epistles. The whole question of church organization and discipline, which in its practical applications in our age of church extension at home and abroad, has become the question of the day, is limited almost exclusively to this Book of the Acts of the Apostles. The entire field, too, in which biblical researches in ancient geography, history and antiquities are to be made, is embraced within the region over which the great Apostle of the Nations journeys. In fact, in every department in which a Professor of Biblical Literature is to be an expert, he finds here broadest scope to tax his capacity for his work.—Ib.

Missionary Intelligence.

Tavoy Mission.

MR. ALLEN'S JOURNAL. Four north of Tavoy.

TAVOY, Dec. 15, 1857.—Left home this morning to visit several villages on the Tavoy river north of the city. I had hoped to have the assistance of Ko Shway A, pastor of the Maulmain church, who had come down to assist me in my jungle travels; but being sick of fever he could not accompany me. Mouny Shway Ya, who was baptized last rains at Maulmain, and who accompanied Ko Shway A, is with me.

Our first stoppage place was Myuhoung, the site of an old city, which now contains about forty houses. This is the residence of a pensioned gongyoke, who called and gave me a welcome to his village. We took up our abode in the zayat formerly used by the gongyoke as his court-house. In his house was the headman and one or two others, to whom we preached an hour and a half. They assented to all we said, and promised to come in the evening, and induce as many to come as they could. Afterwards we went about the village, but could not find a man. All were off in their paddy fields. Towards sundown, I went to the kyong, where I found two

priests. At first they were very social; but on learning who I was, they refused to hold any conversation with me. Not a word more could I get from them.

Eager Listeners.

16.—Last evening at dark a candle was lighted and I commenced singing. Soon the gongyoke and a few others came in, to whom I read and preached more than an hour. As I had had a severe headache all day, I hoped they would disperse; but instead of that the headman of the village came in with eight or ten more, whom he had called according to agreement. To these I preached another half hour, and then set Mouny Ya to preaching. He preached until near ten, when I distributed tracts among them, and intimated that I would like to have them retire. I went out a few minutes, and when I came in found the zayat filled with new listeners. But my head ached too hard to preach any more; so, leaving Mouny Ya to preach, I threw myself on my bed and fell asleep. How long he preached, I do not know. When I awoke, all was dark and silent. This morning, before leaving the old city, we had several favorable opportunities to preach. All listened well. A woman had died during the night, and the people were busy in making her coffin according to Burmese custom. We preached and read the Scriptures until the tide rose at 10, A.M., and then were obliged to be off.

Reached Kyouk 'toun in an hour from the old city. It contains about fifty houses. We found very few men, but preached to all we found. In the evening a company of fifteen came in, to whom we preached and read the Scriptures, after which prayer was offered. All gave good attention to the word; but whether they will "receive it into good and honest hearts" remains to be seen. It was past ten when the people separated.—Mis. Mag., October.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

BURMAN MISSION.

A new house for Mr. Crawley.

To the Pastors and Members of the Baptist Churches in Nova Scotia.

DEAR BRETHREN,

A few days since, a letter reached the Missionary Rooms in Boston from Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, setting forth the necessity of an appropriation by the Executive Committee of the Missionary Union for the purpose of erecting a new dwelling house for the accommodation of himself and family at Henthada, in Burmah. The case seemed to the Committee an urgent one, and they were anxious to meet it promptly and liberally. But the appropriations for the current year had already been made, and, in making them, the Committee had gone quite up to the limit of probable receipts, and, to go beyond that limit, even for so desirable an object, would, by prudent men, be regarded as unwise. What was to be done? No one could have it in his heart to refuse the appropriation, and no one, on the other hand, deemed it prudent, under existing circumstances, to increase the debt of the Union, already swollen to uncomfortable dimensions. At length it was suggested that the facts in the case be stated in brief to the friends and supporters of Mr. Crawley in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with the request that they will at once, by special contributions in the churches, or otherwise, raise and send forward a sum sufficient for the purpose. The suggestion met with favor, and, in the faith that a favorable response would be given to the call, they at once made the desired appropriation, and a letter is on its way to Burmah informing Mr. Crawley of the fact and authorizing him to go forward at his convenience and build.

In the faith. In you, brethren, pastors and members of the Baptist churches of Nova Scotia, the Executive Committee have reposed faith. Shall it prove a confidence unworthily bestowed? Will not a bare statement of the case awaken the right kind of interest, and produce the right kind of action? Brother Crawley is one of your number, among you he learned the preciousness of a Saviour's blood, and from you he went to preach among the Gentiles the unspeakable riches of Christ. He is your representative, I might almost say, your sole representative on heathen ground. God is with him. Converts are multiplied. Indeed, for the last two or three years, the Burman department of the Henthada Mission has been among the most favored of our Burman stations, and there is every reason to believe, that, should Brother Crawley's life be spared, he will see not a few Burman churches raised up in different parts of

that Province. Shall not every thing be done that can be to encourage his heart and strengthen his hands? Is it too much to expect that you will at once respond liberally to this call? Your brethren of the Executive Committee think not; and so thinks

Your brother, and fellow-laborer,
J. G. WARREN, Cor. Sec.

Missionary Rooms,
Boston, Sept. 28th, 1858.

P. S.—A commodious house, that will, with occasional repairs, withstand the climate for twenty years, will cost, including exchange, from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. Let your contributions come designated, "for Mr. Crawley's house," and we will in due time report to you the result of your efforts.

J. G. W.

For the Christian Messenger.

Horton Academy.

We do not wish to propose any change in this Institution,—we do not wish to offer any criticisms on its administration,—we do not even intend to make an appeal for pecuniary aid. We attempt nothing likely by its nature to attract notice. We wish simply to call attention to the notice of the commencement of a new Quarter in this Institution, and to urge the good people to send in their sons. Let it be considered that there are but few years in which young men can be educated. Every parent hopes his sons will survive him and reach a good old age. Does any parent wish to shut up his son to a life of comparative ignorance? If not, then he must be willing to aid him in getting an education. If somehow public attention could be held to the subject, we are persuaded there would not be so much indifference. We talk a great deal about supporting our institutions; but this, after all, is not the real object we are seeking. Send in the young men by scores and hundreds to be educated in those institutions and then the money invested in them will prove an inestimable benefit. Ought not much more to be done to make our schools of more general utility? There are now in Baptist families hundreds of young men between the ages of fourteen and nineteen; and most of these will fix their position in society during the next three or four years,—a large number this year. Who is looking after these young men and pointing out to them the way to a life of intelligence and noble enjoyment? Pastors should feel that this duty rests especially on them. Many are doing a good work in this respect. But if all did what they might, we think the building at Horton would be running over. An educated man remembers with peculiar gratitude the friend who first led him into the path of learning and encouraged him amidst its difficulties. If a pastor would have his memory honored years hence by his people, let him do much for their intellectual improvement.

To parents prospered in business we would say: If you have any thing to give your children, give it to them in education, and send your sons to the Academy at least one or two years without interruption. Give them a fair opportunity to know the pleasures of mental activity and they will be quite likely to make a way by which they can continue to receive benefit. To such as say they have no property to give their sons, we would say: Endure some denial and educate your sons, that they may be able to compete with the more favored, and not be doomed to a life of ignorance and poverty. All you do for them in this way, if they are worthy sons, they will value more than gold; and for this kindness they will render to your great comfort and aid in old age. To the young men we would say: Mental ability makes in a great degree the difference between men. An educated man, other things being the same, has a great advantage over the uneducated. If you would reap in harvest-time you must sow in Spring-time. If you have a desire to live worthily, do not be satisfied without at least two or three years of continuous study in a good Institution. The expenses of education are small: its value inestimable.

All of us should seek to gather as many young men as possible under the charge of the worthy teachers in our Academy; and then we should continue to pray unto God that the minds He has endowed, may be sanctified unto His service.

GAIUS.

For the Christian Messenger:

Mission in Cumberland Co.

DEAR BROTHER,

In accordance with previous arrangements I proceeded on my mission to the Five Islands, and received a great deal of kindness from the people, but found the cause in a low state.

remained with them near two weeks,—during which time we held meetings for preaching, prayers and conference. Some of these meetings were impressively solemn. There seemed to be a good deal of awakening among the unconverted, and the little Church seemed quite revived. I also preached at Lower Economy to a large congregation in the Baptist Meeting House, got up almost wholly by our late Brother Sley. Brother Thomson who preaches there a part of his time, came to the place after I left, and baptized two persons the following Sabbath.

Thence I proceeded on my way to perform a second visit to Parsboro. Preached on Sabbath. Went to a place called Lakeland. A large mass of people thronged the house. Brother Keillor, who preaches there a part of his time, baptized five persons the next Sabbath. I returned to the village, and continued the meetings. Great solemnity prevailed. Unconverted persons were awakened to a sense of their sinfulness, and wished to be prayed for. Some professed to be converted before I left. The people were very anxious for me to stay, but I could not comply with their request, because it would have come in contact with other duties which I had previously engaged to perform. I hope the Board will not forget this people. They want a Meeting-house in each place.

I am now preaching at Maccan. On Thursday last a Tea-meeting was held here. The articles prepared for the sumptuous feast were costly, and had been got up in good style, and shewed a great deal of skill and energy in the benevolent persons who prepared them. I am sorry to say they did not meet with proper remuneration to reward them for their skill, cost and labour. About 300 persons were in attendance. The sum realized was £34 17s. 6d. They expected and could have entertained at least twice as many. They ought to have realized £70. The reason given was that the farmers were gathering in their crops.

I will write again soon to give the particulars of my mission.

Yours, &c.,
NELSON BAKER.

Maccan, Oct. 4th, 1858.

For the Christian Messenger.

To the Baptist Churches of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

DEAR BRETHREN,

By vote of the Baptist Convention, at its late meeting in St. John, the undersigned was appointed to address you, through the pages of the Christian Messenger and the Christian Visitor, on the subject of our Foreign Missionary operations. The conviction is largely entertained that our zeal in this heaven-ordained work has much declined; and it is in the hope of stirring up your minds, by way of remembrance, that a few thoughts intimately connected with this subject are presented to your notice at this time.

Consider, dear brethren, that the command of the Saviour to preach the gospel to every creature—to all nations—is in force now; and it is the duty of the Church to carry it out to the extent of her ability. True, this command takes in the home field, for the apostles were to begin at home—at Jerusalem; but it as truly includes Foreign Missions. Leaving the Home Mission work as not comprehended in the purpose of this address, though demanding serious, and zealous and continued efforts for its support and extension in our respective provinces;—we announce what it is believed a careful and prayerful reading of the New Testament will sustain that no church or disciple of Christ is exempted from obligation either to originate, to sustain, or extend Foreign Missions; or to aid those who are directly engaged in the glorious work. We have not, as a Denomination, been doing our duty in this matter. There has been among us too much neglect of the command—the last command of our Divine Master. Oh shame! Oh pity! that any christian church or professor should neglect or hesitate to do what Christ enjoins! Awake, my brethren and sisters, and let us aim and endeavour earnestly to carry out to "Earth's remotest bound" the last command of our ascended and glorified Lord.

Consider also the necessity that exists for this work;—the nations are in darkness, and nothing but light from heaven can guide them safely; they are lost in error, ignorance, sin and corruption, and the gospel alone can show them the way to escape; they are in bondage, Christ only can make them free; they are dead in trespasses and sins, and the Holy Spirit only can renew and sanctify them. But how are they to know these things, unless the word of God—the gospel—be sent to them, and the missionary to unfold to them the love of God, and