Missionary Intelligence.

BURMAH.

HENTHADA -- Miss Adams reports that in common with all the missionaries at that station she has been sick of the dengue fever, - a painful disease which has swept over all Burmah and India. There are a number of applicants for baptism in the jungle. It is hoped that there are among them cases of real conversion.

Toungoo .- Mr. Bunker's school, June 2d numbered sixty scholars of both sexes. More are coming so that the whole number for the term will not fall short of one hundred. Among them are ten Red Karens and pupils from three other tribes. This school, and Dr. Cross's also, show an advance upon schools of last year. Twelve new men have been located in new places, either among the heathen or elswhere, mostly superior men, and much fruit is anticipated from their labours. Much itinerating has been performed. In the Bghai Association are forty-one churches and one thousand-five hundred and ninety-six membors. Baptized last year one hundred and three. Mrs. Cross has a large school of girls, who speak only the Paku dialect.

Sweden .- A priest from Finland baptized. Mr. Broady gives the following interesting account of a recent scene in Sweden:

"Our aged brother Hymander, from l'inland, now sixty-nine years of age, has the Lutheran church, all the time located | since. at one place, in the east of Finland, on the Lorders of Russia. He has become convinced of baptism within the last two of hope in Christ almost from his youth up. He possesses an unblemished reputation, having sustained among his people an excellent Christian character.

"The baptism of this aged servant of Christ, together with his believing daughter twenty-six years old, who accompanied her father from their far-off home, to be at the same time buried with Christ, and which solemn ceremony took place at noon the day after the Conference, which was a Sabbath, made quite an episode among us. He has gone back to labor in his own field, a dark region, no longer as a priest of the state church, but as a gospel laborer, following closely in the footsteps of the Lord and the apostles. This is the hand of God. His time to save Finland has now come; and soon now, we feel assured, the flame will spread even over immense but benighted Russia."

FRANCE. - At Lyons a new chapel, on a living. level with the street, opened June 30. The baptistery was put in hastily, and a young woman, twenty-two years of age was baptised. Several strangers witnessed the ordinance, and it was a happy occasion. Three more candidates are awaiting. Two men are needed for the work in the South of France. There are two female Baptist Bible-readers in Lyons, supported by English friends.

GREECE. - From Athens a letter dated in July reports the hopeful conversion of two young women, who gave satisfactory evidence of the power of the gospel on their

Africa - There is a call for the organization of a church among the native Congoes, near Louisiana settlement. From every point the indications are cheering. The heathen are daily asking for laborers to teach them the way of life. The training school for preachers is making favorable progress. In connection with a recent protracted meeting at Monrovia, two native boys, a Bassa and a Vey, were deeply im pressed, and both seem to be hopefully converted. They are now rejoicing in hope.

Seven kings of the Kie country employ a native preacher to teach their children. He has been labouring about three years, and has a school of forty-years, many of whom are adults, and all but ten of the number appear to be Christians. "The heathen are gospel hungry, and longing for education."

At lower Buchanna, a new house of worship is nearly completed. In the Congo settlement called Freemansville, near Clay Ashland, nineteen are waiting to receive the ordinance of baptism. A chapel is in progress of erection. In the vicinity of Clay Ashland greater interest is manifested in religious things than at any former period.

Two young men are studying, and bid fair to be useful The preacher in Vonbrunsivelle reports four recent converts. and more work than they can do.

CONSUMPTION.

Letter from Captain Coffill, of the Brig " Potosi," of Windsor, N. S. St. JOHN, N. B. May 22nd, 1868.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist: -

Dear Sir,-In May, 1866, I was attacked with a severe dry cough, which continued in harshness for come time, when I commenced expectorating a thick whitish substance, then I raised a geenish yellow and elate-colored matter, then bleeding of the lungs set in, and other symptoms of a very alarming character showed themselves. consulted the leading physicians int Philadelphia and other cities, who gave me no encouragement, as my disease was Consumption. I spared no expence to obtain relief, but found none. In August, I had fallen in flesh from 155 to 136 pounds, sinking rapidly every day. My friends in and go home. At home they considered my case helpless, and wished me to remain there, and not die in a foreign country. I visited St. John in October of the same year on my way to Philadelphia to join my ship, and was advised by a stranger, who cough, to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites : and, as a drowning man grasps at s raws, I saw a ray of hope in the suggestion, and procured a bottle. The effeet warranted a further trial, and I bought a dozen bottles, and left St. John and have been for the last forty years a priest in been knocking about the Atlantic ever

As this is the first time I have visited your City since, I feel under an obligation to let you know the effects produced three years, but has entertained a living by this Syrup. I continued taking the remedy regularly. At first my appetite improved-I regained strength-then my cough gradually left me, finally the expectoration ceased and although the benefit was gradual, I could note the change for the better every day, so that after having taking ten bottles I considered myself well. This was about five months from the time I I finished the other two bottles; and now I consider myself as well as I ever was in my life. My present weight is 162, seven pounds above my usual healthy standard My nerves are good, my appetite good, and general health excellent. I heartily recommend your Syrup to all persons troubled with any difficulties or disease of the Lungs or Nervous System, firmly believing that had I not used it, I would not now be

> Hoping this letter may meet the eyes of others similarly affected, and induce them to use the same means of cure.

> I remain yours very truly, HARRIS COFFILL. Master of brig "Potosi," of Windsor N.S.

> A CONGREGATIONALIST MINIS TER RECEIVED INTO THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

A Special Correspondent of the London Freeman gives the following account of service in which the Rev. T. Hind, for some years the respected m nister of Gideon Independent Chapel, Newfoundland street, Bristol, was publicly received into the Baptist denomination; for the principles of which section of the Christian Church he has left the body with which he has been associated during the twenty-five years he has been a minister of the Gospel. The Chapel, Bristol, in the presence of a numerous congregation, many of whom were Congregationalists. Portions of Scripture appr priate to the solemn occasion having been read, and prayer offered by the Rev. R P. Macmaster, who was to perform the rite of baptism, Mr. Hind ascended the pulpit for the purpose of stating his reasons which had induced him to forsake his. old opinions. Taking the words " One haptism" (4th chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, part of the 5th verse), the rev gentleman proceded to say that the Christian church had instituted more than one baptism. There were three kinds of intant baptism-that which professed to rege erate, that which professed to unite to the Christian church, and the baptism that professed neither to regenerate nor unite, b t to make disciples, and those three haptisms were administered by sprinkling, pouring, and by immersion. Tere was adult haptism of two kinds-namely, with

tism. Although all those modes of baptism | though they were undoubtedly in a state of were in the name of the Father, Son, and salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ. Holy Ghost, they were so essentially dif- But that that state of salvation did not ferent in their meaning and intention, that justify their being baptized in the name all unity was destroyed. They looked in of the Lord, inasmuch as they were not vain in the history of the Christian church | conscious of that state, and therefore could in any age later than the Apostolic for the | not receive the testimony concerning Christ, one baptism, and to find out what that was for they had salvation, not by faith, but they must consult the Word of God alone He felt very thankful to his dear brethren them, and removed all the legal conseand the deacons of that place of worship for giving him that opportunity thus pubhely, and before such an audience, of declaring his present views of divine truth, and confessing his faith in adult baptism-in the baptism of believers by immersion. It would have been very much more in harmony, however, with his own feelings could he have passed through that divine ordinance privately with a few Christian in the New Testament were cases of perfriends; but it appeared to Mr. Macmaster Philadelphia advised me to leave the ship and also to himself, that having for so many the doctrine preached to them, and were years maintained and practised what he now regarded as a mistake and an error, much more suitable and proper to make a public recantation of those errors, and an acknowledgment of what he now regarded to be the truth of God. For twenty five noticed my shrunken form and racking years he had maintained and practised infant baptism, believing it as many wiser and better than himself had believed it, and still believed it, to be the ordinance of God, and regarding those little ones as in a state of salvation through Jesus Christ, and thereby entitled to the sign of that state of salvation. Though he had held been the apostolic custom. Looking at the those views for many years, very conscientiously, and very firmly, and preached them very earnestly, he had for some time been aware of the position which those truths scemed to hold even among the pædobaptists themselves. It was very difficult to get a father to present his infant to the Lord. That was generally left to the mother, and the baptismal services, except they happened to be when the congregation were assembled, were usually very thinly attended. It was not unfrequent to find many members of pædobaptist churches, commenced taking the Syrup. A short and even officers of those churches, refusing time after I had considerable trouble, and to bring their children to the baptismal feeling some of the old symptoms returning font. This showed that notwithstanding the convictions and carnest preaching and teaching of ministers upon the matter, the minds of the people generally held the doctrine of infant baptism very loosely, and their convictions in regard to their obligation upon the matter were very feeble. It had always appeared to him very unsatisfactory that he could R. P. Macmaster. A young man from anmake no use of infant baptism in training other Chriseian denomination likewise children, and he had been increasingly im- partook of the sacred rite. The utmost pressed with the thought that they were attention and interest was manifested by losing the force of the divine ordinance for their ministry and teaching in consequence of its being administered to infants, instead of those who were of adult age receiving it in the faith and fear of God and with the consciousness of the responsibility which the ordinance obviously imposed .-His hearers would perhaps wonder that with such convictions he had not before avowed his sentiments and gone out from among the society with which he had been connected; but a man does not so readily change his position nor so readily alter his views and his convictions, even although they might be considerably strengthened. In fact, netwithstanding he saw and felt that for many years, his own mind until the beginning of this year was gradually prises of the Denomination were shown to deepening in its convictions of the truth of infant bartism. But one day reading a passage in the Gospel according to St. Luke, As the Messenger's exchanges will doubtless 7th chapter and 29th and 30th verses, he was struck with a passage, in which it was said that the Pharisees rejected the counsel of God against themselves, not being bapceremony took place in Counterslip Baptist | tized by John. It then struck him that all those who received the counsel of God by John were baptised : but those who rejected the counsel of God rejected also his bap tism. The rejection of baptism, then, was the sign of the rejection of God. The truth, said the rev. gentleman, at once flashed upon his mind that baptism was for those who received the counsel of God,-Not, therefore, for infents who were not capable of receiving the counsel of God, but for those to whom that counsel might be addressed, and who, in the exercise of an intelligent faith, an understanding of the whole question. He took down his Cone rdance and read every passage referring to baptism, and found in each one of them the plain and simple indication of intelligence on the subject of baptism and

even of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ .-

Having quoted several passages of Scrip-

ture in proof of the correctness of his

reasoning, Mr. Hind proceeded to remark

that it appeared to him, from that conside-

faith and without faith, which were ad- ration of the matter, that infants were not ministered in the same manner as infant bap- fit su' jects for Christian baptism at all, in consequence of Christ having died for quences of the fall of Adam. Therefore he had looked upon baptism from that time as the scal of received truth, and the sign of the Christian state. That led him to reexamine the whole question of household baptism, which, as they were aware, was held very strongly by pædobaptists as favouring their doctrine, and he found that all the cases of household baptism recorded sons who had received the truth believing baptized in consequence of their faith in Christ. Pursuing the subject of household baptism, the rev. gentleman referred to the instances of this recorded in the New Testament, remarking that if the baptized household was apostolic and the law of God, it was strange that no record was given of the baptism of households in Jerusalem, Samaria, Antioch, Corinth, and other citi s, where large numbers were brought to the truth, among whom must have been heads of families who would have dedicated their children to the Lord in baptism if such had other arguments in favour of infant baptism, in which the children of believers were admitted, he found them fall too. Another argument which held him for a very long time, and which he thought a very strong one, was, that the Apostles baptized all without inquiry, and never refused baptism to any. That argument was held very firmly by pæ lobaptists as one of their strongholds. It would be perceived, however, that all professed faith in Christ, even Simon Magus. Looking at each individual believer in the Lord Jesus Christ. He argued that the baptism was a sign of regeneration, and that sprinkling and pouring failed to express the idea, and remarked that they had in that beautiful ordinance and most significant symbol one of the grandest and most precious truths in the Sacred Book. At the conclusion, the rev. gentleman retired for a few moments, after which he reappeared in his baptismal dress, and was then laptized by the Rev. the congregation throughout.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. ONTARIO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK. EDUCA-

TIONAL INSTITUTIONS, &C. Since the date of my last the Annual Convention of Ontario Baptists has been he'd in Aylmer. This meeting, I am happy to state, seems to have been, by unanimous consent, the most pleasing and encouraging ever held in Ontario. All the great enterbe in a healthy and prosperous state and the utmost barmony prevailed throughout. have come to hand with full reports, long before these hurried lines, and will furnish data for any statistical comparisons desired, I shall-confine my remarks to a few points which may perhaps be of interest to sympathizing brethren in the East. First, and by no means least important, amongst the more serious questions arising at this Convention was that of the Secretaryship of the Home Mission work. Dr. Davidson, the indefatigable labourer who has hitherto discharged the duties of this office in addition to his pastoral labors and for a small remuneration, had duly notified the body that the work had grown to such dimensions that he could no longer perform it, without relinquishing the care of his Church. To the latter course he and his flock were mutually indisposed even should the Convention, which seemed doubtful, feel themselves to be in a position to remunerate a Secretary for the full employment of his time in the management of the missions. A compromise suggested by a Committee previously appointed to report uj on the question seemed to some of doubtful feasibility, and altogethers there was

as the subject was approached at the Convention. Happily a harmonious and satisfactory solution was speedily found and one which promises well for the future of the work. Rev. W. Stewart, of Toronto, Editor of the Canadian Baptist was unanimously chosen Secretary of the Convention and Superintendent of Missions. In consideration of a sum which the brethren thought they could offer, Bro. Stewart consents to give what will be equivalent to six months in the year, to the correspondence, supervision and general needs of Home Missions. In remembrance of past zeal and energy in the discharge of his official duties the retiring Secretary was presented by the brethren present with a valuable Gold Watch.

The necessary resignation by the Secretary elect of the Secretaryship of the Foreign Mission Branch Society, which he has held since the organization of the latter, left a vacancy there which was filled by the election of Rev. J. L. Campbell, of Chatham, a former fellow student of Messrs. Timpany and McLaurin, our Missionaries in India, and a devoted friend of Foreign Missions. Those who know him have no fear that the Foreign work will languish through any lack of zeal or energy in the Secretary.

I believe I promised no statistics, but in regard to the progress of the work in the home field the fact that during the last 16 years seventy-four new chapels have been built, and over \$60,000, raised without the employment of any travelling agent, may convey a clearer notion, than any general statements, of the progress of Baptist sentiments in Ostario. That the very cheering success which has hitherto blessed the labors of our brethren amongst the Telugoos, is by no means on the wane, is evident from the fact conveyed in recent letters from Brethren Timpany and McLaurin that they had just returned from a month's tour in their respective fields in the course of which each had baptized about or over 100 willing converts. The cry for more labourers in that white harvest field is most urgent. The hearts of the Missionaries are constantly pained by the necessity of leaving the untrained, untried and ignorant converts, in the midst of vicious surroundings and thick crowding temptations, like sheep, without shepherds, in the midst of wolves.

But returning to the Convention and

passing by the Church Edifice and other

Societies all doing a good work, I may observe that the Educational operations of the body-which unfortunately occupy but a subordinate place in Convention arrangements-are meeting with most encouraging success. A year ago the demand went forth for means to furnish additional accommodation. The response came in the shape of \$18,000 or \$20 000, a portion of which has already been converted into a substantial enlargement of the main Institute building, and the remainder is rapidly rising in the shape of a separate three-story brick building for the Ladies Department. This building, which is adapted to accommodate between fifty and sixty young ladies, in addition to parlours, teachers' apartments, &c., was thought likely, at the time it was planned, to afford sufficient accommodation for that department for years to come .-Now, before it is half completed, the young ladies already in attendance, in addition to the other applicants, who cannot be received, are almost sufficient to fill it; and there is every reason to suppose that every room will have its occupants the moment it is ready for them. The male department is increasing in equal or greater ratio, though as the older and more reliable male students are permitted to board with suitable private families, the straitness is not so much felt in their case. Arrangements are being made to carry the students of the Institute over at least two years of the Pass and Honour courses at Toronto University. This may probably be regarded as nearly equivalent to the full course in most Denominational Colleges. The fact that the three Institute students who went down to the last Junior Matriculation examinations at the University succeeded, in the midst of severe competition, in carrying off two scholarships, and five first and four second class honours, will be accepted by those acquainted with the University orde 1, as proof of some degree of efficiency and thoroughness in the modes of instruction at the Institute. The whole of the foregoing facts furnish a triumphant answer to the arguments of those-and they were many a little ago-who think the Literary Department of the Institute an unnecessary appendage, in view of the excellency of our Provincial Schools and Colleges The fact is, parents who send their children probably a little disquiet in many minds

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