

For the Christian Messenger.

Our Lord's Commission.

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," MARK xvi. 15.

The wide world lies before us,
The field wherein we toil,
Awaiting now the sowing
Of good seed in its soil.
The laborers are scattered
Abroad in various lands,
And faithfully are toiling
With willing hearts and hands.

Across the vast blue waters—
In India's sunny land
Of heathen gods and temples,
Dwells our loved Mission Band.
The SANFORDS and the CHURCHILLS
Are toiling, not in vain,
E'en now into the garner
They gather golden grain.

MISS HAMMOND, true and zealous,
Inspired by Jesus' love,
Is leading heathen sinners
To trust in God above.
Her earnest, faithful labor
Will bring a rich reward;
When with the Master's jewels
She stands before the Lord.

The HUTCHINSONS are entering
Upon their labors there,
And hope to reap a harvest,
And reapers' joys to share.
With caste and superstition
They henceforth must contend;
The sacred name of Jesus
They also must defend.

Millions of those benighted,
In heathen darkness dwell;
They never drank the water
Out from salvation's well.
In ignorance of Jesus
They wander to and fro;
With simply vain ambition,
Their heathen gods to know.
For such the earnest toiling
Of those whom we have sent,
Must be by us remembered,
While their strength is spent.
They need our prayers and money
To hold up weary hands,
As in their daily labor,
They tread the burning sands.

Then rise up Christian workers,
And gird your armor on;
The heathen world beyond us,
For Jesus must be won.
Think not of sacrificing
That which has cost you nought;
But give as God has given,
And by His word we're taught.

To us who are His servants,
The word of Jesus comes,
Give then "the bread of heaven,"
Not merely falling crumbs.
Bow down before God's altar,
And taught by love divine,
Say, Lord now and forever,
All that I have is thine.
Feb. 25th, 1882. HAWTHORN.

Missionary Correspondence.

The following letter from Rev. J. R. Hutchinson will be read with deep interest by all who have the prosperity of our Mission cause at heart. The appeal which the Foreign Missionary Board must immediately make for more funds to bring Missionaries home and send out others to take their place in addition to the regular work at the several stations, ought to touch the deepest sympathies, and call forth a hearty and liberal response. It is for the Board to go boldly forward. It is for the denomination to bear the responsibility. Let neither shrink from their duty in this day of trial.

J. MARSH,
Sec. For. Miss. Board.
Saint John, March 3rd, 1882.

CHICAGO, INDIA, Jan. 9th, 1882.

The necessary repairs on the mission premises will involve a somewhat larger outlay than usual. The house is leaky and in need of repairs both in masonry and woodwork. A wall must be built around the compound at once, a new cook and store house must also be built: our food is now prepared in the house of the cook several hundred feet from the room where it is eaten. With the repairs already made on the river wall, the expenditure for these will not exceed Rs. 200.

Several matters besides repairs that have been in abeyance for months have now to be definitely settled. The Christians, and even the heathen at Aukulathampara, where Bagavan Bayrah lives, have long been desirous of having a school taught by a Christian teacher. The Naidū or head man of the town, a new convert, favours the project. We learned to-day that he has caused 40,000 bricks to be prepared for the building, which is also intended to serve as a place of worship. He will relieve the mission of either a part or the whole of the expense of building. James, one of the boys of Miss Hammond's School, is

to go there as teacher. We hope that he will be partly supported by the native Christians and others whose children will attend.

These will be the extra outlays for the year. As far as we know the funds on hand are ample for all mission expenditures during the greater part of the year, exclusive of salaries.

Suthena, who gave Miss Hammond considerable trouble during the early part of the year by his caste prejudices, and who absented himself from the mission for several months, has returned. He had always refused to eat with the Christians. He came back, however, seemingly penitent, and as it happened on the day before a feast which Miss H. had planned for the Christians. Of course he was asked to eat. When the hour came he sat down with the others and ate food prepared by those of lower caste than himself. On Sunday he preached on the Prodigal Son. He is beginning well, and if he remains steadfast, will prove of great assistance until I get Telugu. Appayah is still with Brother Sanford, where he will likely remain.

Bagavan Bayrah came in on Saturday in time for Conference Meeting, and was with us over Sunday. He administered the Lord's Supper. Next month I hope to be able to administer the sacrament. One of the new converts who came with him is a fair sample of all, I fancy. He thought that being a Christian he was too good to work at his former trade—carpentering. Nothing would suit him but preaching. As he had no education I differed from him in that particular, and have induced him to try his hand for a while longer at his Master's trade.

Miss Hammond starts to-morrow for Akidu to attend the "Telugu Conference," and to recruit for a few weeks—something she very much needs. I shall not attend that Conference this year.

Another matter, dear brother, claims your prayerful attention, and that of the Board. It is immediate reinforcement. When in Nova Scotia I felt strongly on this matter, as I hope many did. But since landing in India I can see the necessity, and the grave and even precarious position of our Mission as I had never before conceived it. Let me state the case plainly, even though it is known to you already. Mrs. Sanford is making preparations to leave for home in a few months. Mr. Sanford hopes to remain. Considering the state of his wife's health, the care of two children through a long sea voyage, and the loneliness of his position after her departure, it is doubtful if he will be able to do so. If he goes, what is to become of our buildings, our Christians, and our prestige at Bilmi? But even if Bro. S. remains, there is another station in even a more precarious position. Fever dogs our other missionary family at every step, and our brother and sister will have to return home after another hot season, if not before. What is to become of Bobbili? Miss Hammond cannot do for another station what she has done for Chicacole. The Lord does not intend her to die in that way. The only salvation for these stations must come through a new man! Do not think I am writing this for the sake of saying something. I have stated facts, and you, dear brother, know them to be facts. Surely the denomination will awaken if they know this, and will supply the necessary funds.

J. R. HUTCHINSON.

The following was received a few days since by the Secretary of the N. S. Central Board of the Women's M. A. Societies, from Mrs. Sanford:

BIMLIPITAM, INDIA,
Jan. 17th, 1882.

My dear Mrs. Selden,—

Since I last wrote to you, five from the school have been baptized. I think in my last, I mentioned to you their desire to follow Jesus. We are much pleased to have them gathered into the fold, and hope and pray, as I know you will, that they may be kept from the temptations of Satan. We do hope, if their lives are spared, to see them useful men and women in the mission.

Last week we had a visit of two or three days from Mr. and Mrs. Church. I, also a shorter one from Miss Hammond, who came in from the steamer, and spent a night with us. Three days ago, they all, in company with Mr. Sanford, left for Akidu, to attend the Conference. I felt that I must forego the pleasure of meeting with them this year, as the extra work preparatory to my going home, which must be done by myself, is quite enough, with my other cares, to use up all the strength I have left. After their return next week Miss H. is to pay us a good visit. She is not looking very well, and I hope the little change and rest will do her much good. She thinks this is all that she requires. I wish I could say the same

with reference to myself, for I would like very much to be able to remain a year longer at least, yet I feel well assured that it would not be wise to try and do so. No definite plans are made with regard to the voyage home as yet, except that we will not leave until some time in March.

Wednesday, 18th.—This much I wrote you yesterday, my dear Mrs. Selden, before the arrival of the English mail for this week. It came in a short time ago, bringing the tidings that are not new to your sorrowing heart. Your beloved father has been called away to his heavenly home! I really do not know how to sympathize with you, but I do know you will miss him very much indeed. We shall miss his letters. His kind, loving words of comfort and cheer, along with his advice, were ever welcome, and he remembered us in this way until very near the last, it must have been. How well I remember him as he came with us to New York, and the parting on board the S. S. Trinacria. He said to others as we sailed away, "I shall never see them here again." Though we knew his bodily strength was failing, I did partly anticipate the pleasure of meeting him again before long. This is a vale of tears and will be to the end. But there is joy, without sorrow, and sin, and change, and decay, in store for all of us who are in Christ Jesus. May we know now more and more of the joy of our Lord, our strength here in the wilderness.

Yours very affectionately,
M. L. SANFORD.

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., March 8, 1882.

MAHOMMEDANISM.

Any one observant of affairs in the East must be convinced that Islam is the Turkish domination. The hold the Sultan has upon his turbulent European possessions is of a very precarious character. In many respects people act as if Turkey did not exist, and the question of the rights or feelings of the Porte respecting the partition of the Balkan Provinces has much less weight with his snarling neighbours than the jealousies and rival claims for consideration in any possible division of the spoils of his Kingdom.

Egypt is of importance to Western Europe principally because she has the Suez Canal in her possession, (although it is largely owned by England and France), and thus controls the great highway to India and the East. Of late years these western powers have obtained great ascendancy in the internal affairs of this country, chiefly because of the inability of its rulers to govern in a manner satisfactory to either their own people or their creditors. The utter incompetency of the Khedive and his Mahomedan Councilors, and their insolence towards their real friends, their western advisers, has brought on an important crisis in that historic country—involving serious diplomatic interference by these western powers. Here again we see evidence of the waning power and influence of the Sultan in this one of his most important provinces. The Porte does indeed protest vigorously against this outside interference with the affairs of his Empire. But no great importance is attached to this Turkish protest, much less indeed is it considered than the attitude and opinions of the neighbouring European powers.

Looking farther East we see that the Sultan has lost all prestige in the eyes of enthusiastic Mussulmans. The Arabs, who claim the prophet as their own, and would never have allowed the Caliphate, that is to say the Mahomedan Popedom, to pass into the hands of the alien Turks if they could have helped it, are at last in open rebellion, having lately taken up arms to reassert the primacy of Islam. In doing so they are likely to have the passive support of all Mahomedans who are not Turks. The prospect of having to deal with an irresponsible caliph, a Bedouin, away in the heart of Arabia is not promising for good. By proclaiming holy wars in Europe, Asia and Africa, he might give no end of trouble for a time. But it is evident that this disintegration of the power of Islam would tend to further the influences of Christianity.

Considerable prominence has lately been given to a remarkable prophecy and expectation of the Mussulman world, of the appearance of the "Mahdi" or Mussulman Messiah. This prophecy is to be fulfilled in the thirteen hundredth year of the Hegira—i. e., A. D. 1882. There is no doubt that the present is a time of strong and general excitement throughout the Mahomedan world. In Africa, in Europe and in the far East there is a feeling in the minds of millions that a critical time is approaching them. The impression has spread with great rapidity throughout Islam.

These "signs of the times" and agitations, that affect a large portion of the population of the globe, are full of significance, and no Christian nation can afford to treat them with indifference.

When giving insertion a few weeks since to "Clippings from the Class Room," by "Bluenose,"—a graduate of Acadia College, who has gone out West, we had no intention of opening up in our columns a long discussion on the Wine Question, and yet it comes out very naturally from that paper. We have seen by the letter of "Tirosh" a week or two since, and the one in reply, on another page of our present issue, that notwithstanding much has been said and written, and by some the question is regarded as settled as to whether the wines of Scripture were fermented and intoxicating, others regard the question as still open. We have another well written paper on the negative side of the question, and it is clear the much may still be said on both sides.

appears, however, that at the institution of the Supper our Lord spoke not of wine but of "the fruit of the vine." Now we are fully satisfied that the wine of commerce generally have in this but a very small portion of the fruit of the vine, and much of it none at all, but are largely compounds of a very questionable character. We may, without further debate say, that if the genuine article cannot be otherwise obtained for use in the Lord's Supper, it is better to have it specially prepared, if not from fresh grapes, from the fruit of the vine, dried grapes or raisins. That would, doubtless, give a much larger proportion of the real substance of the vine than is commonly purchased as wine for such purposes.

LARGE COLLECTION FOR MISSIONS.—The N. Y. Examiner of the 23rd ult., informs us that the Calvary Baptist Church of New York, did so nothing on Sunday morning last that ought to be known in honor of the church, but more especially to encourage and stimulate in other churches efforts worthy of two great enterprises. Last Sunday morning was the time for the annual collection for H. and F. Missions. There was no sermon, but two addresses. The first was an earnest appealing plea on the part of Rev. R. Wams, Ramapatam, for the cause of H. and F. Missions, and especially for the people on the improved condition of the province during the past three years, and thought the prospect was, that before the close of the present year our revenue will be at least \$100,000 a year, more than when the present Government took office; that our debt will be \$100,000 less; and after making full provision for the completion of our railway system, we shall still have to our credit as Ottawa over a million and a quarter of dollars.

We regret that we have been unable to give any portion of the debates in the Legislative Council. There were several excellent speeches on the Consolidation of our Railways, and on the Abolition of the Legislative Council, but they have been of such length that we could not possibly make even a summary of them for our pages without excluding matters of interest and information we did not feel at liberty to put aside.

The Episcopal paper, *The Living Church*, in commenting on a statement that nine-tenths of the Methodists of the South repudiate infant baptism, makes bold to say that "The Baptists are the only consistent sect in all the varieties of Protestantism, and they have the courage of their opinions." It might have added that they have the support of the word of God and the example of primitive Christianity.—*Christian Secretary*.

000, and if the donations of February and March reach the sum of \$110,000, there is every reason to believe that a small balance will be left in the treasury after paying all the expenditures of the year.

THE ALLEGED MASSACRE IN ASH-ANTEE.—Some four months ago a report was largely circulated in the newspapers, and apparently on good authority, that the King of Ashantee, had barbarously murdered two hundred young women, held as captives in Coomassie. The circumstances were said to be of a peculiarly atrocious character well calculated to horrify people in civilized countries in this enlightened age.

From correspondence recently published in the London *Times*, from Sir Samuel Rowe, Governor of the Gold Coast, and other reliable sources, we are glad to find conclusive evidence that the report was a gross fabrication without any shadow of foundation. As a matter of fact there were no such captives held in Coomassie at the time specified and any attempt to perpetrate such a crime rivalling in atrocity the deeds of wickedness of any of the most powerful and vicious rulers of that country, would have been simply impossible, as it must have caused a revolt of the whole of his subjects against him.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

The operations in our legislature have been about as dreary as the weather outside during last week.

On SATURDAY the monotony was somewhat broken. In the afternoon session the Hon. Provincial Secretary moved, and Mr. Gayton seconded a resolution that an Address be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, expressive of thankfulness for the recent attempt on her life had failed. Both gentlemen spoke out the loyal sentiments of the people of this province.

The Hon. Prov. Secretary by command laid on the table the Estimates for the current year, as follows:

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1882.	
Subsidy, including amount for Legislative Expenses.....	\$380,326.00
Mines, for Royalties, &c.....	110,000.00
Crown Lands.....	18,000.00
Fees and Marriage Licenses, Prov. Secy's Office.....	7,500.00
Royal Gazette.....	2,600.00
Collection of Old Debts.....	20,000.00
	\$538,426.00

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	
Agriculture.....	\$12,607.00
Contingencies.....	700.00
Criminal Prosecutions.....	3,500.00
Education.....	185,000.00
Crown Land Department.....	10,000.00
Interest.....	20,000.00
Legislative Expenses.....	38,000.00
Local Works.....	12,000.00
Hospital for Insane.....	12,000.00
Department of Mines.....	10,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	30,000.00
Poor's Asylum and Provincial Hospital.....	14,000.00
Public Printing.....	7,000.00
Salaries.....	14,850.00
Steamboats, Packets, &c.....	25,835.00
Transient Poor and Visiting Dispensary.....	2,000.00
Medical College.....	800.00
Blind Asylum.....	1,200.00
Normal School Bonds.....	5,000.00
Roads and Bridges.....	150,000.00
	\$537,492.00

Mr. Holmes spoke at some length on the several items, and congratulated the people on the improved condition of the province during the past three years, and thought the prospect was, that before the close of the present year our revenue will be at least \$100,000 a year, more than when the present Government took office; that our debt will be \$100,000 less; and after making full provision for the completion of our railway system, we shall still have to our credit as Ottawa over a million and a quarter of dollars.

We regret that we have been unable to give any portion of the debates in the Legislative Council. There were several excellent speeches on the Consolidation of our Railways, and on the Abolition of the Legislative Council, but they have been of such length that we could not possibly make even a summary of them for our pages without excluding matters of interest and information we did not feel at liberty to put aside.

The Episcopal paper, *The Living Church*, in commenting on a statement that nine-tenths of the Methodists of the South repudiate infant baptism, makes bold to say that "The Baptists are the only consistent sect in all the varieties of Protestantism, and they have the courage of their opinions." It might have added that they have the support of the word of God and the example of primitive Christianity.—*Christian Secretary*.

News of the Churches.

HALIFAX.—The Granville Street Baptist Church has been holding one or two additional prayer meetings each week since the beginning of the year, and there has been a growing interest felt in them: When the weather did not prevent they have been quite largely attended. Several of the young people have from time to time given expression to their new found happiness in having come to Christ, and found joy and peace in believing in Him. The pastor Rev. Alexander MacArthur, probably from his abundant labors, last week suddenly lost his voice and has since been unable to speak, except in a low whisper. Notice had been given that at the Conference on Friday last, an opportunity would be afforded for such persons as desired baptism and membership to make application for the same. The weather proved to be stormy, and the roads very bad, and it was supposed there would be but few present at the meeting, especially as it was known that the pastor would not be able to attend. It had been accordingly arranged that a Special Conference should be held this week for such as might not be able to be present. There was, however, a large number in attendance, and thirteen converts presented themselves, and were heartily received for baptism.

As Mr. MacArthur was unable to preach, Rev. T. A. Higgins was invited to supply his place, which he did on Lord's Day by preaching two excellent sermons to large congregations. That in the morning was from Rom. i. 16, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ," &c.; and in the evening from John vii. 17, "If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."

The large amount of valuable truth contained in the latter was the occasion of a request coming to us to ask if the preacher would favor us with a copy of it for our columns. We are glad to inform our readers that the request has been complied with, and we hope to have it in our next issue.

At the close of the service in Granville Street Church on Sunday evening the Rev. T. A. Higgins stated that it was the wish of a number of the members of the congregation that special reference should be made to the recent attempt on the life of Queen Victoria, and public thanksgiving offered to Almighty God for preserving her valued life from the hand of the assassin. Mr. H. made very appropriate remarks on the warm attachment felt to the person and throne of Her Majesty, at the close of which the whole congregation arose and joined with the choir in singing "God save our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen, God save the Queen; Send her victorious, Happy and glorious, Long to reign over us, God save the Queen."

We have since learned that special reference was made on Sunday evening to this matter in several of the other churches in Halifax, and the National Anthem sung in some of them.

DARTMOUTH.—Rev. E. J. Grant administered the rite of Christian Baptism on Sunday morning to two persons who have recently made a good confession of their faith in the Lord Jesus.

THE TABERNACLE CHURCH.—We have cause to thank God for continued manifestation of the Spirit's presence and power, and would ask the prayers and sympathy of our brethren. Since the new-year 8 have been baptized, and others are making known their desire to be found in the way.

GUYSBORO BAPTIST CHURCH is without a minister. One of the members, writing us a day or two since, says: "Last winter through Brother Rideout's labors, we had a gracious revival. About forty members were added to the Church—mostly young persons, besides backsliders reclaimed. He lost his health and had to leave, since then we have been destitute."

This is an important centre of Christian influence, and should be occupied by an able active minister. We shall be glad to learn that some person is engaged to go there.