

A FEW YEARS AGO, Mr. Fellows ventured to recommend a new combination of Hypophosphites (Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) to the medical profession and the public, based upon the effects he himself experienced from its use; since then it has been employed with marked success in the treatment of various debilitating diseases, and the sale which was numbered by single bottles, has now reached large proportions, so that it is impossible to estimate the good results which have followed. Many cases of confirmed consumption are known to have been cured, in others the physical signs have disappeared, while great improvement has been marked in all. The inventor has yet to be informed of a single instance where Bronchitis, either acute or chronic, has not been successfully treated by it; while in other lung difficulties, diseases of the heart, nervous system and the brain, it far surpasses everything hitherto known. Its freedom from the constipating tendency of many otherwise valuable remedies makes it obviously adapted to a wide range of diseases. It is pleasing to note a chemical preparation emanating from a provincial town, prescribed by the leading medical men of the great cities, as is the case with this preparation.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Editor,—

I have carefully read what has appeared in your columns concerning the Ministerial Loan-in-Aid Fund, and desire, with your permission, to give my humble opinion concerning it.

The Fund, if I understand its author, is designed to assist young men in obtaining an education for the ministry, and thereby to increase the supply of ministerial labor. The end thus proposed—increasing the supply of ministerial labor—cannot but commend itself to every one who loves the Redeemer's kingdom, but we find that considerable difference of opinion exists as to the securing of this end by the Ministerial Loan-in-Aid Fund.

Having thought over the subject, with the experience of the past five or six years in mind, we think a Loan Fund may be beneficial for the following purposes:

1. To give young men a start. There are in our churches many young men who might become useful, if they could be brought out. But how is this to be done? They have no means of obtaining an education, and probably regard it as entirely beyond their reach. Their pastors, who are perhaps the only ones much interested in the matter, are unable to help them. They might, it is true, borrow from some friend, if they could find any one willing to lend, but knowing that they have no security to give, and that in case of accident to them, their friend must lose it, they are unwilling to make application. Some, it is true, avoid this difficulty by getting their lives insured, but this brings the money at a very high rate. But should this fund be established the pastors could then put their hands upon the young men and say "Come, the Loan Fund will lend you something to start with, and with what assistance you may get in other ways you will be able to work your own way." The young men would come to the institution—would see how others do and have done, and would, if not destitute of all ambition, resolve "to go through." We know it would be better if they had something of their own to start with, but if they have not let them borrow from the fund, for they will, in most cases, be able, after a few months spent in the Academy, to earn more in one year than in two previously. Getting the start is both the difficult and the important thing for a young man. After this has been made, and he has a full view of the race-course he will, if he possesses a good share of perseverance, be able to press on to the goal.

2. It may also be useful in those cases where young men find that, in spite of their most strenuous exertions and the practice of the most rigid economy, their funds will not allow them to finish the term or perhaps the last year. To lose the term or stay out a year may be very unpleasant, and to run up bills and leave them unpaid or to seek to borrow money without security even more unpleasant. If however a fund of this kind existed they could,

without security, apply to it for help with as much freedom as any one, with approved securities, can apply to the banks.

From these remarks it will be supposed that we are not in favour of a young man depending entirely on this fund. We certainly are not. While we would heartily encourage every needy young man to make use of the fund to a limited extent, and to regard it as a help Providence has placed within his reach, we would, with equal earnestness entreat him not to think of drawing money from it for his whole college course. This course will for most young men occupy six years—two in the Academy and four in the College—saying nothing of the year or years that should be devoted to Theological study. The expenses per year cannot be less than \$150, probably \$200. Thus when the student receives his diploma there will be against him on the books of the Fund the nice little sum of \$900. Now for a man who is to be kept "so near the confines of downright mendicancy" even the interest of this will be no little burden, especially as the minister is expected to lead in all the benevolent objects of the church. With such a debt upon him the purchasing of a few books and an occasional "new coat" to say nothing of the "bonnet" will indeed give excellent training in "rigid economy;" but if he has been putting the evil afar off the training may come too late and be too severe.

We do not know what the plan is to be, as to the amount which any one may draw, but are of opinion that it should not exceed \$300, and that the interest should be paid yearly. This we deem a necessary precaution both for the young men and for the fund.

But is this fund to take the place of all other aids, and the interest of the DeWolf Legacy Fund and the contributions from the churches be henceforth turned into it? Are the "pittances" and the "doles" to be all withdrawn and the young man who has nothing to start with, and who must spend \$1000 at least, have no assistance but such as is furnished by this fund? Shall the young men who are hereafter to study for the ministry at Acadia be made to feel that even in a stricter sense than their predecessors, they must "work their own way," and if they cannot do it while at college, must drag the burden along with them through the coming years? Is a scheme like this at all likely to increase the supply of ministerial labor? We doubt it. But "they will be buoyed up with the proud satisfaction of not being charity scholars and of 'owing no man ought.'" Well, if receiving a few dollars from a legacy fund or a M. E. B. places a man "in the humiliating position of a mendicant" we are greatly afraid that there will be something humiliating about the Loan Fund, for this also depends on the benevolence of some person or persons.

But it is said: "young men in many other walks of life borrow a portion of needed capital with which to commence business." But mark the difference! They employ the capital in a way which may increase its value many times. The ministerial student spends it all and then goes out to occupy a position which in many instances affords him hardly a comfortable support. If the church is willing to have her ministers demand salaries, not merely sufficient for a comfortable support, but also to remunerate them for all previous expenditure, the principle may, perhaps be admitted. But should such a demand be made the ministry would soon be stigmatized as mercenary.

A truer view of this question we think to be this: The church wants men to instruct and "feed" her members, and to set forth her truths before the world, in that way, that men may be saved. A young man hears the cry for laborers, and like the prophet of old, exclaims "Here am I, send me." He gives himself with all his possessions and all his powers. If more is needed to fit him for the work the church should provide it. It would be strange indeed if having "cast in all" he were still required to borrow of the future. Such deformity as this cannot be thought to exist in that body where "if one member suffer all the members suffer with it and if one member rejoice all the members rejoice with it." Christ calls some to go, but he expects others to send. In no department, we believe, does this principle more strictly apply than in the one under consideration. Our brethren of the New England States acknowledge this principle by paying their Theological students, who need help, \$140 per year with further aid from private sources when necessary. The Methodists of the United States go, we are told, even further, and say to their young men, "if you

desire to enter the ministry the means required for your education, will be furnished you."

Our churches, though they have for some time admitted the principle, have gone but a little way in carrying it out. Measuring the desire of our churches for increase of ministerial labor by the amount of their contributions it is no longer wonderful that the laborers are so few. But we should be careful to do or say nothing to place things in a worse position. Such, however will, we greatly fear, be the result, if the Loan Fund be made the only means of affording aid to the ministerial student.

We do not wish to be understood as carpentering at the plan. As an Auxiliary to other aids it may, in the manner above shown, be useful; but if it be made the only aid, will defeat, rather than secure the end proposed by its founder.

A. COHOON.
Acadia College, March 15, 1872.

For the Christian Messenger.

U. S. CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

STONE MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA, U. S.,
March 8th, 1872.

Bro. Selden,—

I promised to write you occasionally in regard to the state and progress of religious matters in this country. I have indeed been somewhat tardy in the fulfillment of the promise, but would beg to be excused, simply on the ground that I have been patiently awaiting a more favorable aspect than existing affairs, with them for sometime, would warrant. Some of our churches have been abundantly blessed. They have been made to rejoice in the outpouring of the Spirit in their midst. Others again have not experienced that awakening power, the past year, that zealous Christians love to witness. These appear to be in a cold, backward state. Christian unity has not prevailed to the extent it should; while the spirit of mammonism, as it is to be feared, has been working its corrupting influence. Of the twenty-six churches composing the Stone Mountain Baptist Association, only twelve reported any contributions the past year for missions, &c. Several of these churches are weak and destitute of pastoral supplies, and as a matter of course have no regular preaching. Such destitution is to be regretted; and it should stimulate our churches to make more special efforts to aid the weak ones—and pray the Lord of the harvest that more laborers be sent forth. But what is still more to be regretted, and what is not without effect in producing religious languor and backsliding, some of the churches, numerically large, are not at peace amongst themselves. One in particular belonging to this Association, is thus unhappily situated. O for more regenerating grace in the hearts of brethren to enable them to bear "one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

Churches cannot feel too much their entire dependence upon the Great Head; nor can they too closely study the teachings of His sacred word in the discharge of every particular duty, whether it be of discipline or what not, and let every act be done for His glory and the advancement of His kingdom. When so minded, all working together under such influences, bitter contentions will not arise. "Forbearing one another in love." Since men are imperfect, it is only reasonable to suppose they will differ from one another on various subjects. Should that be a matter of strife and contention? Certainly not. It would only evince a leanness, a want of spiritual growth, and erroneous ideas imbibed in regard to the true character of christianity. We sometimes have examples of this in violent sectarian outbreaks between the different denominations. It should not be so. "He who loveth God, love his brother also." To err, appears natural for man. The human judgement at best is but weak—too often warped by prejudice, and perverted by the carnal desires of the mind. Hence upon matters of church discipline and other matters, creating a wide divergence of opinion in our churches, would it not be better, yes, much more in accordance with the examples given, and the teachings of the inspired Word, to submit such to a Council of churches to secure accorded unity than resort to the extremity of avowing non-fellowship or excommunicating brethren who happen to differ from others in opinion? It seems reasonable to me. See Acts xv. These reflections also lead to the enquiry, would it not be for the better government, more thorough organization and edification of churches, as well as a means of enhancing our domestic and foreign

missionary operations, that more unity and alliance were maintained among Baptists?

I make these remarks and inquiries as suggestive of what appears to me as a need, hoping they may awaken the candid views of others on the subject.

Your brother in Christ,
PHILIP L. HAMPTON.

For the Christian Messenger.

LETTER FROM REV. E. N. ARCHIBALD.
BLOOMINGDALE, ILLINOIS,
March 16, 1872.

Mr. Editor,—

Though absent from my dear native land and dear friends by blood, also by the blood of Jesus, I am cheered by the weekly perusal of your valuable paper. It does one good to have the privilege of rejoicing with his brother ministers in their success on the great field where souls are gathered for the garner above. It revives me to see the spirit of progress and perseverance within the walls of old Acadia my Alma Mater. I feel even here the breathing of your new life in Foreign Missionary effort. That "Independent Mission" will develop the strength of manhood out of what has been but the tottering child for many years past. It ever a project needed the warm blood of Jesus pulsating through the veins of its supporters, this is that one. I thank God that my dear fellow countrymen in Jesus are waking and rising up to the grand work of giving the gospel to the world. The noble example of your sisters I have the privilege of presenting as a stimulus in our monthly prayer meeting for Foreign Missions. Miss Elvira Stephens, whose name you have already seen among those who set sail Dec. 10th, for Burmah was a member of this church. We on the 2 cents per week plan expect to raise \$100 for her support.

A word to any of my dear brethren who may wish to hear from me: I am on this great prairie sea, where myriads of Baptist ships are in full canvass. Though there are many cowards, yet a noble host keeps their colours at the topmast. In education, in church extension, in the Home and Foreign field on the part of thousands there is a zeal that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Since the "The Week of Prayer," I have been almost constantly engaged in protracted meetings. And not in vain. March 3rd, we baptized 4, and expect next Sabbath 8 or 10 others to go forward. The temptation here, as with you, is to work beyond one's strength. But I have wondered at the grace that carries us through, lightening our load by the abundance of His love. May we always trust and obey till we get our orders to go home.

E. N. ARCHIBALD.

For the Christian Messenger.

NEW SOUTH WALES CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM DR. HOBBS.

BOTANY BAY MOUNTAINS, CUNBERLAND
CO., NEW SOUTH WALES, Jan. 19, 1872.

Dear Brother,—

Spending a short time at this celebrated watering place, our company being in search of specimens—flowers &c.—I preferred the shade of a grove to a burning sun and am trying to keep cool, and to jot down a few thoughts occurring to one's mind at this season of the year. First allow me to present you all with the compliments of the season, A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year with many returns. The past year has been most fruitful in

GREAT EVENTS.

Indeed more important occurrences have taken place during the two past years than in any like period during the last half century, comprising earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, destructive inundations, and desolating conflagrations, from the effects of which many now suffer. That once magnificent city of the Lake Chicago where solid blocks of buildings composed of stone and brick designed to be fire-proof appear to have been the first to succumb to the devouring element. When the appliances for extinguishing fires there are taken into the account, and the inexhaustible supply of water from the Lakes, Michigan and the admirable fire brigade, all so well arranged, no doubt they thought they were the Queen of Prairies and should never be moved, but alas! alas! destruction came as an armed man. "If the Lord keep not the city the watchman waketh but in vain." Has that magnificent Baptist Chapel with its chime of 17 bells been destroyed? But the most remarkable events of the past years are chiefly of a moral and political character.

*No. We understand it escaped any injury.
Ed. C. M.

the Franco Prussian War, the French nation beaten,—humbled, and saddled with an enormous debt; the Emperor dethroned and disgraced; the King of Prussia made Emperor of Germany; the King of Italy taking possession of the Imperial City and making Rome the head quarters of his government, despite the dogma of infallibility; the Pope, His Holiness, deprived of his temporal power; Persia desolated by famine, &c., such a number of important events has scarcely ever been witnessed within the limits of a single year. The question may with propriety asked "Watchman, what of the night?"

POLITICAL CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

Turning from these occurrences of world wide interest, and looking at home we see things occurring adapted to influence and determine the formation of character—first with regard to the educational movements, including the action recently taken by the Sydney University, and the efforts put forth by the Council of Education to improve the system of primary education for the people generally. We cannot say very much in reference to our Colonial Parliament, only that the arts of attack and defence are still indulged in on a very elaborate scale by both the "Ins" and "Ours." Strife for office and power is still the order of the day. The opening up of the mail route between this and San Francisco is not the least item of the past year. The trade between Sydney and California is but in its infant state, but is destined to become colossal before long. We have already had numbers of your American merchants from the Empire City and the Hub of creation as Boston is called, making large purchases of our staple articles, wool, tallow, hides, &c. President Grant's Message delivered to the Senate of United States refers to this trade. His message by the way is truly a statesman-like document. The final abolition of military rule and the appeal to the sword for the settlement of national disputes, is no doubt only a question of time, with all lovers of peace we rejoice that such an example has been set by two great nations, as Britain and the United States which may tend to bring about that happy period long looked for and foretold by ancient Propheets and decreed from eternity when the nations shall learn war no more. From her position, Nova Scotia jutting out into the Atlantic, like a great break-water, and being the highest point to old England your good city Halifax will no doubt, at no distant day become the terminus of the Great Pacific Railroad. If so, you may see any number of our citizens making the circuit of the world. Our telegraph communications with all the world is of itself sufficient to make the year memorable in the annals of the Australian Colonies.—Again, there is the newly constituted kingdom of Fiji, a step in the right direction. It is rumoured however that a Ministerial crisis is about to take place in the ministry—annexation to New South Wales, Burt and Butlers hold positions similar to Gladstone and Bright in the British Parliament and it is said King Thakambo intends withdrawing his confidence from them. Kidnapping the natives has been long carried on by white slavers who supply not only Fiji but the planters of cotton, sugar, coffee, &c., with Polynesian labourers selling them as slaves, this has been the prolific source of the murders committed by the natives on white men, and was the cause of the death of the good Bishop Patteson of the Melanesian Mission. The unfortunate loss of the fine iron steamer Rangoon at Galle, with all the Australian mails, leaves us without the receipt of the Christian Messenger, letters, &c., from Nova Scotia and elsewhere. Our quickest despatch is by California, and the Messenger might come by that instead of the other, via Suez Canal.

OUR ECLIPSE EXPEDITION,

fitted out from this city and Melbourne for the far North, proved a failure by its being cloudy on the day of the grand Solar Eclipse, the steamboat has just returned, bringing back specimens for the museum, shrubs and plants for the Botanical Garden. A second expedition will sail in a few days, called the New Guinea Exploring Expedition. The Government refuses them arms, telling them to use other weapons more powerful to convert the islanders of New Guinea. Dr. Lang and some other M. P's have been there and speak in glowing terms of the richness of the island in gold deposits, &c., climate unsurpassed, all the tropical fruits abound, and the nations friendly, presents a fine field for missionary operations lying at our very doors. It is a most magnificent island.

FIRE IN SYDNEY.

A destructive and fatal fire has just oc-