

successors was only temporary. It was never regarded as a permanent possession; a broad distinction was maintained between the planting and the propagation of the faith.—Those who have had particular views of church government have endeavored to plant churches resembling their own in doctrine and polity; but, experience had shown, with little success. In the conclusion of his paper, Mr. Fairbrother suggested that the purity of the first churches in heathen lands should be strictly maintained as a means of perpetuation and extension, that at the earliest practical period the churches should be left to their own resources and self-government as the best means of developing a healthy and vigorous Christian community, and leaving the foreign missionary at liberty to extend his operations in other lands where Christianity was unknown. Lastly, he suggested that the consolidation into certain forms of ecclesiastical polity, or modes of extension might be safely left to the churches in lands where they now existed, or where they might be called into existence, with the conviction that the Great Head of the Church would watch over their interests, and over-rule all things for the final triumph of truth.

The following subjects were also discussed viz:—Female Education in the East—Young Men's Christian Associations—Sunday Schools—Missions and Nationality—Missions in Turkey—and Systematic Beneficence.

At the closing dinner of the Conference in the Zoological Gardens, Lord Radstock, on behalf of English visitors, and Dr. Prime, on the part of Americans, heartily thanked their Dutch friends for the generous hospitality which they had displayed. A farewell meeting was held in the evening, when prayers were offered and addresses delivered by several of the delegates present. On the following day an open-air missionary meeting was held at Vogelensang, a place some few miles, distance from Amsterdam. The meeting was attended by upwards of ten thousand persons, and addresses upon missionary subjects were given in English and French, Dutch and German. This meeting closed the proceedings of the fifth General Conference, of the Evangelical Alliance.

Letter from Rome.

ADDRESSED TO THE E STREET CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 29th, 1867.

DEAR BRETHREN,—It is just one month to-day since we sailed from New York. During this time we have crossed the Atlantic, crossed England, and spent five days at London; traversed France, stopping only a night at Paris; and have gone through the extreme length of Italy, spending three days at Naples, and are now in our third day at Rome. A kind Providence has granted uninterrupted health to our entire party. We have all had varied impressions; years of instruction seeming crowded into a few days.

You know that I have always been charitable in my judgment of the Roman Church.—The best men of earth have been in it; otherwise there would have been no ancient martyrs. Whence, too, could the noble Reformers have come, but from the bosom of the Roman Church? While in the mountains of northern Italy many kept the simple faith of the New Testament when it was sadly corrupted in the middle ages of the church's history, the truest views of Scripture doctrine and of Christian practice were maintained by the mass of the church in northern Italy; while even at Rome and further South, many were Christ's own amid all the corruption that prevailed. The monuments and traditions of this fact still prevail and have influence.

At Suva we spent a night at the most northern city of Italy, under the Alps, on the borders of France; a town interesting in the ancient civil history of the Roman empire, because of its location at the outlet of the mountain pass through which Hannibal penetrated to Italy with his army. In the old cathedral we looked on the baptistery, a large font of marble six or seven feet in length, and three or four in breadth. The priest who showed it, when asked by me if this was the place in which they baptized now, pointed to a little brazen bowl in one corner, saying, "Qui signore; negli tempi antichi si battezzava per immersione; ma adesso si battezza qui;—yes, sir; in ancient times they baptized by immersion, but now we baptize here." The same statement was made yesterday in St. Peter's, at Rome, to me, as we stood by a simple font in that grandest temple of Christian worship in the world. Yet over these fonts are paintings in fresco of John baptizing Jesus, by pouring a cup of water over his head as he kneels in a brook made to represent the broad and deep river of Jordan. When asked if this picture was ancient, like the font, the reply in each case has been, "No this is modern."

The ordinances, however, being external are of far less consequence than the doctrine of the gospel. Twenty years ago I heard in the Cathedral of Naples, an address to a company of young persons confirmed, whose sentiment was as scriptural and as impressive as I myself could have given. Now, the whole people of Italy are thinking and discussing religious as well as political principles. Able as I am to understand most of their conversation, I have been surprised at their intelligent views. This is the more interesting because it is in contrast with the darkness and fear of Italians twenty years ago when I heard them speak.

Italy is now being redeemed in every respect. I have expressed again and again my confidence to my companions in travel, that all this grandeur in art, now given up to superstition, as some suppose, is still surrounded by sanctified and redeeming influences.

Let us pray for Italy. In so doing we pray for a seat of religious influence which is reaching our own land, and which is felt in all the world.

Your Brother, G. W. SAMSON.
National Baptist.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Endowment.

Dear Brother,—

A Committee was appointed by the Convention, to carry into effect the resolutions passed on the subject of the Endowment of Acadia College. By direction of the Committee I have corresponded with several brethren, asking their advice as to the time and manner of proceeding.

Some of our friends seem to think that the existing pecuniary depression renders it unadvisable to bring the Endowment before the people at the present period. But, as one of my correspondents observes—"Money is as plenty now as it will probably be for some time. If we wait till the times are generally admitted to be good, we shall wait many years. I believe that Halifax and Hants Counties could do as much for the College now as they will feel able to do two or three years hence. The construction of the railway through Kings and Annapolis ought to bring money into these Counties. I believe one of the best ways of making the times good would be the hearty espousal of such noble schemes as the Endowment of Acadia College." He adds—"We cannot afford to wait, for our delay would become others' opportunity. It is important, at the earliest possible period, to give our Institution a van position among the Colleges of the province."

The Churches may therefore expect visits from the Agents before long; and it is hoped that they will be received with warm hearts and liberal hands. We want fifty thousand dollars, which sum, the Churches of our denomination, it is believed, are fully able to give. Their willingness will now be tested.

Yours truly,
J. M. CRAMP.

Acadia College, Nov. 4, 1867.

P. S. We have thirty-four students now in attendance.

For the Christian Messenger.

DEAR BROTHER,—

In your paper of the 23rd Oct., in giving Rev. Dr. Spurden's letter of resignation, and the reply of the N. B. Education Society, you express a desire to know what the change in the Institution will effect.

It is this. There will not be in the Seminary hereafter a separate Theological department. The main strength of the school will be devoted to literary studies. Divinity lessons will only be given in exceptional cases.

The staff of instructors is as follows:—

Rev. J. E. Hopper, B. A., Principal; Tutor in Classics, English Literature and History.
Geo. E. Tufts, B. A., Tutor in Mathematics and Natural Science.
L. E. Wortman, Tutor in French and English.
Jas. A. Bulyea, Assistant English Master.

We have now over seventy students, and prospect of a very large increase at the opening of the next term, November 8th. Five of our students this year matriculated in the N. B. University, one of whom took a scholarship. Quite a large class is also preparing for matriculation next June.

The prospects of the Seminary never seemed more flattering. The denomination has determined to pay the debt on the property during the present year. "Not to advance is to retrograde," and those having the management of the Seminary, fully understand the truth of this maxim, and the absolute necessity existing in our denomination in this province for a school worthy of themselves, and equal to the demands of the age.

Rev. Dr. Spurden is pastor of the First

Baptist Church, and Rev. Dr. Hurd of the Queen Street Baptist Church in this city. Both are laboring energetically, and we hope will be abundantly rewarded.

Yours &c.,
J. E. HOPPER.

[Bro. Hopper will please accept our thanks for the above.—Ed. C. M.]

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 6, 1867.

The Gilchrist Educational Trust.

The last No. of the N. B. Royal Gazette contains a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to the Governor General relating to a communication from the Secretary of the above Trust. The Trustees propose extending the benefits of that Trust created under the will of the late Dr. Gilchrist, "for the benefit, advancement and propagation of education and learning, in every part of the world, as far as circumstances would permit." They "propose to establish a Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum, the appointment to which should be made yearly in connection with each of the Colonies just named—Australia and Canada—the scholarship to be tenable for three years. It is their intention that the scholar shall follow a curriculum of study in one of the four Faculties of the University of London, viz., Arts, Science, Law, or Medicine, but they will probably leave him free to reside and study in London or Edinburgh.

It is the desire of the Trustees that the appointment to these Scholarships shall be made by competitive examination, and that this examination be the matriculation examination of the University of London, conducted according to the plan which has been successfully carried out in the case of the Royal College, Mauritius, the papers being sent out through the Colonial Office to Sub-Examiners nominated by the local authorities; and the answers of the Candidates being returned through the same channel to be reviewed in this country," (England).

The following are the conditions for Scholarships instituted by the Gilchrist Educational Trust for the benefit of youths residing in the Dominion of Canada.

A Scholarship of the value of £100 per annum and tenable for three years, will be annually awarded to a Candidate resident in the Dominion of Canada, who shall become eligible by Competitive Examination, and shall be desirous of prosecuting a further course of Academical Study in Great Britain, under the following conditions:—

1. Every Candidate shall either be a native of the Dominion of Canada, or shall have resided there for five years immediately preceding the Examination.
2. Every Candidate must have completed his 16th year, and his age not exceed 22 years.
3. Candidates approved by the Local authorities shall present themselves at the Midsummer Matriculation Examination of the University of London, which will be held simultaneously in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, and a Town to be hereafter named in New Brunswick, commencing on the last Monday in June, under the direction of Sub-Examiners appointed by the Governor of the Dominion of Canada.
4. The answers of the Candidates, approved as aforesaid, will be forwarded, through the Colonial Office to the Registrar of the University, who will cause them to be reviewed by the Examiners and who will draw up the Report of the results of the Examination; and the Scholarship shall be awarded to the Candidate who shall come out highest at that Examination, provided that he pass either in the Honours or in the First Division.
5. The successful Candidate will be expected to arrive in London, and to present himself to the Secretary of the Gilchrist Trust, not later than the first week in the October following his appointment.
6. Each Scholar shall be allowed an option as to place of study between the University of Edinburgh, and University College, London; but he shall be expected to pursue his studies with a view to Graduation in one of the Four Faculties of the University of London.

This will doubtless prove a fine stimulus to students generally, and help to those of limited incomes in this and other provinces of the Dominion. When the Sub-examiners are appointed we presume there will be no lack of Nova Scotia candidates for examination. As this proposal is to continue annually, after the third year, there will an expenditure of three hundred pounds per annum on this behalf.

The Baptist Convention of Canada West, (Ontario.)

This body held its annual session at Ingersoll on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, and following days. A good report is given in the Ingersoll Chronicle. The session was one of great interest on several accounts—the

principal of which was that at the Foreign Missionary meeting, the Rev. A. V. Timpany, was designated, together with his bride, to the work of carrying the gospel to Madras in India.

At the meeting on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Caldwell preached the annual sermon.

Subsequently to devotional exercises Rev. Jas. Cooper of London, addressed the audience; his theme was "What are the elements of power and usefulness in a Christian church?"

Rev. J. Fellman, Pastor of the Carriek German Baptist Church then spoke on the state of the cause among the German Baptist Churches in Canada. It is but 16 or 17 years, he said, since the first beginning was made, and now the membership is about 500.

Rev. W. Stewart of Brantford, illustrated and enforced three reasons why "Missions pay," viz: they educate the intelligence, develop the resources, and harmonize the efforts of the churches.

Rev. G. Richardson of Hamilton, was the next speaker. His theme was "All Christians should work for Jesus and for souls, and even the cup of cold water given to a disciple in the name of Jesus will not fail of its reward."

After an anthem sung by the choir, Bro. J. O. Yule of Brantford, delivered a lucid, carefully prepared, and powerful address on "What the world owes to Baptists, and why our preaching should be Baptist preaching."

Rev. Dr. Murdoch of Boston, Mass., showed the relation of Home to Foreign Missions and their reciprocal influence upon each other; the excellency of the blessings of civil and religious liberty for which Baptists have ever struggled, and the way to enjoy the presence of Jesus.

Rev. John Bates of Woodstock, spoke of the origin and spirit of Missions; by contrast gave the portrait of an anti-mission Christian; urged Christian beneficence by this illustration, his draw-well is fed by a small spring at the bottom, after drawing a few pails it is empty, but on returning after a little time the supply is renewed. So with giving to the Lord, sow, and by and by you will reap, &c.

On Thursday evening a large meeting assembled to witness the designation of Rev. A. V. Timpany, who is the first foreign missionary sent out by the Baptists of Ontario, and, as might be expected, a great deal of interest was manifested on this, his farewell meeting. Elder Stewart, of the Woodstock Institute, read the first annual report of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. The Report shows that the Society, though only in its first year, is already in a highly prosperous state. From the treasurer's report, which was also read, we learn that nearly \$2000 have been raised to support the missionary in India. The Report adds that about three-fifths of this amount was raised through the personal exertions of Rev. Mr. Timpany himself.

Rev. Dr. Fyfe, in a brief speech, moved the adoption of the report.

Rev. Dr. Murdoch, of Boston, Mass., delivered the charge to the Missionary. He congratulated his Baptist brethren in Canada on the success which had attended their young Foreign Missionary Society. The fact that \$2000 had been raised showed that they possessed the true missionary spirit.

He then addressed Mr. Timpany in reference to the work on which he was about to engage. Mr. T. then stated his motives and desires in offering his services for this great work. His address was listened to with deep interest, many in the audience being moved to tears.

A collection was taken up. The chairman announced that a little over \$50 was wanting to complete the missionary's outfit, and he hoped that amount would be made up before they separated. Voluntary contributions at once began to pour in faster than the Secretary could make a note of them. Contributions of \$25, \$10, \$5 and \$1 were handed up to the platform, or will be sent in a few days. Delegates gave for their respective churches; husbands for their wives, and parents for their children and grand-children, until in a short time nearly \$1000 were raised; the full sum of \$1000 being completed the next morning.

Rev. Mr. Bates, of Woodstock, father-in-law to the missionary, offered up the designating prayer, after which the meeting adjourned.

The following are further items of the business transacted by the Convention—the appointment of a Sabbath School Association Committee; the 2nd Sabbath in November was appointed as a Day of Prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit in the churches; the word "Canada West" in the name of the Convention were changed to "Ontario;" a Committee was appointed to make enquiries respecting the insurance of church property; a committee was also appointed on Union with the Baptists of the Lower Provinces.

The next Annual Meeting of the Conven-