

small pox, and adds, "It was the last request of their father that they should remain with the "Teacher and Mamma till they were able to take care of themselves. These are to be supported, and are likely to remain here some years. We received a letter from one of the Karen Christians last week, telling us of a mother who died, leaving her two fatherless little girls to be brought up by us. If some Sabbath School at home would undertake the support of one or two of these girls, they might name them. . . With us they could get an education, and be fitted to do good among their sisters in the jungle.

"The supporters of 'Too Wah' will be glad to hear, that God has favored him with continued health, and that he goes forward cheerfully and nobly in his duties."

Your affectionate sister in the Lord,  
MINNIE DEWOLFE.

Note.—The special blessing that has attended the support and teaching of a Karen female removed from heathen influences, is strikingly and encouragingly indicated in the case of *Ma O Zay*, supported by the Windsor Baptist Sabbath School, and likewise in that recorded above of *Mee Quay*.  
C. T.

Religious Intelligence.

SPAIN.

LETTER FROM MR. KNAPP.—Valencia, May 11, 1871.—I left Madrid, May 8d, at evening, for Alicante. I had been so overwhelmed with work that I had not been in bed for six consecutive days and nights previous, catching a little sleep as I could on the lounge. I therefore slept nearly all the way to Alicante, nineteen hours, with the exception of some two hours in the transit over La Mancha, that broad plain, without a tree or hill, which always attracts my attention when I pass it, for its reminiscences of Don Quixote, its windmills and village inns. When I arrived at Alicante, at 2 P. M., May 4th, the guard had to wake me up to take my ticket.

When I issued from the inner station, I was met by pastor Calleja and all the brethren, together with a large number of the friends of the work who have not yet been baptized. These had brought a tartana, the Valencian carriage, to conduct me to the city, and had provided a room in a quiet house where I was to lodge.

This was the first reception I had ever had in Spain, and it overcame me much. I knew only the pastor and a few of the friends; the others, however, were soon like old acquaintances, and I loved them equally with the rest. These brethren were not poor like those of Madrid, but well-dressed and neat looking, mostly young men, from twenty-five to thirty years of age. The pure joy that lit up the faces of the brethren impressed me. The same evening I preached from Acts 17, Paul at Athens, and particularly dwelt on repentance. The chapel was crowded to excess, and many went away or lingered about the door. After worship a meeting of candidates was called, and of some twenty-five that are awaiting the ordinance of baptism, ten were thought fit to go forward on Sunday.

Baptisms in the Mediterranean.—Sunday, a great day. Sermon by Calleja at 11, A. M. Baptisms by myself at 3, P. M.; sermon by myself at 8.30 in the chapel, and formation of the church with right hand of fellowship, and recognition on the part of the Baptist church in Madrid. I must speak particularly of the baptism. It was the first time I had baptized in the Mediterranean, though br. Calleja had done it often. You can conceive the thoughts and feelings I had, as standing on the shore about a mile above the city, under a towering cliff called the Cantera, I gave out the hymn,  
"I'm but a traveller here,  
Heaven is my home."

We sang it with our faces towards Corinth, and Ephesus, and Antioch, and Jerusalem. O, what a day for Spain! The primitive baptism, coming back home again! Why, it is one of the many marvels of this latter day. While we were singing, the people in the neighboring houses came streaming down, taking their position on the jutting rocks, and above on the lower projections of the Cantera. There were the hardy fisherman of the coast, his wife and children, dressed in gala, for it was Sunday, the feast day of Spain. Also came many who were by chance passing, taking a holiday stroll.

I made an address, showing what is the doctrine that Jesus came to teach, the importance attached to all his commands, and exact compliance with what he command-

ed. Then I showed what baptism is, and what is not baptism; who are its subjects, and who are not, and the meaning and design of a Christian church. All the while my audience was intent, and the dashing waves, the strong breeze blowing from the east, the company gathered on the shore, all was a sight that could not but move the stoutest heart. I then read a passage, (Philip and the Ethiopian), and prayed. As I raised up each candidate from the water, the brethren of their own accord struck up a verse, which sounded far out to sea, and brought heaven very near. When I had finished, I leaned against a rock, for the waves were high and strong, and pronounced a short prayer with the benediction.

After the Baptism.—As I came out, I heard a loud talking among the spectators in the Valencian dialect, and asked pastor Calleja to tell me what they said. They are saying "That is baptism, that is the way Jesus Christ was baptized. They have deceived us."

While the brethren were assisting me to remove my baptismal habit, a fine looking weather beaten looking man came up and invited us all to take a little rest in his house near by, before returning to town. As the sun was very powerful, we consented; and being seated in the great room facing the sea, the people who had witnessed the baptism came pouring in, until the room was filled. When all was quiet, I struck up the hymn,  
"Weeping soul, no longer mourn,"

and made some remarks on each verse before lining it. As I had written the hymn mostly in imitation of the 53d of Isaiah, I had occasion to speak of Jesus as our substitute. After the hymn I read and expounded the Parable of the Prodigal Son. O, how appropriate it sounded to these poor people, living on the husks of Rome and the world.—*Mis. Magazine.*

Ordination in Madrid.—Rev. Dr. Lorimer writes to the *Watchman* an account of the ordination of a Spanish preacher. The Council consisted of the following ministers: Rev. J. N. Murdock, D. D., Home Secretary of the Missionary Union, Boston; Rev. W. I. Knapp, Ph. D., and Rev. N. Ruez, of Madrid; and Rev. Geo. C. Lorimer, D. D., of Boston. No sermon was preached, as with us, but there was reading from the Scriptures, the prayers with laying on of hands, a charge and the hand of fellowship. Of the preacher, the following account is given:

Brother Ramon Bon was born in Aguilar de Campos, Province of Valladolid, some thirty years ago. He studied for the Romish priesthood, but was converted from the errors of that Church, and afterwards was converted to Christ. He has labored as a Christian for two years. The English Bible Society employed him to distribute the Scriptures, and while he was doing so he preached frequently with acceptance, the Lord blessing his labors. In the town of La Seca, near Valladolid, many converts made, the whole of the small community inclining to Protestantism. But he was a member of no church—he knew of none he could join conscientiously. God opened a way for him to see the path of duty. A man who knew the Baptists but to ridicule them, gave him two tracts prepared by Dr. Knapp, expecting, doubtless, that the young Christian would join him in deriding the doctrines therein taught. But the King of Zion ordained otherwise. The tracts were instrumental in convincing brother Bon that the Baptist church held the truth and deserved his support. Immediately he went to Madrid, where he was baptized and ordained. In his examination he evinced familiarity with God's Word, and revealed high scholarly attainments. He was employed as one of our missionaries, and he left for La Seca accompanied by Rev. M. Ruez, to baptize the converts there and to organize them into a church.

ITALY.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.—Father Gavazzi recently delivered a lecture at Dublin in which the progress of Protestantism in Rome received particular attention. The first advance of the anti-Catholic movement in the Papal States was after the downfall of the first French empire. Protestants were then permitted to practice their own worship outside of the city gates. Two English churches, two Scottish churches, and an American church, are still outside of Rome proper, and their edifices, says Gavazzi, resemble "old roug' barns." The Bible at that time was forbidden, and the Father in his discourse spoke of the frequent trials resulting from tourists carry-

ing the sacred volume with them for private use. The change wrought by the loss of the temporal power is thus depicted in the lecture: "Now the Bible is a free book in Rome. We have eight colporteurs selling it without difficulty everywhere. They sell it publicly in the market-squares everywhere, and several thousand copies are already in circulation amongst the Romans. There is another great fact—namely, that an English lady has sold two thousand copies of the new-Testament in a quarter exclusively occupied by Jews. That is a great triumph. More than that, I can point out to you a standing triumph which defies all the impotent rage of the Pope. Do not forget the Bible was in Rome the forbidden book. Now, when you enter Rome and pass that great and beautiful square called the Corso, which is the largest in the city, the first thing you meet is a beautiful shop, neatly fitted up, with a large inscription in golden letters, 'General Depot of the London Bible Society.' That is something. The Bible, once forbidden in Rome, is now sold in a large and beautiful depot, in the largest street, in immense variety, in all languages. That is something new and extraordinary for Rome. But there is a culminating point in the transaction. That shop faces the Vatican, which stands on the other side. Even without an opera-glass the Pope can see the general depot of the London Bible Society. Of Protestant churches we are told that there are now in Rome five regular congregations—two of the Free Church, of which Father Gavazzi is an evangelist; one of the Waldensians, and one of the Baptists. Throughout Italy there are also one hundred congregations, with ten thousand communicants and three hundred thousand catechumens."

DR. COTE writes to the *Religious Herald* that the Baptist church in Rome has been prosecuted before the civil courts, at the instigation of the priests, on the plea that its meetings are immoral and ought to be prohibited. The immorality consists in attacking the errors of the papacy. The trial is exciting great interest in the city.

A PEDO-BAPTIST CHURCH IS BAPTIZED.—The persecutions related in the above paragraph do not appear to hinder the spread of truth. Later accounts show a marvellous movement whereby a whole congregation adopts Baptist principles and carries them into practice:

Rev. S. B. Gregory gives us a letter from Rome, Sept. 25, 1871, communicating interesting details of the work of Dr. Cote. At the capital there is a church of fifty-six members, and there are twelve members at Civita Vecchia. A church existed, when Dr. Cote began his work, at Bologna. A fourth was formed under circumstances thus described: "At Bari, on the Adriatic shore, there was a Pede-baptist church of seventy-five members. The pastor of these brethren, learning of brother Cote and his work at Rome, invited him to come down and address his people on the subject of Christian baptism. Like Peter when summoned to Cornelius, our good brother went, and soon he was sent for to come down and baptize forty persons in that church. The old pastor very soon baptized the remainder, and now the whole church of seventy-five persons have confessed a common faith. Thus there are to-day after eleven months of missionary labor in this land, four Baptist churches instead of one, with an aggregate membership of two hundred and twelve."

DEATH OF MRS. VAN METER.—A note from the Missionary Rooms, Boston, communicates an extract from a letter of Miss Highy, of Basecin, Burmah, giving the painful information that Mrs. L. H. VAN METER died on the morning of August 27th. "After a short, but very painful illness," Miss Highy writes, "on the morning of that day, just at dawn of the blessed Sabbath morning, she opened her eyes on the glory of heaven." Mrs. Van Meter was known to have been ill, and preparing to return to the United States. To many who knew and loved her, in this country and in Burmah, the news of her final departure must be indeed painful.

UNITED STATES.

From Chicago.—Rev. J. T. WESTOVER writes from Chicago: "Three Baptist churches on the North Side—North church, North Star, and the German—have been swept out of existence. My church—the 'North'—in the heart of the population, is entirely destroyed, only two families of the entire congregation escaped the fiery sea; and those two lived outside of the city limits. Not only the church property, but the homes of the members, and their busi-

ness, is burned up. But God has graciously spared all the lives of our members, so far as I can learn; and no serious personal injury has befallen any of them. I saved the most of my parlor furniture and bedding; but my library, the accumulation of twenty years, all my stoves and kitchen utensils, and many other things are in ashes. But I think of my own losses as nothing, compared with many of my brethren, and the masses around me."

FRUIT IN OLD AGE.—Dr. D. B. Benedict, or Father Benedict, as he is familiarly called—the Baptist historian and ecclesiastical antiquarian of New-England, and residentially of Rhode Island—has completed his history of the Donatists. He is quite certain he is to bring to light facts of great interest to Baptists. Think of a man ninety-two years of age going over anew all his early studies in Latin, the Grammar especially, that he might verify his own translations from the Fathers, and be sure that he had put the exact thought of the original into English.—The ruling passion with him is strong in old age. Day after day and night after night he has worked on, with all the pluck and persistence of middle life. May he see his one hundredth year before he is gathered like ripe corn for the heavenly garner.—*N. Y. Ex. & Chron.*

The *Working Christian*, of Charleston, S. C., says:

A Confederate general, who goes limping to his labors from wounds received during the late war, is superintendent of a colored Sunday-school in Richmond.

And *Harper's Weekly* says:

For the first time in this country a negro has been appointed a college professor. The new educator is Lawrence Minor, and the institution is Alcorn University, of Mississippi, which was founded two years ago, and has an endowment of fifty thousand dollars a year for five years.

For the Christian Messenger.

LETTER FROM REV. I. J. SKINNER.

Dear Brother,—

Will you allow me a small space in the *Christian Messenger* to communicate to our friends the sad particulars of the dealings of God with us of late.

Our Heavenly Father has sorely afflicted us in the removal of our only children from our earthly home, but we are comforted in our affliction that it is to a purer, brighter and happier home above. On Saturday the 14th Oct., our little boy complained of being unwell, but no danger was apprehended until Monday when Medical aid was called. His disease proved to be scarlet fever of the worst type, together with congestion of the brain. His sufferings were brought to a termination on the following Wednesday morning at 1 o'clock when he quietly slept "the sleep that knows no waking here."

While his body was lying in its little coffin attired for the grave, the same fatal disease seized upon our little daughter and laid her prostrate. All the available medical assistance was rendered, but in spite of all the skill of physicians, she withered away under the power of the raging fever, and on the fifth day, she sank into the cold arms of death. Side by side they rest in the grave-yard, till the Arch-angel's trumpet shall awake them. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives and in their death they were not divided."

We know that our loss is their eternal gain, but O what a blank is left. The clatter of little feet—the merry ring of little voices and the sunshine of little smiling faces no longer greet us as we open our eyes to the light of the morning. We try to be submissive, and to say—though it be with aching hearts—"Our Father's will be done." Our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to sympathizing friends who have shared our troubles and helped us to bear our grief.

Our afflictions however, are comparatively light when viewed in connection with many others. The family of Capt. Samuel Gowan are thrown into the deepest affliction by the sad news of the loss of his vessel with all on board, during the recent gale. She was seen off Cape Sable in a disabled condition, but no assistance could be rendered. The wreck has been towed into Barrington passage but no traces of any of the crew have been discovered.

Mr. Milledge Sawler has also been called to drink the bitter cup. He is left with four small children to mourn the loss of a kind and devoted wife and mother. Thus God moves on his own undisturbed affairs, while none of us have a right to say "What doest thou?" May those mysterious dispensations of God's Providence be sanctified to the spiritual and eternal good of us all.

Yours very truly,  
I. J. SKINNER.

Chester.

Dominion & Foreign News.

An Ottawa despatch to New York states that no claim will be made for restitution of schooner "Horton," inasmuch as she had not been condemned when taken possession of by the original owners.

Thanksgiving Day in the Province of Quebec will be the 17th inst.

The Ontario Legislature has been called to meet on the 4th of December for the despatch of business.

UNITED STATES.

The number of families now receiving aid at Chicago is about 14,000, or 63,000 persons. Many are receiving employment at good wages.

Alderman Holden, of Chicago, who is also a candidate for mayor, is charged with applying fifteen thousand dollars of the Chicago relief fund to aid his election as mayor.

The entire police force of New York city was ordered out yesterday. It was proposed to suspend business for the day. It is not improbable that there was some rioting.

The authorities at Washington are determined to enforce the laws against Polygamy in Utah. Many of the leading Mormons are fleeing.

Brigham Young is still moving on his southward journey, and an expedition is preparing to follow and arrest him. It is said he will proceed to Arizona.

He has proposed to Congress the admission of Utah as a State upon the abolition of polygamy and the suits now pending against the Mormons to be withdrawn.

Nail Manufacturers of the Atlantic States have decided to advance prices 15 per cent, in consequence of the loss of 100,000 kegs by the Chicago fire.

United States revenue officers have seized a large number of cattle and sheep at St. Albans, which were brought across from Canada, for under valuation.

Some trifling disturbance on Sunday in the African Baptist church at Louisville, Kentucky, created a panic, and nine women and two children were trampled to death.

Gold 11½, Exchange 9½.

CUBA.—It is said that the insurrection here has lately assumed more extended proportions.

MEXICO.—Mexican news state that General Treveno was at San Gregonio with over 3,000 troops. His cavalry, under Martinez, stationed at Beunca, had a severe encounter with General Carrillo. Martinez was wounded, but Carrillo lost a portion of his train and was compelled to fall back.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The Caledonian and North British Railways, two of the most important in Great Britain, are to amalgamate. This coalition causes a sensation in railway circles.

The steamship "City of Brussels," from New York has arrived at Liverpool. She reports encountered a severe hurricane off the Irish coast, during which the fourth officer was lost overboard and several of the crew severely injured.

A cable despatch to New York reported the assassination of Napoleon at Chiselhurst by an anti-Bonapartist conspirator. The story however has not been confirmed.

A despatch on Thursday reported a serious railway accident near Ports, Scotland.

A compromise has been made between the French and English Governments, in regard to the Commercial Treaty between the two countries. The notice of abrogation has been withdrawn by M. Thiers, and the Treaty will be continued, but with modifications, details of which have been agreed upon.

The British Mail Steamer "Venzula" took fire on her voyage from Liverpool to Jamaica. It was extinguished by scuttling the forward part of the vessel, and she reached Santa Martha harbor by submerging one of her water tight compartments; and will take 10 days for repairs.

Parliament has been further prorogued to December 27, by a proclamation from the Queen.

The British Expedition for the observation of the total eclipse of the sun on the 11th of December has arrived at Malta.

The emigration returns for Liverpool for October show a total of 14,263 for the United States.

Thirty-three vessels of the Arctic whaling fleet were crushed by icebergs, or abandoned to save the lives of the crews, about the middle of September. The amount destroyed was 1305 bbls. whale, 967 sperm oil, and 10,000 lbs. of bone. Loss half a million of dollars.

GERMANY.—German newspapers are demanding that the French Government, without delay, bring the officials who broke their parole to immediate justice.