CHRISTIAN MESSENGER. THE

10

did not even know his name. Yet these wayside utterances of warm-hearted Christians are often the most eloquent lay preachers, both to unconverted people and to believers who happen to overhear them. Our unconscious influences are frequently the best or the worst that we exert.

But the best of all is when the pilgrim life draws near its close, and when the staff and sandals are so soon to be laid aside, to feel that our best and largest "interests are in the next world." That treasure grows at more than compound interest. Its value increases as the vision of it widens like the firmament. These riches can " take to themselves wings, and fly away." It is a life interest for eternity, and faith only asserts its own divine prerogative, " while we look not at the things which are seen, for the things that are seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal"-Pres. Journal.

Moody and Sankey at Salt Lake.

The

On their way to San Francisco, Messrs. Moody and Sankey stopped at Salt Lake and held some meetings in the Methodist church, A correspondent of the Advance referring to these meetings says :

"To those of us who have lived here many years, and who know what crimes against God and humanity are committed daily in our midst, in the name of religion, the conversion of the people seams among the impossibilities. Foreign Mission Board held last Tuesand yet, 'with God all things are possible.' It may be that our lack of faith reinforcement of our Missionary corps is to be signally rebuked during the was appointed, and it is hoped that ere progress of these meetings. Thus far Mr. Moody has made no allusion whatever to our peculiar surroundings. He seems to have adopted the motto of Erasmus : ' Kindle the light, and the darkness will disperse of itself; or, as he said to some of us on Thursday let it cut its own way." now than in the past. Fifteen years ago, Mr. Moody, coming here on such a mission would most probably have been mobbed. Nine years ago last May, when he paid us a visit, about two dozen Gentiles, of whom the writer was one, composed his audience which met in a loft over a livery stable. Today, Salt Lake has a Gentile population ings (non-Mormon), and five mission progress in the right direction, and while few of the adult Mormons, or even of those who have renounced Mormonism, have been gathered into the churches, the children have been greatly benefited by the schools, and through them have been brought under Christian influences. One of the sight, which gladdened the hearts of Christians last night, was the large number of young people, some of them the children of Mormons, many more the children of seceders from Mormonism, who were listening with earnest faces and tearful eyes to the evangelists. With scarely an exception, these young people are, or have been, attendants at the mission schools."

For the Christian Messenger. From Fredericton, N. B.

Mr. Selden .- Will you kindly oblige the Woman's Mission Aid Society a Fredericton by putting the enclosed in next week's MESSENGER.

Yours respectfully, E. J. PHILLIPS, Sec'y. Fredericton, Jan. 6th, 1881.

The members of the Woman's Aid Society, Fredericton, have recived with deep regret the announcement of the severance of the connexion with their much esteemed missionary, Mrs. Armstrong, and cannot but express the hope that the decision may not prove to be final. They wish to assure her that the tie of affectionate interest which has bound them to her so long is still unbroken, and they will not cease to pray that the blessing which has hitherto rested on her labours may continue to do so, and that both herself and Mr. Armstrong may be spared for many years of usefulness in the cause of Christ, and, if possible, in the same

field which now laments their absence. C. M. SPURDEN, President. E. J. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

> For the Christian Messenger. Our Foreign Missions.

Dear Brother Selden,-

day, a Committee to secure a speedy pastor of Upper Wilmot Church, Bro. frivolity, and when the time is past long the "coming man" may appear. Let special, earnest prayer from all our churches be presented to the God Bay Churches. Here he baptized two, of missions, for divine direction in the choice of a missionary. The second quarterly report of Miss Hammond's receipts and disbursements night : 'We will preach the gospel and on her field was received, and was very satisfactory. Her promptness in for-Undeniably the way is more open warding quarterly reports is quite commendables and will enable the Board to meet regularly all the financial necessities of the Chicacole station. A letter from Rev. G. Churchill, November, 1880, was read, and the following extracts may be of general interest to your readers. "Yours of September was received nearly two weeks since, and I intended labor. of five thousand souls, six church build- to reply by last mail, but my work for sometime past has been in such a conschools. These facts certainly denote dition as to require all my time and strength to keep it moving properly. I am glad to.say it is progressing, though more slowly than I could wish. However, from present appearances the roof will I hope be all ready by the time the weather will permit of putting on the tiles. The rainy season still continues. I have four carpenters at work now, and to keep them and the sawyers and some Coolies at work, besides working myself most of the time, gives me enough to do. I am so tired most of the time when night comes, that I am not able to do anything in the evening. But I hope it will soon be easier. I had expected to be able to write this time that all the large timber is on; anyway I trust that the end of next week will see it so.

in litigation. The Ranee has lost one law-suit.

Mr. Marsh the Rajah's tutor has re- of Prayer. Rev. R. Murray presided. ceived notice from the Ranee that he is The meeting was quite large and full not needed any longer. The notice has of interest. Prayer was offered by rather disconcerted Mr. M., but he will several christian brethren. Rev. E. M. probably continue here a little while Saunders stated that he had received a longer, since by the terms of his engage- short paper appropriate to the occasion ment, it could not be terminated with- from Mrs. H. M. N. ARMSTRONG, who out six months previous notice. We was unable herself to be present. Mr. shall regret his removal, as he has made S. then read it as follows :himself very social with us, and we will miss him greatly.

While I am busy with my building, season of worship, when, year by year, you must not expect much of an account its devotees meet together to present of work done among the people. I was their offerings and their prayers; and in town on Sunday evening. It seemed to spend a longer or shorter period in difficult to get any one interested, though united efforts to propitiate their God at last two men did begin to enquire and obtain his favor. Here we have an about how to worship God acceptably, omnipresent Deity, there the God they and they seemed to be sincere inquirers. worship has a local habitation, and Mrs. C. spends the forenoon at the while we meet where it pleases us to school, and feels encouraged with the pray, Hindoos must travel far beneath prospect."

No doubt the harvest will be gathered some day by our brother and sister.

Yours, fraternally, W. P. EVERETT, Sec'y F. M. Board. St. John, N. B., 7 Jan., 1881.

HOME MISSIONS.

The Strong to Aid the Weak.

Some time last year the Home Mission Beard requested churches having pastors to allow their pasters to go out At the monthly meeting of the to some of the destitute fields for a few weeks. We are glad to report that the up to every species of indulgence and W. E. Hall, has since August last, made two visits to destitute fields, and re- have held high carnival. Heart-worported his work to our Board. assisted in removing a very serious difficulty, and greatly strengthened the brethren.

JANUARY 12, 1881.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY MATTERS.

The meeting of the Senate of the Halifax University seems to have awakened our contemporaries to a consideration of the College Question, and to a presentation of their views and expectations in anticipation of the coming session of the Local Legislature. The plain talk of Chancellor Hill which we placed before our readers last week, has led some to suppose that he would not be very much disappointed, if the Legislature should abolish that institution. We are notanxious to say much about the matter. as we doubt not, it may be made to serve the cause of higher education in many ways; yet we are prepared to demand full consideration for Acadia College, and should most certainly strenuously oppose any attempt to take from her the power of managing her a tropical sun in order to reach the place own curricula-and of conterring dewhere the idol dwells,-the only place grees which she now possesses. If the whence their prayers will be acceptable. University should make any such demand Here we meet with the Invisible, and upon the legislature, we should not hesioffer Him spiritual worship, realizing tate to state plainly that it had yet to the presence and power of His Spirit establish its claim to any such excluas we draw nigh to Him. There they sive power. Whilst King's College bring fruits and flowers, rice and oil, with its Royal Charter holds its right they offer the priests money and other to that privilege, independent of the gifts, they repeat words which have no Local Parliament it would be invidious meaning to them, and, having done for the Nova Scotia legislature to atthis, they listen to stories of the wicked tempt to deprive Acadia College of deeds the idol took delight in, when he privileges to which it is fairly entitled lived among men; they watch the muby the valuable work it is doing for sic and dancing, and feast at the rethe province in sustaining its superior freshment stalls, always provided for course of Education for the large numsuch occasions. They give themselves ber of students attending her classes.

The Church Guardian puts grants to the Colleges on a foundation which we regard as altogether untenable. When the editor talks to his readers and says: Unless they bestir themselves, the last trace of any public recognition of religion in our Educational system will be obliterated in six months from the present time, when, by the operation of His second visit, was to Musquash not to him, for he is wicked kimself. an Act passed in 1876, the Grants to the Denominational Colleges will cease, unless renewed in the next Session, he is using an argument in which we have no faith or sympathy. He quotes from the petition of the Church Synod for a renewal of the grant to Kings College, as follows : That the only public recognition of religion, as an element in the education of the young, is to be found in these Grants to Denominational Colleges, and that it is decidedly for the interest of the Province, that the institutions in which the ministers of the several bodies of Christians are trained, should be but merely Theological Seminaries, but rather Colleges for general education, where they may associate with others preparing for secular occupation and professions. This argument we regard as altogether without the weight of a feather in an application to the legislature for a continuation of aid, and we predict that no member will venture to use it as a ground of appeal in the House of Assembly. We hold that the only claim for a legislative grant to the Colleges that has any solid ground on which to rest, is, that of the secular learning provided and imparted in said Colleges. The large sums of money expended by the patrons of the Colleges in providing buildings and sustaining a corps of wellqualified teachers and professors makes this an economical and efficient means of supplying the country with educated men required for the professions, for teachers, and for the higher branches of commerce and agriculture. Our Convention, which has Acadia College in charge, embraces Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, took no action in reference to Legislative Grants; being more concerned in providing men of superior standing for their institutions, so that said institutions should speak for themselves and secure fair and just consideration in any legislative enactments in reference to Higher Education. The Wesleyan in its remarks on the College and University matters last The British Government has found week, hints at some possible "future, offer of marriage" as likely to arise from the " intimations of aid to the Uni-University from Dr. Ross and others of Dalhousie." Any such combination could only be as the friendship between " Pilate and Herod," " for before they were at enmity between themselves." We hardly think the Wesleyan's suspicions are well-founded, as both would, and have, under this fear, left them com- by such a combination, be materially damaged in public estimation. Far have failed largely to be a terror to evil better that the University should die doers and a praise to them that do well. and be decently buried all alone in its the Baptist Standard of that city, is in than that an increase should hinder would require to be a much greater It is quite time that the law breakers glory, although that is not the common town, stopping at the International another man from coming. Any way approximation before there would be should know that submission to lawful destiny of "great ghosts," as this insti-

Aure

The 3 Temp mend of Te the r given a Ter succes ful. ber la public to sta of MI

> credit has h of T seque we do cient a Te standi relian on w numb adapt and v

ning

made

Th

J

TH

numb friend withe See 11 191

In

Stand

there

Scoti

mout

liquo

glad

of li

the

can

TI

back

of th

try i

grow

85 8

the v

peop "Ha

1st,

for

The

the

help

Orde

quit

Scot

two

coun

give

absti

but I

scier

ever

T

anne

He

with

of P

Birr

mini

reac

since

heal

rate.

show

aged

sum

thei

very

In

dep

ell

labo

plia

thou

this

Rev

N.]

forn

form

at le

We

to c

Aft

and

.ber

less

ings Wil

Pra

the

Pra

suc

the

Unl

on

pre

era thr

bee

pro ten as 1

ben

y II.R.

THE FORM OF BAPTISM .- Suppose the views of the Baptists should prevail and the ordinances of the church should regain their original form and significance-suppose baptism should again be only for believers, and should be the immersion of the whole body in water in the name of the Trinity-ought such a thing to cause one pang of regret to any lover of Christian culture and refinement? It cannot be denied that the significancy of the rite has been greatly diminished by the substitution of sprinkling or pouring for immersion. That profound symbolism which so impressed the mind of the church, the visible representation of death to the world and life to God, has been destroyed. It is one of the strange things in human experience that Christians should feel in their hearts antagonism to a rite impressive in form, profound in meaning, venerable in history, and made sacred by the command and example of our Lord. Again, we ask would it be a loss or a gain if all the disciples of Christ now, as in the days of Paul, should be "buried with him in baptism" ?- Prof. F. C. Long, D. D., of Crozer Theological Seminary.

You can have no idea of how slowly and tediously such work goes on. carpenter will work and "potter around all day, and at the day's end you can scarcely see what he has accomplished.

The weather is lately favorable for me to work, and I am trying to take advantage of it. Though my health is Monday, if thought desirable.

and adjacent stations. Here the people heard the word with gladness. The Lord's Supper was administered, and a good season enjoyed.

Both these fields have since secured pastors, and doubtless the visit of Bro. H. helped to encourage them to put forth efforts to that end.

Who will go and do likewise? The Corresponding Secretary will be glad to give information as to fields requiring

Hebron, Jan. 6th, 1881.

The Christian Messenger. Halifax, N. S., January 12, 1881. The Morning Prayer Meetings of the past Week were all largely attended

A. COHOON, Cor. Sec'y.

the Y. M. C. Association Hall was filled each morning from 1 past 9 to past 10. These were presided over by Messrs. J. S. McLean, S. L. Shannon, S. Selden, P. C. Hill, E. Lloyd, and R. Murray.

The evening meetings were held in the several Houses of Worship, two or three each evening, and presided over by the minister of the church, but were attended by the ministers and people of other churches as well. So much interest was manifested that another meeting was called in the Y. M. C. A. Hall for Monday morning last to pray for a revival of religion in Halifax, this was also largely attended. It was afterwards agreed that a meeting of a similar character should be held on Monday next at 1 past 3 in the afternoon and so continue each At the meeting on Saturday morning for Prayer on behalf of missions, Rev. W. F. Armstrong made an excellent address on the great demands of the missionary fields, especially among the millions in India as yet without the gospel. He drew a striking contrast between the labor expended among professedly Christian people at home, and that given to those in heathen darkness abroad, and then compared the success in one case with that in the other. He believed that when Chrisof the latter, they would very greatly enlarge their contributions. He estiwe are to have four men at an increased mated the amount expended by the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces on and various other works in connection with the proclamation of the gospel at home, at \$150,000 whilst only about

they return to their homes as those who ship of the pure and the true is un-His first visit was to the Margaret's known to them. Their God is no more than a wicked but powerful man who requires to be flattered by their obeisance and cajoled by their gifts. How wicked his worshippers are, it matters He only wants their gifts and their adherence as followers. Such is the popular idea of a heathen god, and such a festival in his honor.

Saturday last was appropriated to

Weeks of Prayer are not unknown to

the heathen. Every idol has its special

Missions in the programme of the Week

Yet there is a spiritual influence emanating from all such gatherings. Here when God, the pure, is worshipped, the power of His Spirit descends upon the assembly, and even wicked men acknowledge, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not." So in these heathen orgies, the worship of the impure, observed, as they are, principally at night, there is an intoxiication of evil, a presence and power of Satan manifested, which strengthens everything vicious, and winds closer round its victims the net of superstition and devotion to the sensual. To those who worship Christ, these idol shrines seem horrible, as the very presence chamber of demons, and reek with the impurities of the worship offered there, while they hold their victims with a terrible fascination.

Here we see around us everywhere the moral elevation that our worship induces, there, everywhere, the degradation that idolatry engenders. Speak as we may of the witness God bears to himself even among the heathen, and the measure of light that every human being enjoys, the fact remains that idolatry is evil, only evil continually .--These social gatherings which are to us a power for good, where our souls are refreshed, and high impulses and holy resolves are born, where, in drawing nigh to a pure and holy God, we catch some inspiration of his purity and power, these very gatherings among the heathen are confessedly the greatest demoralizing influence in the country. Is it not sad to think of this? That their worship is made a curse to them, and when they seek good they find unmitigated evil. These, our brethren and our sisters, led captive by Satan at his will, the sport of evil spirits, going down to chains and everlasting despair; how pathetically they call for our sympathy and prayers. at last that it is necessary to use coercive measures towards the lawless Irishmen who are causing the ruin of Ireland tians properly considered the demands and its people. They find that the voice of the people of all shades of politics is in their favor, the only complaint is that they have been so long in coming to this conclusion. They have The salary question has give me lit- the christian ministry, church building long been afraid of governing too much paratively without government. They any reason to hope for the great authority is the first condition of re-The young Rajah who lately attained triumphs of the gospel predicted in the ceiving the protection and benefits of must wait patiently and we shall prothe law.

pondent of the Daily Inter-Ocean and far rather go on with our former salary \$5,000 was devoted to missions. There Hotel. He is the author of the first let us have another man. life of Dr. Judson, published in Auburn, N. Y., in 1851.

not to be relied on; still I manage to work most of the time.

I am glad to say the rest of the famly are all very well. The cold weather should be here shortly, and I hope it will brace us all up. I was very glad to learn from you that something is being done to strengthen our Mission. As you do not particularize, I am at a loss to conjecture, but hope some one will soon be on the way to join us.

But to carry on the Mission properly, our people will have to take hold of it in earnest in the future, and give more liberally of their means, especially, if salary.

tle anxiety heretofore, and the news that it is to be increased, does not elate Jesse Clement, of Chicago, a corres- me very much. As I said before, I had his majority, and the Rance are engaged | Word of Ged.