The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., February 7, 1883.

## MISSIONARY PROGRESS.

The rapid advancement of our missionary operations among the Telugus and the large number of conversions continually reported as taking place among the heathen afford grounds for gratitude and encouragement to all Christian workers. Rev. E. Bullard, in a recent letter from Ongole to the New York Examiner, states that there are now about 2100 Christians in connec with the Ongole Churches "These," he remarks, "are not inquirers admitted on probation, nor members merely of Christian congregations or communities, but as we trust regenerated believers. The nominal adherents may be estimated at from four to five times that number." Mr. Bullard thinks the work shows no signs of retrogression. "The kingdom of God here has only lately begun to grow, but, like the binvar tree, it is spreading its roots and limbs in every direction, and must in due time cover the entire face of the land."

The beptisms during the past year have averaged 200 a month, being in excess of those of 1881, and almos equal in number to those of 1880 "It may be literally said" says this zealous missionary, "that the Lord continues to add to the church daily of such as are saved. Indeed, this has become the normal state of things, and throughout the Ongole field conversions are looked for as a usual occurrence."

It is pleasing to know that, whilst there are but six missionary families on that field, over 400 native laborers are busily engaged in helping forward the great work. The prospects are that among the earliest established missionary churches the gospel will soon not only be sustained wholly be native contributions, but it will be proclaimed exclusively by native preachers. These churches will then become centres of missionary influence and effort, and

zealous laborers will go forth from them to evangelize the regions beyond. Another pleasing feature of the good work is the "stability and improvement of the converts," The converted heathen is as prone to lapse from his spirituality as the converted Nova Scotian, and much care and watchfulness is demanded on the part of the missionary to keep his flock from worldliness and disobedience. By constant and thorough training the native Christians are strengthened against the allurements of vice and the temptations of their old forms of belief. The youth are specially guarded and in-"Could our friends at home," writes Mr. Bullard, "visit the Ongole station and see the educational work daily in progress, they would be constrained to predict greater things for this people than have ever yet been seen. One-third of the students are Christian youth. The rest are from heathen families representing many of the bighest castes in Ongole. It has been justly said that no Hindu can receive a thorough course of education and be any longer a believer in Hinduism. We are confident, therefore, that this school is exerting a potent influence for the truth and for Christ. Already there are evidences of such an influence in the interest manifested among the caste students. One of these, a Brahmin youth, has lately declared his faith in Christ, and has asked to he baptized. His request will probably be granted before he reaches America." Throughout the entire Telugu field there are 180 Christian villages, the schools of which

These are most cheering facts, and the friends of missions must feel encouraged to persevere in their efforts to promote the great gospel enterprise of saving the nations that are yet in darkness and in the shadow of death. Let our readers promptly and liberally respond to the appeal from our Foreign Missionary Board for pecuniary aid. gratitude of his subjects.

pupils, "ten times as large a per centage

of school attendance as is shown by

the Government Schools of India."

Ir used to be the boast of men over their wives, "What is yours is mine and what is mine is my own" but in England since the New Year has come in, it is no longer so. Wives have now

In the eye of the law, equal, to their husbands as regards property rights, and independent of their husbands in their business relations with the outside world. Every woman who now marries is entitled to hold and dispose u all her property in the same manner as if she were a feme sole, without the intervention of any trustee. Every woman married before January 1st will be entitled to hold and dispose of a property to which she shall benceforth become entitled. Every married woman is now and henceforward rendered capable of entering into legal contracts, of suing and of being sued, in the same manner as if she were an unmarried woman. No man the mere fact of marriage with woman, will any more acquire any proprietary rights over any property which she may own at the time of her marriage, or which she may subsequently acquire."

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—Bro. Selden, -Enclosed please find five dollars, (I wish it were \$100) for Foreign Missions, in response to Bro. John March's appeal, which I chanced to hear read last Friday evening, at Hantsport Baptist Church, by Rev. Mr. Swaffield. Why could not, at least, One thousand friends of our Mission send, at once, five dollars each, or more to replenish the Treasury, and cheer our Mission band in the "dark

WE learn that Rev. J. F. Kempton has resigned the pastorate of the church in Freeport, to take effect in May or June. Mr. K. severs his connection with this church on account of the continued ill health of members of his family. We have not heard whether he has accepted a call to another field, but this we say that a man of Mr. K's energy and zeal in the service of the Master, will not have to wait for a place in which to labor.

We are glad to learn that Rev. A. Se-Baptist, by Dr. Long. E. Ingram, of Westport, who was the Redeemer's kingdom.

THE Baptist Book Room is started in Halifax with good prospects. It will of course take some time to make it all that is desirable. The great need of the body in this province now is two tion of the existence of immersion and or three vigorous colporteurs. If there its being regarded and observed as could be one at work in the bounds of Christian Baptism is sufficiently settled each of the Associations to visit the churches, Sunday-schools and families, capable of aiding the Sunday-schools in that had existed at the dates earlier securing a good supply of Sabbath School Literature it would soon that now remain. This John Smyth

longs to this, or any other denomina- be finished writing, "The character tion, as such; but, if we had men thoroughly imbued with the absolute neces sity of giving information in harmony with Baptist sentiments it might be expected that large returns would soon be perceived. We have no apology to make for our existence, nor for disposing of all the means we can command to spread the great gospel truths for which we seem to be specially set. Let ministers and people consider this matter, and see if they cannot do something in addition to what they have heretofore done, and we shall soon find that our Schools and Churches, too, will improve and greatly increase. are attended by about 2500 native

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is just now under considerable excitement in dismissing the public prosecutors appointed under the "Canada Temperance Act." No charges are alleged against them and the position of the Government is so far unexplained. Temperance people were just trying to work the Act successfully, and this counter movement is an unexpected blow. In Queens County—the "Tem-May the chariot of the King not be perance Alliance" has re-engaged the hindered by the penuriousness and in- late prosecutor at the same salary that the Government paid him.

THE Princess Louise had a fine passage to Bermuda, and was received with most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. such as have never before been known in Bermuda.

THE Halifax Morning Herald i owned by a Company. The Directors elected at the last annual meeting, short time since dismissed the editor At a recent meeting the Board deck upon declaring a dividend and payment of the chairman. Upon which the late editor, having secured the stock of a majority of the Shareholders, issued an injunction forbidding the Board to pay the said moneys. The party who caused the injunction to be issued have also demanded a full meeting of the Share holders to be convened on the 13th inst., for the election of a new Board of Directors, &c. The Annual Meet ing of the Company takes place, we believe, early in March.

THE priestly power which clergymen have been accustomed to exercise in England is receiving such checks as ought to teach them to behave themselves better. It appears that John Humphreys a station master at Worleston, being a Nonconformist declined to permit his son to attend divine service at the parish school, and for this the rector Rev. W. Yates dismissed the boy from the school. However, the Educational Department having been appealed to, have written to Mr. Yates to the effect that, understanding that " there is a rule at present in force in his school that a short service in church shall form part of the religious instruction which is given to the children,' they hold that such an arrangement is not authorized in the time-table approved by Her Majesty's Inspector, nor by the Code. The rule should be rescinded, and in the event of this requirement not being complied with annual grants will be refused to this

## Literary.

THE BAPTIST QUARTEREY REVIEW, Jan. Feb., and March, 1883, has 1. The true story of John Smyth, the

This is a review of a work by Dr. seriously ill, is recovering. May suc- Dexter making enquiry into the early cess attend his endeavors to build up history of Baptist Churches in England, and their practise of immersion. This is a matter that is very much mixed, and needs much careful research. Because of the persecutions that had existed all through the dark ages, the Baptists had not been generally known as separate organizations, but the quesin many ways, but without much difficulty, by the Books of Common Prayer than any records of Baptist Churches awaken a desire for more information. se-Baptist, or self-Baptiser, appears to The colporteurs of the British have gone from Gainsborough in Eng-American Society do not supply the land to Amsterdam in Holland, with necessities of Baptists, and ought not to his congregation in 1606 to escape be expected to do so, or provide what be- persecution and there, amongst works of the Beast" in 1606. There is no doubt that adult immersion had been largely discontinued during the Dark Ages. An extract or two will interest many of our readers :

All Protestants confess that the Church had departed from the truth. The papacy was a thousand years old; prelacy was older still. But papacy and prelacy were not, therefore true. Congregationalism had had no real place in the Church since the third century; but it was not, therefore, false. Mere age, or continuity of existence through a long stretch of time, is not the test of the truth of a Christian doctrine, or the sanction of an ecclesiastical custom. Why should we not allow this fact to have its legitimate effect on our thinking and feeling? If Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Baptists should free themselves from a lingering attachment to tradition and ecclesiastical authority and plant themselves firmly on the sole authority of the Word of God, they would act more consistently, and be more likely at last to get to the truth. Baptists have greatly embarrassed themselves, as have also Presbyterians and Congregationalists, by seeking to trace out a regular ecclesi-

difficult task, therefore, to ascertain for per."

any given time, what was the normal, authorized mode of baptism in England, We have now before us the "Annotated Book of Cemmon Prayer, being a historical, ritual, and theological commentary on the devotional system of the Church of England, edited by John Henry Blunt, M. A., F. S. A," etc. We turn to the "Offices for Holy Baptism." From 1085 to 1549 what is known as the "Salisbury Use" was the accepted form in the Church. Our purpose does not require that we should go further back than this. What does this "Salisbury Use" tell us about the mode of baptism? It tells us that the priest was required to take the child by the sides in his hands and baptize it by trine immersion. He was to say, " baptize thee in the name of the Father; and then he was to immerse the child once, its face turned towards the north and its head towards the east. He was to add, "and of the Son," and again immerse the child once, its face being towards the South. He was to conclude the formula, "and the Holy Spirit. Amen;" and a third time im merse the child, this time its face turn ed towards the water. Nothing could be more explicit than this. There is no room for quibble or evasion or am biguity in it. We may unhesitatingly believe that what is here described was the mode of baptism in England in the eleventh century. It would not at al alter the case if, for special reasons, affusion should be occasionally tolerated. When the people of that day thought or spoke of baptism the picture in their minds was of trine immer

sion, as the ritual enjoined it." The baptismal office in the "Salisbury Use" held its place in the Eng lish Church four hundred and fifty

In 1549 the "Salisbury Use" gives place to the Prayer Book of Edward VI, and now, for the first time the English Church authoritatively recognizes affusion, or pouring, as an alternative mode of baptism. If the child to be baptized may well endure it, the priest is discreetly and warily to dip it in water; but if it is weak, it may suffice to pour water upon it. Immersion still holds the place of honor, and the church authorities still speak of it as it

it were the only mode of baptism. During the reign of Mary many Enishmen having to flee for their lives, sought refuge in France, Holland, and Switzerland. When these returned they brought back continental notions with them. How far this was the case we may gather when we remember that this was the period of the rise of the great Puritan or Presbyterian party of John Knox and the Reformation in

There were Baptists in England during the sixteenth century. We now and then read of obscure and hunted congregations of them. They are usually spoken of as foreigners fleeing from persecution in Germany or Holland; but occasionally natives of England are mentioned as holding Anabaptist views, and as " meeting together to talk about the Bible." These churches were few and weak, and their history is obscure up to the time of the meeting of the Long Parliament and the beginning of the struggle between the king and the people. Then they suddenly burst into prominence. In 1646 there were no less than forty-six Baptist churches in and about London alone; never ceased to be an important factor in the religious and civil history of to go get killed for France we shall go, England and America.

2. The subjection of Christ, by Rev. P. S. Moxom. This article is an excellent assay on the essential humanity of Christ as seen in his subordination to the will of the Father.

3. Thomas Aquinas, second article, by the late Rev. R. M. Nott. A notice of the various works he wrote on theology and other subjects.

4. Dr. Sears as a Theological Professor, by Dr. Stearns.

5. Jesus Christ and "the newer School of Criticism," by Dr. Osgood. The object of this article is to shew that the teachings of Jesus were in striking contrast with the opinions being put forth by those who assume to belong to "the newer school of criticism" respecting the Divine authority of the Old Testament.

THE MIDWINTER (February) CENTURY, containing the first chapters of Mr. Howells's new story, "A Woman's Reason," is out of print, and a new edition is on the press.

"Donald and Dorothy," which ap- their personal interests for France. peared last year as a serial story in | Should necessity arise they will publish St. Nicholas, finds much favor in Eng- the manifesto and at the same moment land. The "Court Journal" says: quit the country. " It is very touching and very amusing. The English Church has for centur- The story will do much to efface pre- issued and attracts great attention. ies had a liturgical form of worship. judice, and reconcile us to many of the The object of the work is to show how The liturgies she has used are well customs we have so long been accus- dangerous is the incline on which the

## News of the World.

The Fisheries Exhibition Building drove out to sea four steamers which has been under inspection and promises to be a great success. Russia has asked for 10,000 feet of space. It is expected that the Queen will open the Exhibition on the first of May.

On Thursday last the President of the Board of Trade, speaking at a banquet at Swansea said the next session of Parliament will be an interesting, but not an exciting one. Matters relating to England and Scotland demanded consideration. He believed the recent measures passed would bring about a settled state of affairs in Ire-

The Times on the money prospects of the year, says that the most uncertain element in conditions affecting the value of money in 1883 is the action of the American Congress in regard to the Tariff and currency legislation. An alteration in American currency laws can hardly be made without in some degree agitating European money markets.

At the trials going on in Dublin is was said on Friday that on the following day Ranger would positively idenrify two of the persons recently arrested as men he saw driving from the scene of the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke. and that fully twenty men were engaged in the crime, either watching and signalling or inflicting fatal wounds.

A committee of Irishmen has been ormed in London to collect a "Fair trial fund " for the benefit of prisoners charged with conspiracy to murder Government officials now undergoing examination in Dublin.

McCarthy, O'Donnell and Callan Irish members of Parliament, addressed a meeting held on Monday the 29th to devise means to relieve the distress in Ireland. Resolutions were passed ap pealing to the Government for aid, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the Lord Mayor of London and asl him to open a relief fund.

Political affairs in France are still in very unsettled condition. The friends of the Republic are trying to get rid of bose who have made claims to the throne as a monarchy. The change of Devas, Minister of Justice read the con-This was passed by a vote of 347 to 163, and the Chamber adjourned for on Friday and continued till the whole

The three clauses were separately passed. The first clause prohibits the Princes from filling any civil or military position; the second empowers the President to decree their expulsion, has burst, flooding the tracks of the and the third enacts a penalty of from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio and one to two years' imprisonment for a Valley roads, and disabling the latter violation of such decree

the statement of General Thibaudin last to Sunday causing great destruction and Baptists are numbered by thou- that the soldiers were devoted to the at Chicago. sands. From that time they have Republic, "The army belongs to France," he said. "When you tell us but not for the Republic." Amid a storm of exasperation and disapproval from the Left, M. De Cassagnac declared that the army was demoralized by the proscriptional measure, and that the turn of the Princes' friends would soon come. And a should mouth

The Times' Paris despatch says "The Senate will probably reject the clause relating to the army. The press bill is more likely to cause a ministerial crisis than the expulsion bill."

Casimer Perier has resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, on the ground that circumstances have precluded him from reconciling his family duties with the conduct dictated by his Republican convictions

Some of the Paris papers are vent-ing their spite against England because the Prince of Wales unveiled the status of the Prince Imperial at Woolrich on Saturday week.

At Limog, in France Thirty-five hundred porcelain makers are out on strike, and the situation is becoming grave. A special committee has been formed under the auspices of Anarchists to provide relief for idle workmen.

Prince Jerome is still a prisoner. It is said the Orleans Princes have drawn up a manifesto, in which they protest against the charges made against them MRS. MARY MAPES DODGE'S story, and declare their readiness to sacrifice

There is doubtless trouble ahead for The adventures are varied, and highly that country, Jules Simon's book enticharacteristic of young American life. | tled "Dieu Patrie Liberte," has been known and easily accessible. It is no tomed to look upon as highly impro- Republic started when war was first de- had taken previously but had not been clared against the church.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh

arrived at St. Petersburgh on Tuesday On Wednesday an enormous ice floe

had been icebound in Odessa Roads. The fate of the vessels is unknown. A number of political prisoners at Tomsk, West Siberia, attempted to escape, recently, by a subterranean tunnel. Several prisoners, on their way to Odessa from Bessarabia, escaped

Prince Bismark is sick.

while the guards were asleep.

The German press in Berlin does not evince much interest in the crisis in France, but considers the banishment of the Orleanists as a manoeuvre unworthy of the French Republic,

As a means for the prevention of collisions at sea, Siemen Brothers & Co., recommend the use on steamers of a fog light with a revolving parabolic mirror with power a thousand times greater than that of a lantern.

The Marquis of Lorne visited Washington and New York on his way home from South Carolina. In New York he called on General Grant. His reception at Washington was attended by large numbers of people.

There is great excitement over a report that the State Treasurer, M. Vincent is said to have a deficiency in his accounts of between \$250,000 and \$300,000. It is stated that Vincent speculated largely in cotton.

An Avalanche on Tuesday night three miles from Crested Brette, in Colorado, carried away the works of the Howard F. Smith's anthracite coal mines, and also a building containing thirty-eight employes. After several hours' work the men were dug out, but Philip Carmin Logan Innman, Louis Richards, William Moore, Charles Betts, J. J. Raymond, and another, name unknown, were dead. A locomotive was also swept from the track, on the same day in the same vicinity, and buried under twenty feet of snow.

Forty bandits captured the town of Amecation, Pueblo, and are now hold ing the prefect, Justice of the Peace, and Municipal Judge for a ransom.

A fearful oil fire took place in the state of Ohio on Saturday last. It appears that the waters of Kingsbury Ron rose and spread over hundreds of acres of lowland surrounding the Oil Works; the oil ignited and floated to a ministry has not yet been completed tank containing 5,000 barrels of crude M. Falleries while speaking in the petroleum, which took fire and exploded Chamber of Deputies on proscribing spreading the blazing oil in all directhe pretenders on Wednesday fainted, tions. The flaming flood next attacked supposed from want of sleep, and M. the tanks one after another. Twelve 1,000 barrel tanks, two 5,000 barrel clusion of M. F.'s speech on Thursday. tanks, four stills, one agitator, an engine On division the chamber voted 396 to house, 500 feet of railway trestle and 114 to pass to the discussion of M. various small works were destroyed. Fabre's compromise bill giving the No less than 50,000 barrels of oil were government discretionary power in re- consumed. The total loss by fire is gard to the expulsion of the Princes, estimated from \$150,000 to \$300.000.

At Akron iu Ohio, it began to rain region was flooded. Almost all the factories in that section are submerged. The Akron Hydraulic Company's new dam has been washed away. At the Old Forge Banks the old mill race

M. Paul De Cassagnac objected to A great storm prevailed from Friday

A PRAISEWORTHY OBJECT - "None name it but to praise." This is true of that unsurpassed remedy, "Hagyard's Yellow Oil. ' It cures pain and inflam. mation, whether from sprain, burn, bruise, or frost bite, lame back, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, croup, deafness, and is for internal and external use.

## Home Rems

Nova Scotia.

Sleigh Drives have been in order during the past week. The Engine and other Fire Companies have had their "outings" up the road day after day in large sleighs adorned with flags drawn by four in hand teams, with bands of music &c., &c. The roads were never in better condition.

Quite a fire occurred on Tuesday last in a sliop near the old Masonic Hall. Three shops-W. J. Egan's, Mr. Carr's, and Mrs. Chalmers tavern were badly damaged. The firemen deserve credit for their successful efforts in subduing

A bad case of bank robbery occurred last week. The Halifax Banking Company has an agency in the town of Lunenburg. On Tuesday last the cashier of the bank had occasion to transmit to the agency the sum of five thousand dollars. The money was in bank-notes in two parcels of \$2,500 each. These parcels were carefully made up, sealed, stamped, addressed to the Lunenburg agent, and given to a clerk to be registered at the Post Office. At Lunenburg only packages of waste paper were received. After some careful enquiry it was found that a young man named Guy, employed in the bank at Halifax to carry the money to the Post office, had done up and forwarded the paper instead, and had taken the money himself, but had made no use of it except to conceal it in a gun-case. Other money was also found there that he

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