

will surely be misled by "An Oriental's" careless method of writing. The matter is too serious to be left alone. If the people generally were more fully instructed in foreign mission literature, the attempt of "An Oriental" might be consigned to the silence and the contempt it merits. But what we are bound to consider is not simply a glaring misrepresentation. Our brother writes for a purpose, a very serious purpose, which is to put an arrest upon our mission to Siam. I, for one, can most cordially grant his claim to sincerity of motive in writing his letters to the *Messenger* on "RELIGION IN SIAM." But it would require more than sincerity of motive to atone for his wide departure from historical facts. His attempt to present facts, and to deduce therefrom conclusions relative to an enterprise, about which "An Oriental" knows nothing beyond mere scraps of information, hastily collected and carelessly thrown into print, is highly reprehensible. And when it is remembered that his object in writing of that enterprise as he does, is to give force to a weak plea with his brethren to relinquish their design of carrying the gospel into the kingdom of Siam, then such a gross mutilation of history is almost unpardonable.

Let us now reproduce and review some of the ambiguous utterances of "An Oriental." After stating that Rev. Charles Gutzlaff was the first missionary to Siam, and that that may be true, "An Oriental" goes on to say,—"Between 1828 and 1870, some forty-six Missionaries labored in Siam—eighteen with the Chinese, and twenty-eight with the Siamese." Is it intended in the above statement, to convey the impression that the Baptists of the United States began a Mission among the Siamese in 1828; that Mr. Gutzlaff was a Missionary to the Siamese, under appointment from the Missionary Union; and that the Baptists of America have sent to Siam forty-six Missionaries—eighteen to the Chinese, and twenty-eight to the Siamese? It is not thus distinctly affirmed. But one ignorant of Mission history, with only the straggling sentences of "An Oriental" before him, would surely receive such an impression; and receiving such an impression, would be likely to agree with the *one aim* of "An Oriental." But what are the facts? 1. The Missionary Union began what little mission work it has done in Siam, and for the Siamese, in 1833; 2. That Mr. Gutzlaff was sent forth as a missionary under the auspices of the Basle Missionary Society; 3. That he was not sent to Siam, neither to the Siamese, nor to the Chinese in that country; 4. That he merely made a few visits to the city of Bangkok, and that he, together with Mr. Abel, of the American Board of Commissioners, and Mr. Toumlin, of the London Missionary Society, (the latter gentlemen also visited Bangkok between the years 1828 and 1833) had their mission fields assigned them elsewhere. These men did not labor for the evangelization of Siam. If "An Oriental" has these included in his list of forty-six missionaries to Siam, then he must count them out.

Read the next sentence of "An Oriental." He writes,—"In 1835 Dr. Dean went to Bangkok." What of it? Does the writer of that bald statement mean to have us conclude that the Mission Union began its work among the Siamese in 1835?—that Dr. Dean was sent on a mission to that people? If one did not know the facts, he would infer as much from the misleading statement of "An Oriental." But what are the facts? 1. That the Union began its very limited work among the Siamese in 1833; 2. That the mission was opened by Rev. Mr. Jones; 3. That Dr. Dean was not sent out as a missionary to the Siamese, but to the Chinese, and at no time, during his long and successful missionary career, has he attempted the work of missions among the Siamese. Dr. Dean did not long remain in the Chinese mission of Bangkok, but settled in China. He is again in Siam, but is, as he always has been, a missionary to the Chinese. So much for Dr. Dean and a mission to Siam.

Turn to the next sentence of "An Oriental." He writes,—"In 1870 the American Baptist Missionary Union reported seventy members. They had three Baptist Churches, one at Bangkok, and two in outlying localities." And what are you to learn from that delusive statement? Would you not infer that the three Baptist Churches in Siam, comprising seventy members, are Siamese? But what are the facts? 1. The Union in 1870 made no report on the Siamese Mission, though at the time there was one Baptist Church in Bangkok comprised of Siamese converts; 2, that the three Baptist Churches in Siam,

reported in 1870, were composed of Chinese converts, the Annual Report for that year dealing only with the Chinese mission in Siam. Those three Churches, as reported in 1870, contained a membership of 77, instead of 70, and they were three Chinese Churches.

Read another of the patchwork utterances of "An Oriental." He goes on to write thus,—"In 1870 the Mission work was, it seems, temporarily suspended among the Siamese, and thenceforward the conversion of the Chinese population has occupied the entire attention of the American Baptist Missionary Union." Whence did "An Oriental" derive that piece of information? He is a most marvellous man for manufacturing history. What are the facts? 1. Nearly two years before 1870 the Executive Committee decided to suspend operations in their small and inefficient Siamese mission; a mission in which but little interest was taken by the churches at home,—to which little was being contributed, and could not in consequence be reinforced; a mission peculiarly embarrassed by difficulties outside of anything in the country itself. There was, at the time, and for a long time before the suspension of mission work, but one man on the field, and he a Eurasian, to labor for the Siamese; 2, the main work of the Missionary Union in Siam has always been among the Chinese immigrants, and that among the native population has always been incidental and subordinate. And now the Union has no mission among the Siamese, and since 1868, has had none to report. The reasons for the relinquishment are to be found in the published official documents of the Union. But the Union has not been driven from Siam by Buddhism, but rather by somebody's blunders. These need not be detailed here.

"An Oriental" goes on from bad to worse. He continues,—"Some thirty years ago, a Mr. Chandler, formerly of Connecticut, went out as a Missionary to Siam." And quoting Mr. Vincent he proceeds,—"Several years ago Mr. C. gave up his missionary labours, and entered the Government service, &c." Here, again, we find fact and fiction mingling, but fiction predominating. What are the facts? 1, Mr. John H. Chandler was never sent out as a missionary to the Siamese; 2, Mr. C. was never a missionary, according to the accepted meaning of that designation, neither in Siam, nor in any other heathen country; 3, Mr. C. was a machinist and type-founder; 4, Mr. C. was for a little while, and as a mechanic, connected with the mission press work in Maulmain, Burmah; 5, In 1843 Mr. C. took up his residence in Bangkok, where he rendered Rev. Mr. Jones and others some assistance in printing Siamese, Peguan and Chinese tracts; 6, Meanwhile Mr. C. was chiefly employed in introducing the mechanical arts into the kingdom of Siam; 7, Prince Mamfan, recognizing Mr. Chandler's skill as a machinist, employed him to aid in building several kinds of machinery after American models; 8, In various ways Mr. C. has ever since been in the service of the Siamese Government. Then why, in an attempt to cast suspicion and doubt upon a new effort to evangelize Siam, why quote Mr. Chandler as a missionary failure? Our sincere and sceptical friend says,—"The suspension of the work among the Siamese, and the concentrating their efforts upon the Chinese seems to have been very deliberately done and fully justified on the part of the A. Board, by these results." By what results? pray? After presenting such a jumble of obscure statements concerning mission work in Siam, our "Oriental" says,—"I am apt to think they afford a tolerably correct outline of the history of missions in Siam"! Well, those acquainted with facts will be apt to think, if they do not say it, that "An Oriental" is not the man to be entrusted with the task of writing history for this enlightened 19th century.

We must call attention to but one other fictitious statement in the letters of "An Oriental." He is writing of the large number of conversions among the Telogooos, and then, with his characteristic bungling, says,—"Contrast if you can the feelings of the Missionaries engaged in a field yielding such a harvest of souls as this, with those of Dr. Dean as he turned away disheartened from the Siamese to the Chinese of Bangkok." What next? If the pathetic words of "An Oriental" ever come under the eye of Dr. Dean, the veteran missionary and venerable man will certainly be amazed. When did he turn away "disheartened from the Siamese to the Chinese of Bangkok"? But enough. It would not require much space to give a detailed and authentic history of the small amount of effort put forth by the Missionary Union in behalf of Siam. And that history has in it nothing to discourage our attempt to give the gospel to the Siamese. Buddhism is strong and stupid enough, but it is losing its hold even on Siam. Be that as it may, the Christ, and the Holy Spirit of the gospel can, and will at last, overthrow that, and every other false religion.

Religious Intelligence.

DEDICATION OF BAPTIST CHAPEL AT KENTVILLE.

The New Baptist Chapel at Kentville was publicly set apart for religious worship on the 8th inst. The Dedication Sermon was preached by Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D., from 2 Chron. vi. 18, to a large audience. The Rev. S. W. DeBlois preached at 3 P. M. from 1 Cor. ix. 23, and Rev. D. M. Welton at 7 P. M. from Matt. xviii. 20. These services were largely attended and were well calculated to impress the mind with the fact that God dwells with those who love Him, and is pleased with the service of those only "who worship Him in spirit and in truth."

The Baptists in Kentville have now a chaste and commodious House of Worship. It is 36 by 50 feet capable of seating about 300. The pews are cushioned throughout, which together with carpets, chandeliers, furnaces and suitable furniture renders it one of the neatest and most comfortable Houses of worship in the Province. The cost of the building with land, &c., was about \$4000. A considerable part of this has been raised by the Rev. James Parker, who has been the moving spirit throughout, the balance will be met by the sale of pews.

Surely God has smiled with peculiar favor upon the few faithful Baptists who are laboring for Christ in Kentville. In the face of seeming impossibilities they have gone on until to day they are able to rejoice in the consciousness that God has blessed them. The weak one has become comparatively strong, capable, with the Divine blessing of going on without asking from abroad ought save sympathy and prayer.

ONE PRESENT.

SUMMERSIDE.—I take the liberty of sending you a few lines about a Missionary Meeting and Sabbath School concert I attended in Summerside. On the evening of the 25th of October the Woman's Missionary Aid Society held their Annual meeting. The Pastor Rev. Geo. Weathers, opened the meeting with a fervent petition for the cause of Missions, followed by an appropriate address. Then we had the Treasurer's Report showing that the Society had forwarded \$36.00 to the Central Board during the year. We listened with interest to various Missionary intelligence, interspersed with singing, followed by the Secretary reading the Constitution of the Society, after which she received new members' names and their money, also donations from the gentlemen present which resulted in a fair contribution. We trust it awakened a greater interest for the Mission cause generally.

Sabbath evening Nov. 1st, we had the pleasure of attending a Sabbath School concert; we were entertained by recitations from the several classes which was interspersed with singing appropriate to the subjects of each class, and followed by recitations from individuals. The very interesting dialogue on Missions, taken from the *Christian Messenger* was then spoken with good effect. Afterwards the whole congregation rose to their feet and joined in singing "The morning light is breaking." The Pastor then told an anecdote about his finding a gold dollar piece in the mud, upon which he made a forcible application to the young, telling them that as he had to cleanse the gold dollar before it was fit for use, so Christ was ready to cleanse their hearts from sin by the blood that was shed upon the cross. One more interesting item in connection with this school was:—we were informed that the class of which the four young ladies who spoke the Missionary dialogue belonged, had a Mission box to receive contributions during the summer, their teacher is the President of the forementioned Society. This box was opened before the said concert and found to contain \$2.50. May the example of this class be compared to leaven in the lump of dough that it may increase till it leaveneth the whole school in Summerside and of spreading throughout the Province, yes, and the Dominion.

A TRAVELLER.

YARMOUTH.—The Revival here continues and is making still further progress. We learn that since the last additions reported, Rev. Dr. Day has baptized ten, Rev. W. H. Warren eight, and Rev. M. Gallaher two, believers in Jesus.

CAPE CANSO.—Rev. George W. Thomas in a P. S. says: "I had the privilege of administering the ordinance of baptism again last sabbath."

Rev. Mr. Millard, a Baptist minister from England, preached with much acceptance in the North Baptist Church on Sunday morning, and at Chalmers' Church in the evening.

Dominion & Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 18, 1874.

The Quebec Board of Trade has asked the Dominion Government to thoroughly test the practicability of navigating the St. Lawrence during the winter.

Several persons were injured during a panic in a French parish church in Montreal on Sunday. The panic was caused by an alarm of fire.

Small pox is on the increase in Montreal and two hospitals are over crowded, and the Hall House has been taken for another.—Physicians have begun house to house visitation.

The fur trade at Ottawa is extremely dull this season.

A public meeting at Montmorenci passed resolutions unanimously urging the necessity of granting an amnesty to persons implicated in the North West imbroglios, and also asking for the pardon of Lepine.

The appointments of H. W. Blackadar to the Postmastership of Halifax, and C. Ketchum to be Warden of St. John Penitentiary, are gazetted.

The Dominion Emigration Agent at Liverpool, has written to the Marine and Fisheries Department for a copy of the Act recently passed for the registration of ships. He has been applied to by some of the shipping agents there for copies, and states that there is at present a strong feeling in favor of purchasing British North American built ships, in consequence of the high price of iron and coal.

A daring robbery was committed on Friday night on an express train between Toronto and Hamilton. The conductor and a baggage man were gagged by disguised men, and the safe robbed of over \$15,000.

The Deck Load Law prohibits the carrying of deck loads to the West Indies during the winter.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Wesleyan Church in Charlottetown, was robbed of its communion plate on Tuesday night last.

SUMMERSIDE.—A crowd of drunken sailors on the 11th, got into a quarrel in a bar-room and fought with knives. Two of them were fearfully gashed in the face.

UNITED STATES.

Great distress exists among the unemployed thousands in New York and other large cities in the United States.

The New York Herald last week published a huge hoax, being an imaginary account of a terrible calamity in Central Park owing to the wild animals breaking loose through the carelessness of the keepers. There is talk of prosecuting the Herald for the publication.

The missing steamer "Amanda," has not yet been found. It is understood that twenty-five lives were lost with the steamer.

Steamship Sacramento at San Francisco was burned on the 10th. Loss \$20,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Gold 10 1/2 to 11 1/4. Exchange 87 to 91.

WEST INDIES.—Hayti and San Domingo are tranquil, and business reviving.

A disastrous inundation has occurred at the Village of Mayari, Cuba, which was overflowed for forty hours, nearly all the houses within its limits being destroyed.

The town of San Geronimo, Cuba, was captured a few days ago, and sacked by the insurgents, who afterwards burned it and killed most of the garrison.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Venezuela Government is confident that the revolution there will be suppressed within thirty days, as there are 10,000 troops under arms, and millions in the treasury.

Buenos Ayres Government squadron retired without an engagement with the insurgent fleet.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The first heavy frost in England occurred on Wednesday last.

The election for a Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, on Saturday, resulted in the choice of Earl Derby.

In the pressure of the crowd to witness the Lord Mayor's procession in London last week, two persons were killed and several injured.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, Diereuil, in reply to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, declared himself opposed to the separation of the colonies, and said the Government was resolved to consolidate the Empire and establish identity of sympathy and interest with the colonies.

The National Laborers' Union in England enrolled a large number of men for the United States, and the probability of the success of sending over 500,000 agricultural laborers was discussed.

A despatch from the steamer "Faraday" states that a fault has been discovered in the new cable, but too late to prevent it being passed overboard. The wind was blowing a gale and the cable was buoyed.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a communication, says that Government has no intention of purchasing the Direct Cable or any other ocean cable.

The conference of Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce, held at Bradford, unanimously adopted a memorial to the Government, condemning the proposed Reciprocity

Treaty between Canada and the United States, and deprecating the imposition of lower duties in Canada than in England.

The "Times" editorial says:—"It is strange and unexpected that Mr. Gladstone should suddenly publish a vehement diatribe against Rome." Archbishop Manning has replied to Gladstone.

It is announced that two Irish members of Parliament fought a duel, in which one was severely wounded.

The report that Spain has paid an indemnity to England, growing out of the *Virginus* affair, has been confirmed.

The Bank of England, has fixed the minimum rate of interest at 5 per cent. The Shipbuilders and proprietors of engine works on the Clyde have decided to reduce wages.

FRANCE.—The Marriage of the ex-Prince Imperial of France to the Russian Grand Duchess Maria, is mentioned in Bonapartist circles as probable.

There is an impression in Parisian circles, favorable to Don Carlos, that his cause is utterly ruined and his situation hopeless.

GERMANY.—Count Von Arnim was again arrested on Wednesday in Berlin, and conveyed to the police station. It is reported that the Count received a copy of the indictment on Tuesday, and that the only charge brought against him is for the suppression of official documents.

The first attempt of the Prussian Government to have priests elected by the congregation at Lansburg, resulted in utter failure. Only eleven persons offered to vote.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Prussia has declined the proposal made by Russia for the revision of the boundary line.

In the German Reichstag on the 10th, the bill for extending the Imperial coinage law to Alsace and Lorraine passed.

SPAIN.—The Carlists have retreated from before Irun after a day's fighting, and a junction has been effected between the besieged and relieving forces.

The garrison of Irun, in their sortie, burned the houses belonging to the Carlists, which afforded them shelter. The havoc thus created is immense. All the country around is in flames. Don Carlos and his army have been compelled to retreat to the mountains.

During the retreat of the Carlists from Irun, between fifty and sixty men were frozen to death in the snow.

The Republicans opened fire upon the Carlist entrenchments at Mount St. Meru on Tuesday, and carried several positions, with severe loss to the insurgents.

The *Imperial* declares that Don Carlos was at Herdage, and the French authorities refused to interfere with his movements.

Bazaine is negotiating at Madrid for a coalition of the present Government with the followers of Isabella to restore the Monarchy, with some success.

The authorities of Seville have offered a reward of \$10,000 for the recovery of a painting of St. Anthony, stolen from the cathedral.

Irun, the town now under bombardment by the Carlists, is a town of only three or four thousand inhabitants, three or four miles from the northern boundary line of Spain; it is the first station on the Northern Railway—the only one entering Spain in France—and at it all passengers, baggage, and goods destined for Spain are examined by Spanish customs officials. The possession of this town would give the Carlists one of the chief keys to the interior.

TURKEY.—The latest advices from Khiva says there is complete anarchy there. The Turcomans refuse to obey the Khan, and his Council have declared that the aid of Russia for the maintenance of order is indispensable.

The Turkish authorities of Sötarie have captured 30 leaders in the outrage on Montenegrin Christians.

Orders have been issued by the Porte to concentrate Turkish troops near the Serbian and Montenegrin frontiers, and that Governors in Albania have been ordered to organize the Mahomedan inhabitants in the Province.

RUSSIA.—Advices from the Crimea report that the severe drought continues, causing much uneasiness.

The Russian Government have resolved to introduce the Berlin system of compulsory elementary education.

A Socialistic conspiracy of a very grave character has just been discovered in Russia; and one thousand persons have been arrested on suspicion of being actors in the affair. A reign of terror is being experienced in St. Petersburg on account of the revelations already made.

ITALY.—The Pope, in response to an address from a deputation of British Catholics, referred bitterly to Gladstone's anti-Catholic Manifesto, saying that Gladstone had become intoxicated by Bismark's proceedings against the Church, and, like a viper, assailed St. Peter.

The Italian Government is taking energetic measures to suppress the Socialist movement, and eighteen Republican Leaders were recently arrested near Rimini, and are to be prosecuted for conspiracy.

The official returns fully confirm the success of the Government in the elections. Ministerial candidates were elected in 376 out of 500 districts.

DENMARK.—Some excitement in Copenhagen in consequence of the introduction in Folketing by Radicals of a motion for a vote of censure. Ministry threatened to resign, but since declare they will hold on.

The Radicals are frightened at the determined attitude of the Cabinet, and have withdrawn their proposal for the vote of censure.