

the Lord's table persons whom they believed to be unbaptized. Is this consistent with your profession that in this proposed union no consciences are to be sacrificed?

(To be continued.)

For the Christian Messenger. Endowment Agency.

LETTER FROM REV. ISA. WALLACE. New Salem, Cumberland Co., Sept. 12, 1877.

Dear Editor,—

I have good news to report in reference to my work. The results of my P. E. Island campaign exceeded the expectations of myself and of the friends of the College generally, and the results of my appeal in this County, so far, is highly satisfactory, and is exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. Already the Advocate Harbour Church have pledged \$435 and this sum will be considerably enlarged. The list is headed by Dea. Jacob Spicer, of Spencer's Island, with \$100. If the friends of the College in King's, and Annapolis Counties do in this great undertaking as these friends are doing in proportion to their ability those two Counties alone will foot up \$20,000.

I have good news to write also in reference to the revival of God's work in these parts. I am just now spending a few days in purely evangelistic work here, where a gracious movement is in progress amongst the people.

Bro. Kempton, the pastor, has been compelled to go to Parrsboro' to attend a funeral, and I have consented to remain until his return. Many are being saved, and Bro. Kempton will probably baptize a large number next Lord's day.

Our good Bro. K. is doing a noble work along these shores. His labours are abundant, and the cause of Christ and Truth is on the ascendancy.

I had a pleasant visit to Eatonville, where I enjoyed an interview with Rupert Eaton, Esq., the presiding genius of this remarkable Village. We held a service there on Sabbath morning last, attended by an orderly and attentive audience, and characterized by deep solemnity. Mr. Eaton's influence in the cause of Temperance, as well as that of religion, is observable.

The "Maine Law" is virtually in force in that little town, and a fine, thrifty, intelligent class of workmen gather around our brother. About 150 men are in his employ. A magnificent ship of 1600 tons is about to be launched, one of the finest, it is said, ever built in the Province.

The above sum for Advocate does not include Bro. Eaton's subscription. He will give largely, but prefers to do so in connexion with the 1st Cornwallis Baptist Church.

I expect to spend next Lord's day at Parrsboro, and then proceed to Five Islands, Economy, Portauquique, Londonderry, Debert River, Wentworth, Wallace River, Pugwash, Goose River, Centreville, Oxford, Little River, Williamsdale, Amherst, Maccan, River Hebert, Minudie, Athol, West Brook, Half-way River, and so back to Parrsboro' and across to King's County about the last of October.

Allow me still to crave an interest in the prayers of the pious that the smile of Providence may be on the present movement to place our beloved institutions of learning on a safe and efficient basis.

And also to suggest that those to whom God has given ability may pray, "Lord what wilt thou have me to do" in reference to this great undertaking.

Yours truly, ISA. WALLACE.

For the Christian Messenger.

To the Editor of "The Wesleyan."

Dear Sir,—

I regard your pretended defence of your "suggestion" that Baptists would extend their term of trial to their "converts" before baptism, as amounting—either intentionally or otherwise—to an evasion of the question at issue.

Hence if you were guilty before, you are doubly censurable now.

Having no disposition to banter words with you, I now call upon you as a christian minister and the editor of a paper which "professes godliness" to make good your position, or take back your advice.

1. Show that you have not acted inconsistently in attempting to arraign Baptists for the immediate baptism of their "converts," while you sprinkle

not only UNBELIEVING, but ALSO UNCONSCIOUS babes!

2. Give Scripture authority for the baptism of UNCONSCIOUS babes!

3. Point out the divine law which—while it commands the baptism of UNCONSCIOUS babes—forbids the baptism of unbelieving adults!

4. Quote the scriptures which, either by precept or example, forbids those who have experienced the religion of Jesus Christ from immediately obeying all the divine commands! Now, I beseech you, have some respect for your situation, if nothing more, and treat your readers to something which your pen has never yet furnished them. They are surely tired of reading your anathemas of Baptists.

Probably you do not know much of their history; if you wish to get and give your readers a more extended knowledge of them, procure, and advise them to buy and read the "Baptist Martyrs,"—it would be a good book to keep in your Book-room!

When you have answered the above four questions, I shall be pleased to give you further notice. Principles I wish to deal with, and hope ever to respect all who differ from me in a Christian spirit. BAPTIST.

For the Christian Messenger.

A sad condition! The "Abstract of the Letters from the Churches of the Nova Scotia Eastern Baptist Association" contains the following:—"Maccan—We have to mourn the low state of our Zion: we have not a proper sense of one individual responsibility."

Probably the printer is in fault here, and for "one" we should read "our." But even then it is a melancholy statement. If a member or an entire church has lost a "proper sense of individual responsibility," spiritual death is near. Yet this is not merely a misfortune, to be mourned; it is a sin, to be repented of and renounced.

A LOOKER-ON.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., September 19th, 1877.

Subscribers in arrears will much oblige by forwarding the amounts due without delay.

HOME MISSIONS IN THE CONVENTION.

In our Report of the early part of the recent Session of the Convention, we gave some account of the introduction of the resolutions respecting making Home Missions one of the departments of the Convention. The discussion was deferred till Tuesday afternoon, when it was again taken up and a number of the brethren expressed their views on the subject, pro and con.

We purposed giving a brief summary of the remarks made by the several brethren present, but our second article was somewhat extended before doing so, and we were supposing that the substance of the resolution being given the previous week, it would not be expected of us further, as it would shortly appear in the Year Book. Some little confusion, too, arose from part of the resolution being adopted first, and the rest laid over.

We have now been requested to insert the resolution as it was introduced by Rev. T. H. Porter and finally passed. Here it is:

Whereas, The present object of the Convention is the maintenance of our Educational and Foreign Missionary operations, and

Whereas, This object cannot be attained in a degree commensurate with present and future needs unless the Home field receive that attention which the body unitedly alone can give, and

Whereas, The co-operation of the Baptists of these Maritime Provinces in Home Mission work will promote both the unity and efficiency of the Body, and correspondingly the success of all our interests, and

Whereas, The work of Missions like that of our Denominational Education is essentially one;

Therefore Resolved, 1st, That Art. II. of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:—The object of the Convention shall be to maintain the Educational and Missionary operations of the Body, and to advance the general interests of the Denomination.

Resolved, 2nd, That a Committee of five be appointed to consider and report at this meeting of the Body what steps shall be taken toward bringing our Home Missionary work practically under the direction of the Convention.

In the discussion there was quite a difference of opinion expressed. Those in favor arguing that if the provinces were combined in Home Mission as

well as Foreign Missions and Collegiate Education, there would be more work done, and it would secure a larger amount of attention, and that by a small addition to the time of holding the Convention our Home Mission affairs might have the benefit of the counsel of a larger number of representative men, and especially of those from New Brunswick, where it is so much needed; that there would be on the whole far more mission work performed by the one large body than by the several smaller ones, and a greater interest would be awakened in the large number of small churches of that Province.

On the other hand it was stated by some, especially from New Brunswick, that the feeling in the New Brunswick Associations had been against a combination, and it would be unwise to pass such a measure without the Convention first receiving a request from existing Societies.

We need scarcely say that we were more in sympathy with this view, thinking as we did that Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, being now but just fairly at work, it would be better to allow more time to consolidate the Union, and not change again until called to do so by the several parties concerned.

As, however, the action is now taken and the policy is inaugurated, we shall, so soon as the several Associations have signified their intention to cordially cooperate, do what we can to make it a success and an improvement on all our past modes of carrying on the Home Mission work.

THE GOSPEL IN ITALY.

Baptist principles and practices are taking deeper hold in Naples. In a recent letter, Signor Jahier, who is laboring there, gives an interesting account of several baptisms which took place at Pasilipo, on the Gulf of Naples, a few miles from the city. On the first occasion, three persons were buried in the waters of the beautiful bay, in the presence of twelve or fifteen Italians and several English people living near the spot. On the 10th of June three others were baptized. Of this Signor Jahier says:

The 10th of June was a Sunday. At eleven o'clock we had our usual culta, and at about a quarter past twelve all the meeting, about twenty persons, partly in boats and partly in carriages, went towards Pasilipo. Having arrived at the place, one of the candidates, who for about a year had been at variance with his brother, wished then and their to be reconciled to him. After this we sang a hymn and read some suitable verses, and prayer being offered up, the brethren desired before the thirty persons assembled to speak freely of the reasons which had led them to be baptized. One in particular, a certain Russo Nicoli, spoke with frankness, and proved from the Apocalypse that the baptism of Rome is the mark of the Beast! They were then baptized, and then a brother having offered a concluding prayer, each one took his place in boat or carriage as he had come.

I forgot to say that while we performed this religious ceremony, eight or ten persons having come to the place began to say that we were Hebrews (used in a bad sense, cheaters or usurers), and that each one who was baptized received 300 francs, to which accusations a brother, who well knew their character, answered, "If that were so—if we received 300 francs—you would be the first to wish to be baptized; but we receive nothing, neither do we desire anything except to obey our Lord." Several of these newly-baptized believers work much for the Lord, which is a great consolation to me. Another excellent and hopeful sign on the last occasion was that many of the relations of the candidates wished to be present at the baptism. The father of one, also his mother, brother and sister—in fact, all the family—were there.

We have before us some interesting statistics concerning the Mint in London from the Annual Report just published. A few particulars respecting the coinage of money will interest many of our younger readers:—

"The total number of pieces struck at the Mint was 11,239,050; adding the pieces of bronze coinage executed by contract, the whole of British coinage struck during the year amounted to 30,036,410 in number, and to £5,007,142 6s. 3s. in value. The gold coinage in all was £4,711,459 10s.; £3,318,866 represented the total amount in sovereigns, and £1,392,593 10s. in half-sovereigns. The amount of silver coined was £234,232; in round numbers the value of the half-crowns was £79,000; florins, £58,000; shillings, £53,000; sixpences, £21,000; and threepences, £23,000. Counting all the silver pieces, there was upward of 110,000,000 coined from 1867 to 1876. The quantity of metal consumed in bronze coinage was 18,970 cwt. The statistics of worn silver are curious. During the ten years the Mint purchased

4,503,265 ounces of worn silver coin for exchange; the nominal value was £1,455,305, the "Mint value," at 5s. 6d. per ounce, was £1,260,392; the consequent loss by exchange was £194,913. The price of silver during the time under notice fluctuated greatly. For the first time during several years, the Mint expenses have exceeded profits. A curious item is the "amount received from sweepings from the gold coinage"—this was £1,245 14s. 10d. in 1876.

The following communication from one of our Fredericton correspondents will be read with interest. An old newspaper when it awakens a number of reminiscences is sure to interest its present friends. Although we have it on file and value it very highly, yet we are seldom called to its perusal. Our correspondent says:—

"The Ladies connected with the Baptist Church in Fredericton held a Bazaar on the 6th and 7th inst. in the beautiful Exhibition Building, in aid of the parsonage fund. The weather was pleasant and the bazaar quite successful. Everything was conducted in a christian fashion,—no lotteries in the shape of "guess cakes," "post office," or "grab bags." Visitors received a fair return for the money which they expended, and neither religion nor social manners or morals received detriment. I have no objections to bazaars conducted on these high-toned principles, nor do I suppose any one could have. There was a "museum" in connection with the bazaar, comprising a splendid collection of articles of interest and value, and many of which were fine bits of bric-a-brac. It may interest you to know that I saw in this museum" the first number of the Christian Messenger, bearing date Jan. 6th, 1837. Glancing through it, my eye rested on familiar names. John W. Bars, Esq., Rev. Anthony V. Dimock, were its "agents." Sir Robert Peel, then ex-premier, had just been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, this old Messenger said, and then proceeded to give a personal description of the gentleman. Daniel O'Connell was then a power, and there was an excellent sketch of O'Connell. I noticed, too, a letter from Richard McLearn, agent for the "Horton Institution," acknowledging with gratitude the "tokens of friendship" he had received on his mission to the United States, from "many pious and worthy individuals," especially Rev. John Wayland of Salem, Rev. W. Hague of Boston, Dea. Farwell of Cambridge, Dea. Macomber of Boston, Professor Caswell and Rev. Mr. Pattison of Providence, C. L. Roberts and others of New York, Dr. Brantley of Philadelphia, and Dr. Chapin of Columbian College, Washington. I observed another letter, also, from Richard McLearn, calling the attention of the churches to the fact that the Missionary Board recommend that a collection should be taken "in all our churches through the Provinces" for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a Baptist meeting house at Charlottetown, P. E. I. I thought a deal more, if possible, of the sainted brother, and of those who were associated with him, after reading that letter. Those men saw clearly that the interests of the denomination were one in these Maritime Provinces, did they not? This old Messenger ("No. 1, vol. 1") contained a brief report, I observed, from James Munro, Onslow, of his Missionary tour to Charlottetown. Prince Edward Island is giving the denomination a good return to-day for these early labors, thought I. My eye caught the contents of an excellent article, too, from "H" on the power and responsibilities of the press,—a timely article for "No. 1," and its sentiments are not out of date to-day, or should not be. Whipping over the leaf, I saw the names of "Sir Rupert deGeorge," "Edward G. W. Greenwood," and at the bottom, "Printed by Joseph Howe." None of these things are strange, but somehow they pleased me, and I lingered over the dear old paper with something of fondness."

DISASTER AT SEA.

Telegrams from England last week brought intelligence of a sad disaster which occurred off Portland in the English Channel on Tuesday night about half past 9, by the collision of the ship "Forest" of Windsor, N. S., with the British ship "Avalanche" from London bound to New Zealand.

It appears that the "Forest" of 1423 tons owned by E. Churchill & Sons of Hantsport, was one of the finest vessels belonging to this province, and was in ballast bound for New York. She ran into the "Avalanche" between the main and mizzen masts nearly cutting her in two. She rebounded and struck her again twice further aft causing her to founder in about three minutes. The "Avalanche" had a crew of 32, together with 26 saloon passengers, 17 second class, and 30 third class. There was no time to launch a boat and the night was so dark and the sea so rough that it was impossible to see the people in the water. The boats of the "Forest" were launched, but two or three of them were swamped and with several of the bodies were washed ashore on the following day. The "Forest" although utterly wrecked, yet kept afloat an hour or two and then turned over and floated bottom upward. Captain Lockhart, the chief mate, and seven others of her crew of 21 were saved. Latest particulars show that about one hundred persons were drowned.

An inquest was held on the bodies but was adjourned for a week. This will be a sad loss to Messrs. Churchill. The "Forest" is said to have cost nearly \$80,000 and was not insured. It is said too that a claim will probably be made by the owners of the "Avalanche."

If 'there are more terrible things than war' we do not want to hear of them. The horrible sickening accounts of human butcheries now going on in the East, are enough to make one ask if men have ceased to be human beings. They seem to have become fiends—a disgrace to the age in which we live. This too is being done in the name of Christianity.

Turkey had been so long talked of as "the sick man" that the Russian bear seems to have thought that he had nothing else to do but appear at the Dardanelles and his possession of the Golden Horn would be undisputed.

He finds however that there is life enough left to make a very vigorous defence and carry on a terrible work of death among his thousands of obedient soldiers.

What an awful amount of suffering is being inflicted on the poor men and women of both nations! What is to be the outcome of it all, is at present a mystery. When it is to be brought to a close seems to be as difficult as ever to determine. We doubt not some great problem is being wrought out and will be solved after the terrible scourging which is falling on both nations is complete. This awful sacrifice of life will, we trust, eventually introduce a nearer approach to the true spiritual Christian faith. Doubtless Christ is bringing about his own purposes in this terrible judgment he is permitting to fall on the nations.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WEEK.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Event. Includes: Sept. 10. Battle of Pinkey...1547; Episcopacy abolished in England...1642; 11. Battle of Malpaquet...1709; 12. Death of Marshal Blucher...1819; 13. Death of Lord Metcalf...1846; 14. Death of Dante...1321; 15. Opening of first Railway, England...1825; 16. Cape of Good Hope conquered...1795; Death of Sir James Stephen...1854.

PROFESSOR JONES arrived in the mail steamer from England on Saturday evening, and spent Sunday in Halifax. His return will be heartily welcomed in Wolfville by the Faculty and students. His residence for a year at that ancient seat of learning, Oxford, will afford him great advantages in his future work in Acadia College.