

Rev. Jan Louis Vey was installed at Bangkok as Bishop of the Roman Catholic churches of Siam. The Roman Catholic Mission in that country was commenced in 1662. A membership of 10,000 is claimed. The *Siam Advertiser* remarks:—

"Of the number that the Roman Catholics of Siam, and in many other parts of India claim as their converts and as members of their mission churches, the majority are the descendants of former European residents in India by Asiatic mothers. As the Roman Catholics christen all the unconscious babies that are brought to them as objects of charity, as well as all that may be the offspring of those who may have been christened by them at any time, they have facilities for claiming numbers that the Christian churches that require a personal belief in, and a personal acceptance of Jesus Christ as their Saviour never can have."

"It may be a question, if the Roman Catholic missions had less physical support from the civil power, would not their success in making genuine and voluntary converts from paganism be much greater."

Existing Governments will naturally be jealous of and will naturally cherish enmity to any system of religion that will tend to alienate any portion of their people from loyal allegiance to their own country and to their own government.

The tendency of all real and genuine religion should be to draw men and women to Jesus Christ—to follow him—and in consequence of being his followers to make them all the more loyal and all the more patriotic; to impregnate the masses of the people with the highest possible attainments of virtue, and through them infuse into the government those high moral principles which alone can be the basis of lasting and prosperous governments and nations."

The following extract of a letter from Mrs. Sanford will interest many of our readers:

BIMLIPATAM, INDIA.
DEC. 15th, 1875.

"We came over to this coast in July, as you already know—spent three months in Cocanada which we enjoyed in company with Mr. and Mrs. Churchill and Mr. and Mrs. Boggs, and there we commenced the study of the Telugu language."

It there seemed important that one family should come to this town which is right on the shore of the Bay of Bengal—nearly one hundred miles north of Cocanada, and both Mr. Sanford and myself felt it to be our duty, and also our privilege to come.

We reached here on the 4th of Nov.—Are occupying a rented house which is large, airy, and pleasant—situated about a mile from the town, making it much more agreeable than being in the midst of the heathenish customs, feasts &c., which meet the eye and ear there. We see enough here, however, to remind us daily, and hourly that we are in a heathen land—especially on Sundays when our Christian religion holds so small a place among the people. From the upper story of our house which we, for the most part, occupy, we have a delightful view of the Bay before us, and have only to step out on the verandah to look around upon the grand mountain peaks by which we are surrounded on the north, south, and west. We could not wish for prettier natural scenery, and what we have seen of the climate is all that could be desired. It will be cool yet for some months to come. Then we may expect heat, but not that long rainy season I had so learned to dread in Burmah. My health for the most part, has been very good ever since we left home. Mr. Sanford, too, is enjoying good health—has not had a sick day. We both surely have good reasons to be thankful.

There are several English residents here, who are either Episcopalians, or Roman Catholics. Each denomination has a church—the former very near us. There has never been a Baptist church here, but we have learned of a few Baptist Christians among the natives.

Quite a number of young men have come, wishing, as they say, to take the "proper baptism."

We spent last Sabbath at Vizianagram—a town 15 miles from us where a little church was formed a few months ago. Mr. Sanford baptized five—two Eurasians, and three natives. He also married a native man and woman last week who had been recently converted, and wished for the Christian marriage. The ceremony was particularly inter-

esting as neither of the parties knew a word of English. They were both Ooryas.

John, our Telugu teacher interpreted the English ceremony into Telugu to the groom, who has a knowledge of that language, while he interpreted that into Oorya to his bride—asking her if she would take him for her lawful husband &c. They had been living together for four years before their conversion. I got up a little treat for them, which, though not wine and wedding cake seemed quite as pleasing to them, as they sat down on the floor and partook of it. The servants too seemed to enjoy it all as something new and strange.

Since coming here we have had a nice visit from Mr. and Mrs. Boggs, who after spending a week or two with us, went out to Vizianagram to consult Dr. Parker with reference to his health which, I am sorry to tell you, is very poor indeed.

Dr. P. advised a return to America just as soon as possible, and it is probable that they will soon leave this land where they had hoped to spend years of labor for the Master, among the poor Telugus. He may by going home, be spared for a useful life there, although his constitution appears to be completely broken down.

Last week when they bade us goodbye, and left for Cocanada, he said if he found himself gaining strength, that they would remain. But he is subject to such ill turns that I think the decision will be to leave for England early in the New Year. We cannot help but regret it, though we know it must be for the best. It will not be so hard for them as though they had spent years in studying the language and were prepared fully to go into the work. I received a letter yesterday from Miss Armstrong saying that her health is much improved. She expects soon to cross the Bay, is now at Mr. Crawley's at Henthada—able to study Telugu every day. I am very thankful for her, for she has been so anxious to be at work.

We are well assured that the Lord has sent us to this people and it is good to know that our wanderings have ceased.

We think the time spent in Burmah was not lost, for we learned much there with reference to mission work which will be of use to us here.

We need patience and steady perseverance now in acquiring the language. Can make but little use of it yet in conversation.

It is not, however, very difficult. We find that the study of Karen is a help in learning this.

We think of having a school opened soon in the lower part of our house.

Several young men are anxious to come and study the Bible that they may be prepared to go out into the jungles and preach the Gospel to their own people.

This is a very promising field, and we expect to find plenty of work.

MARY L. SANFORD.

Since the above was in type we find in the *Visitor* a letter from Rev. W. P. Everett, of St. John, the Home Secretary of the Board, having some later intelligence. Mr. E. says:

I am in receipt of a letter from Rev. W. B. Boggs, dated 27th December, 1875, in which he states that his health still continues to be very poor. He says: "I am suffering very much in my head and am very weak, and do not think there is any prospect of my being prepared to stand the hot weather if I should stay." He had expected to leave a week before in a freight steamer for Marseilles, but about the time for sailing the captain informed him that he had not been able to make suitable arrangements to take any passengers.

He is not now certain when he can leave, but expects to communicate with us soon in regard to the time of his departure.

Bro. B's failure of health is a great discouragement to the friends of our Mission, but on our dear brother himself the weight of affliction falls and none is more grievously disappointed than he on account of his inability to prosecute his loved work among the heathen. May the Lord give him and us all grace to endure this and other trials that may be sent upon us to try our faith in the God of missions.

I have also received an interesting letter from Rev. R. Sanford, Bimlipatam, Dec. 21. He writes that, "It was my privilege last Sabbath week to baptize five at Vizianagram. They are all interesting cases and give promise of being very useful in the mis-

sion. Two of these are young men, Telugus, who, having become convinced of the scripturalness of believers' baptism, have left the London Mission, and applied to us for baptism and church membership. I regard them as a valuable accession to our band of workers. They are very well instructed, and are anxious to work for the Lord in teaching or preaching or both. They are now with me in the Compound, and form part of my class in Biblical study. They are brothers, and their names are Lazarus and Titus—Edwin. My class commenced with three. I am expecting another in a few days. These are young men, active and promising, and I hope, through the Lord's blessing, will become faithful, efficient preachers of the gospel. My aim is to take them through a course of theological instruction, together with the preparation and plan of religious discourses from texts of Scripture. As opportunity offers, they will preach in the villages while thus studying. I hope also to accompany them in short tours among the heathen. This seems to be the best course to follow while studying myself. By means of their English and my Telugu we are able to get along very well. The work is accumulating upon our hands. We feel now that the harness is on, and besides doing our own work we are expected to provide work for others and see that they do it. As you may suppose, I am thankful that the Lord has granted me these young men to help me in the work of this station. It is a rare thing to have helpers raised up so soon. May the God of Missions bless us far beyond our highest expectation."

In regard to the responses which the Board is receiving in reply to our Appeal to raise an average subscription of fifty cents per year from our 30,000 Baptists of the Maritime Provinces, I would say that the responses are by no means so general as we desire, but pledges have been given and hearty responses by many of the pastors and deacons, and next week I shall, with your permission, publish some of them in your columns.

The following is an extract from a letter of Rev. C. Tupper, D. D., dated 12th February:

"Rev. W. G. Parker, E. O. Read, J. M. Parker, W. J. Bleakney and myself have held meetings at Pine Grove, Nictaux and Lawrence town to ensure the adoption of the measure proposed by the Foreign Mission Board for our churches to raise a sum equivalent to 50 cents for each member for the support of our Mission. It has been adopted at each of these places by a rising vote. We had meetings appointed at two more places, but storms prevented attendance. We intend to hold more meetings of this kind ere long, and hope to learn that pastors in other places do the same."

Yours fraternally,
W. P. EVERETT.

For the Christian Messenger.

NO CLAIMANT YET FOR THAT FIFTY DOLLARS, OFFERED FOR SCRIPTURE PROOF THAT MERE WATER WAS EVER SPRINKLED OR POURED ON ANY PERSON, FOR ANY LEGAL, CEREMONIAL, OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSE BY DIVINE AUTHORITY.

Dear Sir,—

I have been expecting to see in the *Presbyterian Witness*, or in the *Provincial Wesleyan*, some response to the offer as above made in your paper of the 16th ult., but thus far, silence reigns: does silence, in this case imply consent? Surely, learned men who boast that the Bible is their sole guide, do not sprinkle mere water upon babies, as a religious ordinance WITHOUT ANY AUTHORITY FROM SCRIPTURE? Come, Mr. Somerville, claim that Fifty dollars. You, of all men, are competent, surely.

Awaiting with interest the result.

I remain,
Yours truly,
A BIBLE STUDENT.
February 28, 1876.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., March 1st, 1876.

"The Presbyterians do not own a stone in the building (Dalhousie College), an inch of the site, a dollar of the endowment." So says the *Witness* of last week.

We beg to suggest to our contemporary that the people of Nova Scotia do own the whole of it. The funds and real estate are reckoned at 100,000 dollars. It is the rightful possession of 388,000 people—the population of the province. The Presbyterian share in that property is about \$24,000.

Let the Government sell it, and give that amount to endow a Presbyterian College, and divide the remainder among the other Colleges and no reasonable man will grumble.

The *Witness* inquires: "Is the denominational Collegiate System fastened down forever on the necks of Nova Scotians?"

Right or wrong, the system prevails at present. The leading papers affirm that there are six denominational colleges. This includes Dalhousie. So long as Presbyterianism holds in the grasp of its strong, right hand, a provincial purse, containing 100,000 dollars, to help its sectarian college, no hope, exists for a State University. The experiment has been tried, and it has lamentably failed. See the uprising every where—people and papers agree in their verdict, that, after ten years of wedded life between Presbyterians and Dalhousie College, it amounts to nothing more or less, virtually and actually, than a Presbyterian College.

It has been called such by all denominations, except Presbyterians, for a full decade. Now Presbyterians themselves begin to say, "Let us say what we please, it is a Presbyterian College."

Last year, when Dalhousie made application for more aid, the Legislature evidently was in doubt whether it was accepted as a Provincial College. They had cause to doubt. First, the applicants begged both on provincial and denominational grounds. Secondly, to all intents and purposes, in practice the College was denominational. According to the facts, and according to the prayer of the applicants, the grant was given. It was given on any grounds; it was given on no grounds; it was given suddenly; it was given at the last moment; it was granted only for the year, and was buried up in the Supplementary Estimates. Evidently it was given to try the temper of the Province. It was a tentative act. The trial has been made. The result is now apparent. Justice to all denominations is the cry that now comes from all quarters.

Our space at command will not permit us this week to say all that we desire, but we must reserve the remainder for our next.

Our summary of both Dominion and Local Parliamentary proceedings will be found to contain matters of much importance. Our supplies of Religious Intelligence too are rich and varied.

We have received a copy of the Fifth Report of the Board of Managers of the Halifax Asylum for the Blind, and shall notice its contents more fully in our next.

Also, Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. Association of the Maritime Provinces of British North America, held at Pictou, in September, 1875.

Also the Annual Report of the Halifax Infant's Home.

NOTICES.

RECEIVED FROM WOMEN'S MISSION AID SOCIETIES.

Mrs. David Webber, Ship Harbour Lake.....\$ 1.00
Amherst.....16.00
Mrs. J. W. Lowe, Amherst.....4.00
M. R. SELDEN, Secretary.
Halifax, March 1, 1876.

Letters Received.

M. E. Marshall (2), \$8. Jas. Grinton, \$4. Rev. R. MacNair. Rev. J. Williams, \$2. R. Hammond, \$2. A. W. White, M. Kinsman, \$4. Mrs. Morrison, \$1. Rev. J. D. Skinner. J. McNeill, \$4. E. Ward, 1 sub. Rev. E. N. Archibald, yes. Rev. D. Freeman, \$1. H. Arnold, 1 sub. J. W. Weeks, W. A. Hutcheson, 2 subs., \$1. Rev. I. J. Skinner, \$6. Jas. Gough, \$2. N. P. Trefrey, 27cts. J. B. McNutt, \$2. N. R. Morse, \$4. W. E. Rose, \$1. B. C. Robbins, \$2. J. Wheelock, \$2. T. B. Wyman. Rev. G. O. Gates. B. B. Daniels, \$2. Rev. Dr. Tupper, \$6. G. E. Crosscup, \$2. W. F. Cuttin, Esq.

Acknowledgments.

For Mission Schools in Telooogo land. Annual donation Miss Hopewell's class of girls in North Baptist Sabbath School, Halifax.....\$4.00

LOCAL NEWS.

OUR WEATHER.—On Sunday last with twelve hours the thermometer ranged from 6° to 70° in the sun, a distance of 64 degrees.

THE FARADAY Cable Steam ship was at Torbay on Friday last, 17 days from London.

COPPER ORE in considerable quantities covered near Lochabar lake, Antigonish Co.

THE HALIFAX LIBRARY is to be disposed of. The Governors of Dalhousie College offer \$500. The Halifax Club offer \$1025. The City offer \$500. The Committee reserve the sale, offering it to the City for the sum proposed by the Club, if the Council will give that amount.

Father Chiniquy has been in Pictou county, visiting the French converts at the mines.

Andrew Livingstone a lunatic, 34 years of age, was found dead on his bed at Sydney on Friday evening.

THE SNOW has been so deep in Cape Breton that the Wednesday's mails had not reached Sydney on Sunday last.

THE MARHON BAY PACKET struck on Hobson's nose, five miles from Lunenburg on Friday, and sunk in deep water, the crew barely escaping.

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. I. had a skating carnival last week. "Winter" took fire and burnt his hands and face.

AT FREDERICTON, N. B.—The people and legislature are enjoying themselves in various ways during the legislative season.

THE efficiency of Bryan's Pulmonic wafers in curing Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections, and cheering the afflicted, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where these marvellous wafers are known, they bear down all opposition and eclipse all rivalry; the demand for them has steadily increased for the last twenty years, until now the sales average over one hundred thousand boxes a year. Eminent members of the medical profession without number admit that they know of no preparation producing such beneficial results as these wafers. When taken in season they effect a permanent cure. Sold by every druggist and most of the respectable stores throughout the Province, at 25 cents per box.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

ON MONDAY, (Feb. 21st) as usual, the first business after the opening of the House, was the reception of petitions. These were from all parts of the country for various objects. Several for a more equitable adjustment of the grants to Colleges.

Some time was spent on the investigation of charges against a man named Tobin in Lunenburg County, which had been done by Messrs. Weeks and Ouseley.

Mr. Woodworth introduced a bill to amend the Act respecting the Halifax School Board and repeal the clause which excludes clergymen from the Board. In doing this Mr. W. said he thought the House, upon reflection, would certainly not allow that law to remain upon the statute book any longer than was necessary to obtain the assent of the Legislature to its repeal. It was obvious because it legislated against a class of men who, by their education, their profession and their practice, were good educators of the young. All knew that the clergymen took a great interest in the cause of education, and that in Halifax they should be the objects of class legislation was more than he could understand. There was no principle upon which the legislation to which he referred could be defended. If it were thought better not to appoint clergymen as school commissioners, they need not be appointed, but to insult them by an act telling them they were ineligible was not a fitting duty for the legislature. He thought it was the meanest piece of legislation he had ever heard of. To aim at clergymen who were foremost in every good work he thought must appear degrading to this House. He trusted when the bill was discussed upon its second reading members would take their stand upon reason and not upon prejudice, and repeal the obnoxious clause.

Mr. Woodworth also introduced a bill to repeal the act for the appointment of a Provincial Government engineer. He stated that an engineer had been appointed under the act with a salary of \$8000 which was larger than that of the Prov. Secretary or the Atty. General received.

ON TUESDAY Mr. Woodworth gave notice of a motion to the effect that in the opinion of this House the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands should be abolished and the necessary work connected with the office incorporated with the duties of some other departmental office under the Government.

Dr. Farrell introduced a bill to incorporate the Halifax Infants' Home.

Hon. Prov. Sec. presented a petition from the managers of the said institution.

Mr. Woodworth called attention of the Government to the propriety of amending the present law with regard to Appeals from the judgments of justices of the peace. It had been held by the Supreme Court that where the penalty in the appeal bond was drawn out by the magistrate, and it frequently happened that the amount of the penalty was a little more or less than double the amount of the judgment. In such cases the appellant was turned out of court, and yet he could bring no action against the justice without proof of