

242

for the purpose of celebrating the fifty-first them corrected. anniversary of the American Baptist Missionary Union were characterized by large gatherings and earnest speaking. There were three sessions on each of the two days of the Anniversary. Different missions word taken up at each meeting, and thus attention was secured to the various parts of the work and a definiteness given to each, which could not be by any other method.

Our readers are much interested in the labors of the Native Preachers in Burmah and are aiding this department of Foreign Missions more than any other. Peculiar facilities are afforded to us for this by the circumstance of our brother Rev. A. R. Crawley being enabled to direct their labors. But the difficulties in the way of obtaining men of piety and mental suitability for the work must be great in lands of heathen darkness; and it is very desirable we should take this into consideration. A little reflection will help us to see that merely contributing a certain sum for | preaching Christ for ten. Native Preachers is but a part, and that a very small part of what must be done before such men can be sent forth into the vineyard, prepared to preach the gospel of Christ to their fellow countrymen. The very fact of our contributions going towards this work are consecrated to Christ. In Burmah or Amermakes it imperative that we should pray the lica it is our duty to educate ourselves to be Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest. Unless He send them forth our supplying them with the means of living will be but of little value. Every donied with earnest prayer, and then may we been a principle with me that nothing is to be think they need not apprehend any injury expect that the desired result will follow and pressed; that there is to be no advance, till the the word spoken in weakness will be attended door for advancement is open ; no advance in with divine power. On the report of the Theological Seminary for Karens in Burmah being read at one of the abovementioned meetings Dr. Binney, formerly labouring there, spoke to good effect. We doubt not a perusal of his speech, as reported in the Macedonian, will lead many of our readers to look at the work which they delight to assist with still deeper interest. We therefore copy it into our columns and commend it to the friends of Foreign missions : "J. G. Binney, Burmah, said, When this work was commenced, in 1843, I entered into of their time to other subjects. There is no it because I believed, as the brethren in Boston and other places believed, in the utter importance of such an institution to ensure the permanency of our work among the Karens. When of adequate laborers, want of proper supervi-I returned again in 1858, I had the same views sion. In the Burman department at no period and the same feelings. Not because this is the has there been so much interest, so much solid because unless it is done there can be no such ment, not owing to the number of members, but thing as permanency in our work among the the character of inquirers. If we at all come Karens. We have no anchor cast, and no hope | up to our duty, before many years I believe a when collisions arise, as they have recently manifestation of grace will take place,t hat will done, from within. We can place little reliance throw the Karen work in the shade. The on native preachers and native churches when seed has been long sown and is springing up: has already entered largely into British Bur- knowledge of the gospel years ago from some mab. I believe the brethren here are unaware old preacher. We have every reason to put of the real character of the school. Some call it the Seminary; some the Theological Institu | the demands may be, to meet them." tion. You may call it what you please. It commenced as a plain Bible class,-nothing more. For six years the teaching was necessarily all dogmatic-4 This is truth and that is truth.' The teacher asserted, the pupil was to believe. At the end of that six years I found to the dark regions of the carth. He said : that was labor lost; that the teacher and the missionary were substituted for the authority of God and the Bible. It was not said-'Thus saith the tible'- Thus saith the Lord, but ' Teacher Mason says so'-' Teacher Vinton says so'--- 'Teacher Binney says so.' Such a state of things is adapted to sap out the authority of the Word of God. Hence, to meet this difficulty, when I went out the second time. endeavored to lead the Karens to study out the meaning of the Bible for themselves, giving them the simple principles of interpretation, and leading them to apply those principles as effort lasted for six years, and the result is they no longer ask what the teacher says, but express their own views. A passage is proposed for

other ?' Each pupil gives what he thinks the sideration. Then the teacher makes such ob. what should be allowed to appear, and what servations as he sees cause for-' This is good it is really unworthy of his imprimatur.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER.

I wish it were in my power to present a speci men of their analysis. It would do no discredit to ministers at home. As to the encouragement of the work, I repeat what I said, seven years ago,-I never taught a class of young men,and it has been my lot to teach a great deal in grapple with the subject in hand. I have seen the eye brighten, the breast heave with emotions of delight.

At first it was difficult to make them feel They discussed too coldly, though at times they were bathed in tears. Now the gospel is more definitely understood, and while the intellect is expanded, the whole soul is moved. Surrounded as these young men are by temptation, pressed by importunity to accept civil office. they need the prayers of Christians to enable them to close their eyes against worldly enticements. As preachers, they take such pay as the people give. When young men of their class are receiving forty, fifty, sixty and even eighty rupees per month in worldly service, it cannot be easy for them to enter upon the work of

It is not erough for us to say the words of consecration. The affections must be trained. We must begin now not in the last year of life. The spirit of consecration must pervade every sermon and every prayer. If I am successful in anything, I feel that it is because Christians self-sacrificing, to educate ourselves to give, and to give ourselves to Christ and to Christ's kingdom."

"But the whole operation thus far is only preparatory. We have merely an introduction benefit themselves in preparing, no less than nation and gift should therefore be accompa- to what such a school ought to be, because it has our readers in receiving and digesting. study, but to answer a demand. But the school cannot always remain what it is. You know what the human mind demands, when it wakes to feel its energies. Knowledge the Karens will have, of us or ot others. A thorough education is necessary for the Karens, if we are to hold them in our connection. They have already attained to intellectual advancement. Very soon a third teacher will be needed, not to teach theology, not to teach text books, but with the aid of a laboratory to teach chemical analysis and combinations, to teach the mechanical powers,---things which cannot be taught by men who devote three-quarters or four-fifths more magic in teaching in Burmah, than in Chicago, or Alton, or Newton." " Our greatest discouragement is from want greatest or the most important of all works, but cause of encouragement as at the present mothey are shaken by the Catholic influence which More come asking for more light who got some our hand again to the plough, and, whatever

to the subject, of sermonizing. A text is pre- from friends, and shall accept the good ad- reward them with this increase of power, withsented by the pupils. They are questioned vice tendered in the same spirit in which we out the least corresponding gain on our part ? rigidly- What object have you in preaching? believe it is given. All writing for the pub-Why do you select this text rather than an-lic eye must be open for discussion, and it is proper mode of treating the subject under con- not always easy for an editor to determine hold property in slaves, which has always been We that is detective; that is erroneous,' &c. Einal- often have a delicate task to perform in de-The recent meetings held at St. Louis, Mo. ly they write, bring in their papers and have ciding whether an article, which does not perhaps quite accord with our own notions of propriety and prodence, is, notwithstanding, necessary for the further elucidation of the subject that may be under consideration. It all of the debt created in bringing them into is easy for editors to consider themselvesas they are accustomed to say they do-not

this country as well as abroad-that would so accountable for what appears in their pages as Correspondence, but when such writing comes before the public anonymously, and often also even when the name of the writer piled from the earliest editions, which have is appended, he-the editor-must assume a certain amount of responsibility for the consequences which arise from such communications. This being the case some of our friends must not be surprised that we have occasionally had to withhold their communications. Sometimes, too, not being quite satisfied at the first reading, we have had to give a second perusal to an article before deciding whether we deem it suitable for publication. This has occasionally caused delay, the writer in the mean time looking for his article, and suspecting the editor was triffing with his feelings by not inserting it immediately. on same to complexity and any

> The sum of this whole matter, gentle reader, is, that correspondents, and editors too, are after all only peccable mortals, and need forbcarance and sympathy.

With so many writers capable of supplying the material they may perceive requisite, we hope that they will forthwith set themselves to the task of providing what will

Will it not appear that they are the conquerers. and we the conquered ?-they only losing, what to them was worse than useless, the right to an incubus upon the growth and prosperity of that section of the country, and gaining this increase of political power.) If they secure from the free States only 25 additional votes it would give them a majority in the House of Representatives; and is it unreasonable to suppose that number may be secured, and that an attempt may be made to repudiate some part or subjection ?"

JOHN BUNYAN'S WORKS, A new edition of the works of the "glorious dreamer" is now being published in London. It is combeen obtained in many instances at great cost. The numerous errors of former editions are corrected, and it is beautifully illustrated. Mr. Hirst, from London, has been spending some time in Canada in obtaining subscribers for this work. He is now in Halifax. We learn that he proposes visiting other parts of the province and New Brunswick for this purpose. He has a large number of the first names in the provinces, comprising clergymen of the Church of England and ministers of all the other churches, Judges and the leading men in society, and has letters from quite a. number of these gentlemen, expressive of their appreciation of the work. Amongst them are those of the Revd's. E. Hotterel. G. M. Grant, Dr. Pryor, A. H. Mubro, R. F. Uniacke, G. W. Hill, & a., in Halifax. On Mr. Hirst leaving England, he received the following note from Earl Shaftesbury ; DEAR MR. HIRST,-

We shall be sorry to lose so good a man as you, from the midst of us. If ever old John Bunyan's orthodoxy and boldness were needful. most assuredly they are needful now, and I take it to be a good test of a man's evangelical belief, that he reveres the name, the life, and doctrines of that mighty servant of our common Master. I trust that, by God's blessing, you will return to England, safe and sound, that we may be again joined together in such work as that of doing honor to the memory of the true Saints and Confessors of former days. I heartily wish you well, and success in all that you undertake in behalf of the ancient, simple, and original Gospel of our Lord and Saviour.

August 2, 1865.

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A few remarks from a speech by the Rev. T. Allen of New York will help us to realize some of the trials of missionary life, and sympathize with those who. go forth in our behalf

He was often asked, how do missionaries unless something can be proved to the contrary live ? What do they eat ? Often they live in gradually recovering strength." can any part of the people of any State,-and the outekirts, and endure hardship and priva-We trust the attack will prove but temespecially the truly loyal part,-be excluded tion; often they are isolated. In Tavoy, where from participating in the government, under the porary. Mr. A's, friends will deeply symhe labored, he was 150 miles from his nearest aspathize with him in this affliction. Constitution, without viclating its provisions ? sociate. If the husband or wife is sick, often By an act of Congress under the census of there is none to help. It one dies, the survivor 1860, the number of representatives is fixed at must prepare the shroud and the coffin, and per-THE Delegates to the Detroit Convention, 233, viz - from the free States 149, and from form the rites of burial We spent months Hon. J. Howe, W. J. Stairs, and W. B. Salthe slaves States 84,-based upon a representawithout a loaf of bread. It was rice and curry ter, Esquires, returned on Wednesday last. tive population of 29,806,801, three-fifths only for breaktast, curry and rice for dinner, and the The following are the principal resolutions of the slave population being counted, which next day, for a change, rice and curry again. gives the ratio for each representative 126,845. passed : " But what do they do when they get tired of they would apply the rules of algebra. This it ?" Why, they continue to eat it. Mission-But counting the whole population, \$1,209,742, "Resolved, That this Convention do approve aries need the prayers and the sympathies of as free, and dividing it by 233, the number of of the action of the Government of the United their brethren at home. Otten a missionary representatives fixed by the act of Congress will States in giving the notice to the Government leaves his wife for a trip into the jungle from give the ratio to each representative 133,947, of Great Britain of its wish to terminate the which will give the former free States only 141. Treaty of Reciprocity of June 6, 1854." consideration. Instead of reasserting the views sixty to a hundred miles from bome. Their of the teacher, they throw open the passage and the former slave States 92 representatives, houses are invaded. They are robbed of their " Resolved, That this Convention do respectand the same number of electors for President. according to the principles of interpretation, property. But they can bear it if they feel fully request the President of the United States and then the teacher gives his views. To make By this it will be seen that the free States will that the brethren at home are praying for them. to enter into negotiations with the Government. them independent, self-reliant thinkers, ander lose eight, and the slave States gain eight repreof Great Britain having in view the execution the authority of the Bible, has been the ussentisentatives, making a change of sixteen votes in of a treaty between the two countries for reci-On behalf of those of our correspondents favor of the slave States, if the same people as al point of our work for six years. If it is acprocal commercial intercourse between the Unitcomplished, a great end is secured. In this way to whom "Philo's" remarks, on our first page, before the rebellion are to be the sole electors, ed States and the several provinces of British they learn what the Bible teaches-what are and to have the supreme power. will apply, we accept his prudent counsels, North America, including British Columbia the If the late slave population is excluded from its subjects-what its doctrines. Thus the and trust they will be beeded by all whom Selkick Settlement and Vancouver's Idand, young men become a pretty good Concordance. the ballot in these States and the freed people they may concern, in a spirit of enlightened are placed at the mercy of their rebel masters based on principles which shall be just and When I have asked them for a passage on any given point, I never failed to obtain it. If I piety. We are not aware of any of "the whom they have helped us to subdue, does not equitable to all parties, and with reference to the say to them, give all the passages, they select best minds" having been deterred from writ- every feeling of our heart cry out; in view of present financial condition of the United States, and which shall also include the free navigation them and classify them, and afterwards give ing by the danger of such criticism as that to the indignities and ba barities they must suffer of the St. Lawrence and the other rivers of the substance. Then the teacher explains them which he refers. Persons who at one time from those who have starved, tortured, and mur-British North America, with such improvements dered our men while in their prisons and elseand gives the general idea. This leads to the and on some subjects are cautious, discreet, of the rivers, and the enlargement of the canals ase of language. The teacher finds, the class obstructed by circumlocations; hence new words must be made, philosophical terms invented, applied, understood. Last term was one of the of the class condemned by " Philo's" strict- be the reverse, if we surrender to them, not ocean." mest interesting we ever had. It was devoted tures. We can well afford to receive counsel only all the political power they ever had, but The delegates from the British Provinces is is the world-be refluer needs it sciences-and speak as though what was at freeded in a manner both interesting and in- for its own aske. DITU'I

from subsequent discussion. worker

FREEMEN'S BIGHTS.

The question of what is meant in the United States by giving freedom to the four millions of those who were till lately slaves, is matter of much debate in the press of that country. The following article from the Watchman & Reflector will throw light on this subject :

" The Declaration of Independence, which has always been recognized as the foundation of our constitutional government, asserts " that all men are created free and equal, and are by their Creator entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." 10 801086100

The Constitution, Art. 1, Sec. 2, provides that representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, according to the whole number of free persons, and three-fifths of all other persons, (Indians not taxed being the only exceptions)

If there are no slaves, then of course there are none to which the three fifths rule can apply, but all are free persons. The only classes referred to in the Constitution are " Free" and " All others;" no reference is made to color. The free people are the only people under the Constitution recognized as the people to form a government; the language of the Preamble is as follows :---

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, in sure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general weifare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

With the foregoing constitutional provisions,

Faithfully yours, SHAFTESBURY.

The work is got up in the first style of art, The engravings are excellent.

Mr. Hirst is staying at 12 Starr St., Halifax, and will be glad to receive any additions to his list of subscribers.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SO-CIETY'S NEW CATECHISM .-- The Committee appointed to award the \$300, offered for the best catechism, have made their report. Thirty manuscripts were received. They recommend a division of the premium; \$200, for the MSS. of a children's catechism, by Reve Charles Keyser, of Binghampton, N. Y.; and \$100 for one to be used as a doctrinal Text-book for Bible Classes, by Rev. Charles H. Rowe, of Augusta, Mc. The Board intends publishing a preliminary 500 copies for criticism and sug gestions.

We copy the following paragraph from the Yarmouth Herald :---

"We are happy to state that the Rev. Mr. Angell, the esteemed pastor of the Baptist Church, who about twelve days ago experienced an alarming attack of bleeding of the lungs, is