

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 Burma and India.

TOUNGOO.—Mr. Barker's school, June 21, numbered sixty scholars of both sexes. More are coming so that the whole number for the term will not fall short of one hundred.

SWEDEN.—A priest from Finland baptized. Mr. Brody gives the following interesting account of a recent scene in Sweden: "Our aged brother Hymander, from Finland, now sixty-nine years of age, has been for the last forty years a priest in the Lutheran church, all the time located at one place, in the east of Finland, on the borders of Russia.

FRANCE.—At Lyons a new chapel, on a level with the street, opened June 30. The baptistry was put in hastily, and a young woman, twenty-two years of age was baptized. Several strangers witnessed the ordinance, and it was a happy occasion.

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 hearts.

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.

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.

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.

Two young men are studying, and bid fair to be useful. The preacher in Vombansville 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 some time, when I commenced expectorating a thick whitish substance, then I raised a greenish yellow and slate-colored matter, then bleeding of a very alarming character showed themselves.

As this is the first time I have visited your City since, I feel under an obligation to let you know the effects produced 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 taken ten bottles I considered myself well.

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 MINISTER 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 minister 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.

faith and without faith, which were administered in the same manner as infant baptism. Although all those modes of baptism were in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, they were so essentially different in their meaning and intention, that all unity was destroyed.

one baptism, and to find out what that was they must consult the Word of God alone. He felt very thankful to his dear brethren and the deacons of that place of worship for giving him that opportunity thus publicly, 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 friends; but it appeared to Mr. Macmaster and also to himself, that having for so many 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.

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, notwithstanding he saw and felt that for many years, his own mind until the beginning of this year was gradually deepening in its convictions of the truth of infant baptism. But one day reading a passage in the Gospel according to St. Luke, 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 baptized by John. It then struck him that all those who received the counsel of God by John were baptized; but those who rejected the counsel of God rejected also his baptism. 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 infants 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 Concordance 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.

ration of the matter, that infants were not fit subjects for Christian baptism at all, though they were undoubtedly in a state of salvation through the Lord Jesus Christ. But that that state of salvation did not justify their being baptized in the name of the Lord, inasmuch as they were not conscious of that state, and therefore could not receive the testimony concerning Christ, for they had salvation, not by faith, but in consequence of Christ having died for them, and removed all the legal consequences of the fall of Adam. Therefore he had looked upon baptism from that time as the seal of received truth, and the sign of the Christian state. That led him to re-examine the whole question of household baptism, which, as they were aware, was held very strongly by paedobaptists as favouring their doctrine, and he found that all the cases of household baptism recorded in the New Testament were cases of persons who had received the truth believing the doctrine preached to them, and were 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 cities, 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 been the apostolic custom. Looking at the 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 paedobaptists 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 baptized by the Rev. R. P. Macmaster. A young man from another Christian denomination likewise partook of the sacred rite. The utmost attention and interest was manifested by the congregation throughout.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

ONTARIO CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WESTERN CONVENTION. NEW SECRETARIES OF HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS. THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, &c.

Since the date of my last the Annual Convention of Ontario Baptists has been held 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 enterprises of the denomination were shown to be in a healthy and prosperous state and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout. As the Messenger's exchanges will doubtless 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 labours 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 upon the question seemed to some of doubtful feasibility, and altogether there was probably a little disquiet in many minds

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 Ontario. That the very cheering success which has hitherto blessed the labours of our brethren amongst the Telugos, 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 order, 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