

need now at least ten additional laborers."

RED MEN FOR CHRIST.—A Baptist missionary among the Choctaw Indians, West of Arkansas, writes:—"I feel encouraged in my labors here. I have been an Indian missionary from Georgia for fifteen years, and a thousand converts or more living and ever living, are the fruits of this mission."

THE GOSPEL IN ROME.—Dr. Cote, a missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention, in Rome, Italy, says,—"The work in this city continues, with uninterrupted success. Several have been baptized; and we have on our lists the names of one hundred and five Romans who have signified their determination of leaving the Romish faith and their desire to be received into our church by baptism. A cheering fact, and one which fills us with much hope about the future, is that at least nine tenths of these applicants are young men."

"The work in Civita Vecchia assumes a most encouraging aspect. Four converts were baptized last Sunday in the Mediterranean, and were formed into a church. The Lord's supper was afterwards administered. Seven Italians have applied for baptism since; and God willing, I will go to Civita Vecchia and administer to them the ordinance."

BURMAH BAPTIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

We have been greatly interested in reading the Annual Report of this Convention. We gave a very brief summary from one of our U. S. exchanges some weeks since. Now that we have the report in full we are enabled to give some further details. It appears that there were present at the Convention—

American missionaries, Rev. Messrs. E. A. Stevens, Cross, Crawley, Jas. R. Haswell, Carpenter, Colburn, Smith, E. O. Stevens, Bunker, Cushing, Jameson, and George— 12  
Ordained native preachers. 9  
Unordained. 54  
Lay delegates. 46

Other Baptists in attendance:—  
American assist. missionaries. 11  
Burmans. 2  
Sgaw Karen. 95  
Bghais. 232  
Red Karen. 1

Whole number. 462

The Committee's Annual Report gives some exceedingly interesting information. It states:

The Convention is evidently gaining a stronger hold upon the disciples, and we are happy to learn also from various sources, that its influence is reaching forth to embrace tribes hitherto ignorant of the Good News of salvation from sin through a divine Saviour.

Every station (occupied by missionaries) has been strengthened by the baptism of persons, whom we hope God has accepted to be heirs of Eternal Life; and the moral aspect of those communities, though essentially the same as before, shows some signs of improvement. This improvement is more conspicuous of course in some localities than in others; nevertheless we rejoice, that anywhere the heathen are considering the great truths of revelation, and gradually relinquishing their old practices and early prejudices. We have witnessed, with satisfaction, the increased desire of the heathen to educate their sons in christian schools, to listen attentively to faithful preaching, and to receive and read, religious books; and we have known of individual cases of a hearty rejection of Buddhism without openly embracing Christianity; facts which indicate that the heaven of the Gospel is working among the people even while little fruit is gathered into the visible church. This should remind us, that the march of truth is really onward, if we do not annually witness a powerful turning into the Lord—that nothing goes backward in God's purpose to save the elect,—that one year or fifty (a longer period than is usually given to one individual for christian activity), makes a very thin leaf, when folded back upon the book of time; and, hence, what we do in the conflict must be done quickly, with a steadfast purpose and an unflinching trust in Him, who has declared that his power shall extend over all, and his love yet be known from the rising to the setting sun.

It has given us pleasure also to welcome back from America Moung Kyau, who resists the temptation to seek the large salary in secular employments which his knowledge of the English language would command, and quietly devotes himself to the work of the mission."

"The Committee, impressed by the solemnity of the death of persons in the prime of useful manhood, feel that this is emphatically a time for faith; faith in the character, the promises, and the providence of God. God's providences work in silent sublimity, and sometimes trample down all that is nearest to our hearts, making fearful desolation, without one word of explanation or one look of sympathy to lighten the heavy load."

Why? The flesh must be crucified. Faith, the central principle of our moral nature, the sole condition of salvation, and the prime work of man, must be nurtured, developed, and matured. "What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter."

A little more of toil, a little more of self-denial, a little more planning for God and the church, a little more discipline under the Master's hand, and we, too, shall feel death's gentle touch, while we hear a voice sounding sweetly from above, saying to us, "Come up higher! We shall follow our brethren, passing up the same way and receiving the same blessing. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

Oo Shway Thab and Pay Ku, employed to labor for the Pghos of Rangoon district, have labored with their usual fidelity and success, going from village to village, reading the scriptures, exhorting and praying with and for the people. They report that they were usually received with much kindness even where the people were quite indifferent to the claims of the gospel; and in every village, Oo Shway Thab says, he finds a few persons who listen attentively to his explanation of the way of salvation through a crucified and risen Saviour. Some anxiously inquired respecting the christian faith; and some, it is hoped, have found the pearl of great price. No less than five of the villages visited by these brethren would gladly receive and mainly support any man who would come and live with them, and explain the doctrines of the Bible and teach their children to read. Four of these villages have been agitating the question whether they could continue their present occupation as salt-makers, and become christians. This employment requires an incessant watching of the fires from the time the season commences to its close; and the question in their minds has been whether the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath would require them to change their means of obtaining a livelihood.

Two influential men of one of these villages traveled four days' journey to reach our last Association and urge the disciples to send them a teacher. Their earnestness in this matter shows their desire to be enlightened, and we hope a kind Providence will yet lead them to the Fountain of Life."

Rev. Harris gives an interesting sketch of the life of these two preachers.

Po-kau, when a boy, was taught to read in a Burmese Kyoung, and became a devout Buddhist. Soon after the gospel reached Shway Green he heard it, but heard only to revile it, and to hate its Author, and him who proclaimed it.

His hatred to the latter was so great, he has repeatedly said, that if he had had power by any necromancy to put him to death he would have been a dead man long ago.

Po-kau, possessing such a spirit of hatred to the gospel, strove to keep his countrymen from believing it. During my absence to America he went to a christian village and stopped over night. The christians talked with him, and he began to make inquiries. Are these things so? Afterward he came to Tah-ree and heard the gospel from his lips and believed. He then had to encounter opposition in his own family. His wife threatened to leave him. He remained firm to his convictions for nearly two years, when his wife repented, believed, and was baptized.

Po-kau has received very little education from the school-room, but he has "searched the Scriptures," and having a retentive memory has acquired quite a commendable knowledge of the Bible.

He speaks the language of the Burmese and preaches faithfully to them as well as to his own people. He is not physically a very strong man. Both he and his family have been ill more or less this year so that he has not been able to make long jungle trips. He has been out frequently for two or three days, and sometimes one or two weeks.

The other man (Plau pah), was hopelessly converted, united with the church, attended Tah-ree's school when I was in America. After my return I employed

him, and at the same time he attended more or less the recitations during school term. As he developed his character and talent, Tah-ree, myself, and others, thought he might be usefully employed in preaching the gospel. He is not a man of great talents, but a man who can be trusted, and who seems to love to itinerate and to tell his countrymen of Christ."

The report of an ordained preacher (Kla-po who has been assisted by the Convention, and traveled in this field a part of the year), gives us, as the numbers baptized, thirty. Many men applied for baptism, but were refused for want of sufficient evidence of a change of heart. His report also shows a quickened life yet existing among the christians, and that the work is yet extending. At the Association this year several new churches were presented by letter, with contributions.

For Shan preachers and the distribution of tracts and Scriptures in the Shan country the Convention appropriated four hundred Rupees.

Rev. Mr. Cushing, under whose supervision this work was accomplished, sends an interesting report:—  
"On the eighth of November last (1869), Mrs. Cushing and myself left Rangoon for a visit to Kaing Tung (Keng Toong) the chief northeastern province of Shanland, on the borders of Yunnan, China, and about seven hundred miles distant. Ascending the Sittang river to Youngoo, after spending a few days there in preparation, we started northward into Upper Burmah through the provinces of Ningyan and Yemaithe, thence eastward over the mountains to Monai. A month was consumed in reaching this place. Thus far the route was familiar and the people quite generally acquainted with the object of our journey. After remaining at Monai a few days, we resumed our march, pursuing a northeasterly course through the hitherto unvisited tsauwa-ships of Kaing Young, Kaing Kam Kaing Luom, across the Salwen river, through several petty principalities to Maing Ping and Kaing Tung. Here we remained ten days receiving marked kindness from the tsauwa, and were daily surrounded by crowds of people."

From Kaing Tung we returned by a southwesterly route through an exceedingly thinly-peopled country to Keng Hai where we arrived after traveling two weeks. On entering this province we passed out of the Burmese into the Siamese dominions, and also from the northern Shans into the Laos, a kindred people, with a cognate language. Continuing our journey southeast, we reached Zimay, where we enjoyed a brief but delightful visit with brethren McGilvary and Wilson of the Presbyterian Board. Our route home from this city was through a large and important Karen field, extending from Zimay to the Salwen, for which nothing has yet been done. The journey terminated on the 5th of April lacking five days of five months."

"We know that such prosperity must come by the blessing of the Most High; but we believe He is waiting to be gracious and to do exceedingly abundantly above our most sanguine expectations. He loves the cause of missions, and by great prosperity He is beaconing us on to enlarged efforts. He would encourage us to labor for, and expect, still greater blessings at His hands."

Grateful for the reinforcements of the past year we are nevertheless crippled for want of men and means to meet the growing demands of our christian communities alone, while the multitudes of the heathen hitherto neglected are still sinking to perdition at our very doors, and we are powerless to carry them the gospel of Peace and Reconciliation.

What can make the missionary enterprise precious to the christian, or commend it to the prayerful attention of considerate men, if it be not the fact that it is the cause of Christ. The proclamation of a Salvation, purchased with his blood, from the inevitable doom awaiting all persons who die in sin? Our personal relations to Christ demand that we should not leave the heathen to perish while we enjoy the blessings of a good hope through grace of eternal life, without at least an earnest effort to save them from the wrath to come.

NEW ANNAN AND TATAMAGOUCHE.—Bro. G. O. Gates has been laboring in this neighbourhood for several weeks past. On Lord's Day the 10th inst., at his request, Rev. E. B. Corey visited here, and in the presence of a large concourse, baptized three believers, and in the afternoon of the same day two more at the head of Tatamagouche Bay. They had been received previously to Bro. Gates resuming his studies at Acadia College.

THE BUDDHIST FAITH.—The King of Burmah has informed professor Max Müller through his Prime Minister, the Pakhan Mangyee, that he is printing a complete edition of the "Three Vedagaths" (the Tripitaka—i. e., the Holy Scriptures of the Buddhists), in Pali, the sacred language of Buddhism, with a view to having it afterwards translated into Burmese and English, "so as to spread the knowledge of the Buddhist religion both in Europe and America, and that the English people may become acquainted with the principles of the Buddhist faith, and thus cause this kingdom to become famous in the world's history." A small compendium of the Buddhist religion, forming part of the Tripitaka, has lately been translated from Pali into English by Professor Max Müller,—"Buddhaghosha's Parables, translated from Burmese by Captain T. Rogers, with an introduction containing Buddha's Dhammapada, or "Path of Virtue," translated from Pali by F. Max Müller: London. Trübner & Co., 1870.

A Japanese student in the United States has lately embraced the Gospel, and notified his Government of the fact, informing them that they need provide no longer for his support. Instead of repudiating him, the government authorized him to continue his studies, and increased the allowance for his sustentation.

For the Christian Messenger.  
IN MEMORIAM.  
ISRAEL LONGLEY, ESQ.  
Death has again entered our ranks and cut down another of our old and tried soldiers. No man of late has occupied a more prominent place, or been a greater pillar and support to Wilmot church than the subject of this memoir. No man could have passed away who would be more missed, or whose place it would be more difficult to supply. In 1842 our departed brother united with the Wilmot Baptist Church. He entered with a character already established for manhood, integrity and moral uprightness. He at once became a working member of the church, and in a few years was chosen a Deacon; which post he continued to honor to the end of his life. Bro. Longley was a fine example of the christian man. He was diligent in his worldly business, and fervent in religious spirit. He was prosperous in secular affairs, and made steady growth in the Divine life. His integrity was proverbial and he won respect by his dignity, and love by his justice and sincerity. He was strict, regular and systematic in all his affairs. He was honored in his own household and looked up to by the entire community. He was steadfast in moral rectitude, swaying neither to the right nor to the left. Some years ago he became intimately connected with the political struggles of the day. But throughout all these circumstances of bickering and temptation, he never swerved from the path of Christian virtue and godliness. He had an inherent love for honesty and truth, and would rather have died than yield a conscientious conviction. He endured severe domestic afflictions. Two beloved daughters and a promising son were cut down in childhood, leaving a vacancy round the fireside long to be felt and mourned. All his care henceforward was centred in his only surviving son, whom he just lived to see graduate from Acadia College and enter manhood. He leaves a sorrowing widow to mourn sincerely the loss of a true and faithful husband. Our brother has gone. Long and painful was his last illness, but graciously sustained and heroically endured. He faced death calmly and courageously. In life he put his trust firmly in Jesus Christ, and when the death drops had gathered upon his brow, he affirmed that his trust was still reposed in the same blessed Redeemer.—While we mourn his loss we have an abiding hope that his spirit is happily at rest. His funeral was largely attended, and the writer addressed the assembled relatives and friends. The discourse was heard with apparent interest, and we pray, with some profit. And so, one by one our church is losing its strongest pillars, and in our hearts we earnestly pray that their places may be filled by young men of virtue and piety.—Com. by Rev. N. Vidito.

A new Hotel Company has been formed in Montreal with a capital of \$500 000.

The Right Rev. Bishop Cronyn, Bishop of Huron, died at London on the 23rd, aged 69.

The farmers are bringing in great quantities of grain. More wheat has been brought to market, and commands better prices than for years past.

Hon. William McDougall has accepted the office of Arbitrator for the Province of Ontario for the settlement of the Manitoba boundary matter, and will shortly arrive in Ottawa to confer with Mr. Tatch, the Dominion Arbitrator.

Some of the members of the Immigration Conference have left Ottawa, their labors having been brought to a close for the present.

NEW BRUNSWICK.  
Slavin, the murderer, who escaped from the penitentiary, has been caught in Maine.

The last rail of the European and North American Railway between Bangor and St. John, uniting by Railway the United States and the maritime provinces of Canada, was laid on Thursday.

On Monday last a man named John Edgar was drowned in the river near St. John, in consequence of the collision of a steamer and a wood boat.

UNITED STATES.  
THE JEWS OF CINCINNATI have presented petitions to the Common Council of that city for the prohibition of certain traffic and pleasure on Saturday the Jewish Sabbath. The following are the proposed enactments:

1. No house selling spirituous liquors, wine, beer, lager, or such other intoxicating beverage, shall be opened on Saturday, and no person shall be permitted to enter such houses on Saturday by side doors or otherwise. Fine for transgression \$100, or three months' imprisonment.  
2. No theatres, concerts, or other places of amusement, shall be open from Friday evening after sunset to Saturday evening when three stars are distinctly visible. Fine as above.  
3. No coaches, omnibuses, buggies, wagons, railroad cars, and such other vehicles drawn by horses, mules or asses, shall be driven in the streets, alleys or avenues of the city of Cincinnati from Friday evening to Saturday evening, as aforesaid, and fine as above stated.

No balls, hops, or other amusements shall be held outside of the rooms devoted thereto, shall be tolerated, allowed, or go unpunished during the above time, and fine as above.

They also ask that hogs, the staple of their commerce, shall not be allowed to be driven through the streets on that day! Not bad that!

The United States and British Commission on the foreign claims, outside the Alabama claims, were to begin its sittings at Washington on Monday last.

Virginia city, Nebraska, was devastated by fire on Tuesday the 19th inst. The loss amounts to three quarters million dollars.

Len Swett, a noted gambler, was beaten to death on Tuesday night in Portland, Me., by Simon Lovett, whom he had swindled.

The Republicans have so far elected a majority of anti-Butler delegates to the State Convention to be held on the 27th instant.

Eight cases of yellow fever were reported at Charleston on Friday.

The New York Daily Witness has now reached a circulation of 12,300 copies daily.

A party of San Francisco capitalists have formed a company with 500,000 dollars capital to work the newly discovered coal beds in the Aleutian Islands. They are evidently making for Arizona, and Southern California.

A Honolulu letter states that the hurricane of the 9th of August was the most severe ever experienced in the Sandwich Islands. Over three hundred houses were destroyed.

Defalcations to the extent of from \$140,000 to \$150,000 were discovered the other day in the New York post-office, and the assistant postmaster, who owns a fine house and sports a \$10,000 horse, was arrested. He escaped punishment by resigning his position. Other employees are suspected.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.  
ENGLAND.  
Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report renewed excitement there. Diamonds of unusual size and brilliancy are found daily, and large numbers of persons are leaving Cape Town and other places for the diamond regions.

The International Congress commenced in London on Thursday last. Delegates from Spain, Italy, France, Belgium, and Switzerland, were present. Carl Max presided. The object of the meeting is to arrange for immediate action on the Continent.

Queen Victoria is suffering from Rheumatism.

An insurrection has broken out in Morocco, and attacks upon the port town of Jeddah have been reported. The relief of the Chief Jeddah has been twice ordered in a vessel.

SPAIN.—A Spanish force has been sent forward, just embarking.

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