

The Christian Messenger.

Halifax, N. S., May 23, 1883.

THE DR. ANGUS' TESTIMONIAL.

ONE of the most pleasing incidents of the Baptist Anniversary week in London was the presentation made to Dr. and Mrs. Angus of Regents Park College. It was done at a Breakfast meeting held in the Freemason's Tavern. About one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. S. Morley M. P. occupied the chair. Dr. Angus spoke on the financial affairs of the college and compared them with the time when he first entered upon the work.

He did not see how any economies could be effected, but what was possible was that they should take the business of training ministers more earnestly into consideration. There ought to be a College Sunday in each of the churches, and if only friends could be found to endow three chairs, so as not to throw the support of tutors upon the annual income, they would have a far more efficient institution and the tutors would be free to teach more constantly than now, and would be the means of supporting fifteen or twenty new students.

The chairman said he was a thorough believer in a highly qualified ministry. There never had been a time when there was a greater need for the utmost amount of intellect they could secure for their pulpits. He held that those whom God had blessed with the means should undertake the personal responsibility of keeping those connected with such a work as this at least from financial anxiety. They lived in very anxious times. He was convinced that the weakness of Christians in the present day was that they were living too near the world, and that the line of demarcation was not so distinct and clear as it ought to be, and he therefore urged that their young men especially should be led to feel that whatever else they might preach they should preach the solemn acceptance of the simple truths of the Gospel, and urge its exhibition in the lives of those who were brought under their teaching. Referring to the presentation that was about to take place, he expressed his deep personal attachment to, and very great respect for Dr. Angus.

Rev. J. R. Wood as an old student spoke in the highest terms of Dr. Angus, and of the estimation in which he was held by the students who had left the college. He also referred to the kindly feeling which had always existed for Mrs. Angus. He thought they might economize by requiring the applicants to be prepared in such subjects as Latin and Greek before entering the college, and so leave the tutors free to devote their entire energies to the higher training that was required.

Dr. Underhill said that Dr. Angus had been known to him for very many years, and detailed the events of Dr. Angus's life in connection with the church. During the last thirty-five years about 200 students had passed under his care, 188 of whom were still living to serve Christ in the ministry of the Gospel. One hundred and nine lay students had also been admitted, some of whom had entered the ministry.

To Dr. Angus they were largely indebted for the £15,000 necessary to remove the college from Stepney and probably about £70,000 had been collected since that time.

Mr. Marcus Martin treasurer of the Angus Testimonial Fund, read the balance sheet, from which it appeared that £2,221 10s. 5d. had been received, £1,999 11s. 1d. of which had been expended in the purchase of Canada Four per Cent., 1874, Loan Stock and Five per Cent. Great Eastern Railway Debentures, the remainder having been applied to the painting of the portraits, purchase of a timepiece for Mrs. Angus, illumination of memorial and incidental expenses. There remained a small balance of £3 10s. 5d. which Mr. Martin handed to Dr. Angus with a suggestion that he should purchase books with it.

The portraits were unveiled amidst loud applause.

Rev. Dr. Angus in returning thanks, said that all the praises which had been bestowed upon his wife would have been deserved if they had been repeated ten times over, and he never should have retained his position at the college had he been a bachelor. As to the college he would never be content as long as he lived, and as soon as one thing was done he should take up another. What he wanted was £30,000 more for the purpose of endowing the chairs. Although it was an Irish way of returning thanks to ask them to do more, yet he was speaking in the interests of the cause of their Master and of the churches.

Donations were announced to the amount of £332, and Rev. Dr. Angus concluded the meeting with prayer.

THE BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY is one of the Baptist organizations in London, that holds its annual gathering in the Baptist week. It has been steadily doing work, which the British and Foreign Bible Society refused to do. The editions of the Gospels, and other portions printed for this Society, contain short notes, as has been the practice for some years. The following were given as the results of the year's work of the Society in issues from the depository:

Bengali.....	25,538
Musulman-Bengali.....	2,014
Hindi.....	10,091
Hindi-Kaithi.....	1,102
Sanscrit.....	388
Hindustani.....	1,264
Persian.....	338
Garo.....	130
Total.....	40,865

Dr. Underhill moved "That this meeting heartily unites with the committee in their expressions of esteem for the late Dr. Steane and of sympathy with his family." There was something very touching in the fact that in the same resolution they had to regret the death of their dear friend the Rev. Dr. Steane, and also to speak of the desire of the Bible Society to resume its ancient relations with the Baptist community. They were never more indebted than they had been to Dr. Steane for the firm stand he had made upon the great question that led to the institution of the Bible Translation Society, and nothing would have delighted him more than to have seen this attempt to recover the harmony which was then lost. It was obviously too early to undertake a discussion as to the resolution of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He had little doubt that had the proposal been made at the time when the Bible Translation Society was formed it would certainly have been accepted. Whether it should now be done was a grave question. Many interests had sprung up since then, and many matters of grave importance would have to be carefully considered. The Baptists had made several attempts at union but had always been met with the old cry "non possumus." Their brethren for the first time approached them, now, and he could only pray God to guide them in the course of the discussions which would follow to lead them to a harmonious co-operation with the great Bible Society, for they could never forget that it was a Baptist who originated that Society—the late eminent Joseph Hughes; and the early translations in which the Bible Society had assisted very largely were made by the Baptist brethren, and they gave credit to the Bible Society for the endeavour to circulate those versions throughout the East.

ONE of the most baptistic of the Baptist Anniversaries held in London during Anniversary week was that of the Baptist Tract and Book Society, at which the speeches were almost entirely relating to the Initiatory Ordinance of the Christian Church. This Society seems to be displaying new vigor, and it reports real progress—a larger income than ever, much good done by its tracts, and promising beginning in the book department. Special attention was called to the series of pamphlets by Dr. Landels on "Baptist Worthies." Two of these have been published, the first on Roger Williams and the second on John Milton. Notwithstanding that the subject is so frequently spoken upon the speeches were full of interest.

Rev. H. Dowson in the course of a good speech, said:—
"As an instance of the value of the work, some years ago there was a young person in London who took a very great interest in it, and at one of the houses in her district the tracts were always refused, the woman who answered the door saying that she was a Roman Catholic. But on one occasion a young man in the house said he would like a tract, and she took tracts to him for a considerable time. She afterwards married a clergyman, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society, and went with him to India, and one day, passing a Baptist Chapel, she went in, and found the same young man a missionary addressing the meeting. She went into the vestry after the service, and it turned out that the tracts she had left had led to his conversion, and that he had been sent out by the Baptist Missionary Society. He related that that those who put their hand to the work might be encouraged."

The Rev. W. H. Dexter said:—
"Some years ago I had a warm discussion with a very interesting and intelligent young lady upon the subject of baptism. Finding her arguments rapidly vanishing before the clear testimony of God's Word, she at length

emphatically said, 'To tell you the truth, sir, I don't want to be a Baptist.' That was the truth, and a very candid expression of it. New Testament baptism evidently was not in accordance with her taste. But she was simply a representative person. Many professing Christians are still one with her in heart: *They don't want to be Baptists.* Our growing conviction is that this 'I don't want to be a Baptist' account for much that would else be almost inexplicable. This prejudiced bias of mind will enable us the better to understand some who tell us they cannot even see baptism. It also partially explains why numbers almost superstitiously regard one of Christ's ordinances, while the other, which in Scriptural order precedes it, is practically ignored if not positively despised. And, further, it helps to clear up the mystery which beclouds the conduct of those who, while admitting the Divine origin, Scripture proofs, and apostolic practice of immersion, at the same time assure us in the coolest, most confident, and self-complacent manner, that they have discovered or adopted a more excellent way."

The Rev. J. T. Marshall spoke to good effect on the changed attitude of Pseudo-baptists with respect to the ordinance of baptism. He referred to the position of Baptists in the earlier days of English History, that they were the lineal descendants of the apostolic "sect everywhere spoken against."

"In the days of Henry VIII. twenty-four Baptists were led to the stake; and even the Protestant Queen Elizabeth arrested eleven members of a Baptist Church in London, beheaded two and banished the rest, because they refused to acknowledge that a few drops of water placed on a child's face make it an heir of heaven. And long after that, under the bye-name of Anabaptists, our denomination was disliked of all, despised and rejected of men. But gradually, though very, very slowly, there has come a change in the attitude of other sections of Christians. With a more calm and unbiased mind divines have searched into this subject, and first one and then another has perceived, and eventually has had the candour to admit, that 'the austere sect of the Baptists was not quite so unscriptural as they supposed, that more may be said in favour of immersion, than they imagined; nay, that there is even some plausible show of evidence that the apostles themselves practised immersion. Baptism is an avowal of faith and repentance. When a person submits to be baptized he virtually says, 'I hereby solemnly declare that I have repented of my sin, and that I believe in God the Father, in Jesus as my Saviour, and in the Holy Ghost.' And if a person does not submit to the ordinance in order to attest these spiritual facts, it is not worthy of the name of baptism. It is a bath; it is not Christ's baptism. It is the intention which is the all-important element. It is that which transfigures what would otherwise be a bath into a Christian ordinance, namely, its being performed as a confession of faith. And so we find when Paul went to Ephesus and found there some who had been baptized into John's baptism, but who 'had not so much as heard of the Holy Ghost,' after he had taught them what was the real significance of John's baptism, he sanctioned their being baptized afresh. There was no defect in the mode. The mode outwardly considered was the same the second time as the first, but inasmuch as they were so grossly ignorant as to the significance of John's baptism (not having so much as heard whether there was any Holy Ghost), they had to be re-baptized. Now, if these defects in their knowledge and faith rendered their baptism worthless, what shall we say of that so-called baptism which is administered to those who, because of their infancy, cannot possibly have any faith at all."

Rev. T. Nicholson made a good point when he said:—
"That one of his hearers on one occasion came to him and said, 'I am glad you preached that sermon. You preached that when I was baptized many years ago.' He had told that story to a good Pseudo-baptist deacon, and had added that this was the very point of difference between them. A Baptist might remember the sermon preached at his baptism, but a Pseudo-baptist never. (Hear, hear.) The one was a baptism of an unconscious babe, the other a profession of righteousness and trust in God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. There were an immense number of theoretical Baptists, though many were afraid to admit it; and the Baptists were the only people who insisted upon the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. People would claim for some systems that there was something good in them. All the worse, he would say, for the good might in such cases gloss over and to some extent seem to sanctify the bad. They must circulate, then good tracts, and so neutralize and destroy the effect of bad literature with which the country was flooded on every hand."

PROFESSOR JONES does not appear disposed to adopt the suggestion expressed by us last week in wishing to see her say nor hear anything more about this matter. Our desire for this was as much on his behalf as it was because we believed that our readers generally would prefer that the matter should rest where it was. The Professor's own report of his speech in his letter on another page, fully confirms the impression we had received respecting it, and under which we at first wrote. It is unquestionable that the Baptist body have long ago fought the battle of University consolidation.

Our readers will also we think fully endorse our mild criticism when they read the extraordinary sentiments expressed in his closing sentence, viz., "It is conceded on all hands that, at the present time, if the available resources of all the Colleges in the Provinces were united there would not be more than sufficient funds to equip one University of which all might justly be proud." We are very far from conceding any such doctrine. We believe that the resources of the Baptist denomination in the Maritime Provinces, to whom Acadia College belongs, are ample to provide all necessary equipment for the efficient prosecution of her work, and also that the Convention scheme when efficiently worked provides an efficient means by which those resources can be made available. We regard the "One College" discussion as a dead issue—long since finally settled by the denomination, and while we concede to Professor Jones as well as to all others a perfect right to their individual views upon this and kindred subjects and also their undoubted right to discuss and maintain them at all suitable times and places, we must repeat our remark that "If the learned professor holds those views he was certainly most unfortunate in his selection both of the place and occasion to express them."

ANNIVERSARY WEEK AT WOLFVILLE

Promises to be of especial interest this year. A brilliant programme is contemplated. On Tuesday evening Silas Alward, Esq., of St. John, will deliver his lecture, under the auspices of the Acadia Athenaeum, on "Glimpses of the Eternal City." The name of the lecturer is a good guarantee of the high character of the lecture. On Wednesday afternoon the Graduating Class of the Collegiate Academy will deliver their Essays. Wednesday evening will be occupied with the graduating exercises of the class of '83 of Acadia Seminary. This class numbers six. Besides essays from these, there will be instrumental and vocal music, and an entertainment of rare enjoyment may be expected. On Thursday morning the Senior Class of Acadia College will graduate. This class numbers eleven, a part of whom will deliver essays. At the close of these exercises diplomas, honor certificates, etc., will be awarded also. Thursday evening there is to be a Grand Concert under the auspices of the Graduating Class of the College. The popular character of the Senior Concerts is already understood, and great praise is due to the class of other years for their efforts to obtain the services of musicians of established reputation. An impression is abroad that all past efforts are to be outstripped this year. The concert is to be given by the Kempa Ladies' Orchestra, eight pieces, assisted by Herr Pieczonka, a renowned Polish composer and pianist, and by two superior vocalists. The English papers are loud in their praise of Herr Pieczonka, comparing him with the greatest pianists living. There is therefore, no doubt, but the Concert on Thursday evening will be a grand success, and will make a fitting close to the exercises of the week. Wolfville by that time will be arrayed in all the beauty for which the villages become famous. The number of visitors will doubtless be very large.

The friends of Dr. E. C. Spinney, of Burlington, Iowa, will be sorry to learn that he has been stricken down with a sudden illness, dropsy of the chest. He is confined to his bed at his sister's, Mrs. H. L. Martin, Malden, Mass. The attending physicians give him every encouragement that he will recover his strength in time, but have advised him not to preach for at least six months.

Bibles and Hymn Books in great variety—direct from the Publishers at the Baptist Book Room.

News of the World.

The London Times says that in varied and completeness of illustration the United States collection of the Fisheries Exhibition is not surpassed by any foreign contributors.

The mail train from Glasgow to London collided with a train from Carlisle on Monday week. Seven persons were killed and several others injured.

The Times says the emigration scheme promised by Canadian capitalists hangs fire because of objections of Mr. Gladstone to the system of state aid. It says the cabinet will insist on the Canadian Government becoming responsible for the money loaned to further the scheme. There is reason to believe however that Canada will accept the responsibility.

The Dublin trials are coming to a close. The trial of Fitzharris, the cab-driver, for the murder of Burke, was concluded on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

James Mullett, Edward O'Brien, Edward McCaffrey, Daniel Delaney, William Moroney and Thomas Doyle, all of whom had pleaded guilty to the charge of conspiracy to murder, were sentenced on Thursday morning: the first five mentioned to ten years' penal servitude, and Doyle to five years' penal servitude.

Judge O'Brien after sentencing the men discharged the special jury. He praised the manner in which the arduous and painful labors of the jurors had been performed.

Daniel Delaney and Edward McCaffrey withdrew the plea of not guilty and substituted a plea of guilty.

Eight persons have been arrested in connection with the shooting of the caretaker at Castle Island Dublin on Sunday.

A despatch from Rome says: "The Pope has addressed a strongly worded letter to the Irish Bishops, desiring them to forbid the clergy to participate in political meetings or encourage subscriptions in aid of the present agitation; also recommending the use of respectful language toward the State."

The Freeman's Journal commenting on the Pope's Circular to the Irish bishops, says, "His Holiness has been misled, if not entirely deceived, by emissaries of the British Government, who know that if the Parnell party remains unbroken it will hold the balance of power next Parliament."

Mr. Mayne, Parnellite member of Parliament for Tipperary, said the Irish people should take theology, and not politics, from Rome. Parnell, he declared, was the head of the political church.

The Pope, on hearing of the meeting in Dublin in which his recent action was condemned, sent for Cardinal Jacobini and ordered that his letter to the Irish bishops be strictly adhered to.

South Africa despatches of the 15th state that fighting occurred between Cetewayo's forces and Chief Usibebu, the latter being aided by Boers. The former were worsted with heavy loss.

The London News of the 17th, says that Cetewayo having advanced to attack Oham and Usibebu, the latter chiefs combined forces and routed Cetewayo. The first account put the loss at 6,000 men, but that is probably exaggerated.

The Duke of Edinburgh and Lord Wolsey have started for Moscow to attend the coronation of the Czar.

The Sultan has agreed to convoke a Turkish Parliament which will resemble the Assembly of 1876. It will be composed of representatives of all religions and will meet in October.

Lord Dufferin started from Constantinople for England on Tuesday last going by the way of Vienna.

The steamer Iskaterburg, plying on the river Volga, exploded her boilers Thursday. Twenty-seven persons were wounded by the explosion.

The United States steamer Lancaster has arrived at Cronstadt with envoys who are to represent America at the coronation of the Czar. They were received with the usual honors.

Four persons were killed and twenty wounded by a dynamite explosion in Lisbon last week.

A very destructive tornado to life and property passed over Montana.

The Paris Gaulois says that at a meeting of the Suez Canal Company to be held June 4, a proposal will be made to construct a canal parallel with the existing one at a cost of 12,500,000 francs.

The treaty between Germany and Madagascar is based on the most favored national principle. Germany has done or said nothing offensive to the sensibilities of the French, but the Malagasy Envoys consider their mission a complete success.

The London Standard has advice from Madagascar stating that war preparations in the interior are greater than those being made on the coast. A majority of Saka Lavas have joined the Sovas in the defence of their independence. The French are apparently loath to begin operations, their forces being inadequate to cope with the natives.

The International Convention of Y.

M. C. A.'s for the United States and British Provinces opened at Milwaukee on Wednesday last with 500 delegates in attendance. The officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President—C. L. Colby, Milwaukee. Vice-Presidents—S. B. H. Warner, J. Murray Smith, of Montreal; J. L. Houghtaling, of Chicago; Jas. B. Joroon and C. A. Jewett, of Hartford. Secretaries—F. H. Hatch and C. K. Ober of Boston.

Telegraph reports from 33 counties in California received show that it will give the largest wheat yield yet produced; 4 will give above the average and 13 average crops. The hay crop has been more or less damaged through the state. In most of the northern counties a large proportion of fruit except apples and pears has been destroyed. Northern counties fruit has been benefited by rain. The grape yield will be large.

A great storm at Kansas on Sunday the 13th Inst. Great damage done, loss of life and property. Three persons are known to be killed and some ten or twelve seriously wounded, some of whom will probably die. It is thought the loss to property will not be less than a quarter of a million.

At Macon City five persons were killed and some ten or fifteen wounded. Telegraph wires on both sides of Macon City are down and nothing confirmatory can yet be learned.

At Oronogo, a few miles West of Carthage, the town was entirely destroyed. Six persons were killed and thirty-three wounded, many seriously and perhaps fatally. Despatches say that 20 persons were killed, 100 injured and 150 houses destroyed by the cyclone at Racine, Wis.

A fire at Albany, N. Y., in the stable of Edward White, West Troy, burned forty horses and sixty tons of hay. Four store keepers were also burned out. Loss \$60,000.

A snit at Rochester has been commenced by the directors of the International Bridge Co. and Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Co. against the Grand Trunk Railway Co. to recover \$75,000 damages because the defendants failed to furnish the plaintiffs nineteen free passes over the roads that cross the suspension bridge, under the contract as per agreement entered into in 1853.

"If clergymen will become editors," says the New York Tribune, "they must expect the usual treatment accorded to these useful men. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, of the Methodist Missionary Society, tells this good story about himself. While he was engaged in editorial work, some time ago, he was invited to preach in Chicago. As he took a seat early, in a pew, to meditate on his sermon, he discovered that a prayer meeting was going on in the adjacent room, and that he could overhear what was said. Presently a loud and lusty brother engaged in prayer, and the bulk of the petition was for the preacher of the evening, who was listening. After touching on various matters, in which he thought the Lord needed information, he said: 'He is a poor, weak man, but make him a power. Bless his message. We know that he is only an editor, and that he is rusty; but do, Lord, rub the rust off.'"

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at the annual meeting of the Bible Society alluded in his speech to negotiations with the Bible Translation Society. He expressed his great pleasure at the prospect of an agreement on the ground of the readiness of the Committee to insert in its versions a marginal reading when the word baptize occurs, "some translate immerse." He said, "This is the simple statement of a fact," and "the conciliation is based on the root-meaning of the word." This utterance was accepted by the audience with considerable applause.

A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Eruptions and all blotches that disfigure the face, may be quickly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Annie Heath, of Portland, certifies that she was cured by this remedy, after suffering for two years.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."—Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

Send to the Baptist Book & Tract Society for Lesson Helps—at Publishers Prices.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has such concentrated, curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and surest blood-purifier known.

Kelley's Island, Ohio, March 28th, 1880.—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure on a bone spavin, and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if it is properly used it will do all you claim for it.

Yours truly,

C. M. LINCOLN.
A WONDERFUL CHANGE.—Rev. W. E. Gifford, while pastor of M. E. Church, Bothwell, suffered from chronic dyspepsia so badly as to render life almost a burden. Three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.