

Religious Intelligencer.

THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST.—Peter

VOL. XXXV.—No. 44.

FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 31, 1888.

WHOLE No. 1810

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

AN OLD PUPIL.—The Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. has probably the oldest pupil to be found in any school on this continent, or anywhere else. His name is Crazy Head, once chief of the Crows. He is over 60 years old, and was once a brave warrior and an able ruler. He is very anxious to learn the customs of civilization, and has been receiving instruction in blacksmithing. In the winter he will tackle his A B C's.

CROWDED.—New York puts 1,203,689 people in 73,684 houses, which is an average of more than 16 to each domicile. But parts of the city are more crowded than any portion of London. Fifteen persons of both sexes and all ages have been found here living in two small rooms. In one building covering a lot 25 by 95 feet are found 258 persons. In three rooms, two of which are without windows, or even openings into the halls, twenty-five persons are living. Think of 18,966 tenements containing an average of about fifty persons each, or almost a million in all.

SOME FACTS.—Referring to the imprisonment of Rev. W. F. Davis, who has just been released after spending ten months in jail for preaching on Boston Common without a permit. An exchange says: "The striking fact was mentioned, in our hearing, by the Rev. H. L. Hastings, who also suffered with Mr. Davis, that since this unrighteous treatment was meted out to these servants of God, the hand of death has laid low the chairman of the committee which assumed control of the Boston parks and forbade the preaching of the Gospel in them; the district attorney who prosecuted Mr. Davis; the Irish Roman Catholic rum-seller and alderman who was most interested in passing the gag ordinance; Judge Baker who pronounced the four sentences against the preacher in a single trial, giving the highest possible penalty under the law—all gone to answer before a higher tribunal for their persecution of an ambassador of Christ."

A DEFINITION DEFINED.—One of Herbert Spencer's definitions of Evolution is this: "Evolution is a change from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity, through continuous differentiations and integrations." This incarnation of big words needing to be translated, Prof. Tait tries his hand at it as follows: "Evolution is a change from a nowish, untalkaboutable all-alike-ness, to a somehowish and in-general-talkaboutable not-all-alike-ness, by continuous somethingelseifications and sticktogethersations."—*Exactly!*

HINTS TO WRITERS.—The Writer, a journal devoted to the interests of those who write for the press, gives the following advice, which we commend to all who have occasion to write to this office:

"People who write to the publishers of a periodical upon several different subjects, should always use a separate sheet of paper for each of the subjects written about. A letter complaining about non-receipt of the periodical, renewing a subscription, correcting a mistake in the subscriber's address, offering a 'query,' and including a 'helpful hint,' the whole written consecutively on both sides of a single sheet, always makes lots of trouble in a publication office. Those who write would expedite business if they would keep separate from each other communications for the business, the editorial and the advertising departments. The man who has something to say to all departments should use four separate sheets of paper, and his full name and address should be plainly written on each one."

EDUCATION NOT ENOUGH.—That education, however much it may help, is not alone sufficient to save from wrongdoing, is all too plainly proven. A writer in the *Century* calls attention to the suggestive fact that of 2,127 convicts received into the Pennsylvania Eastern State Penitentiary from 1875 to 1884, inclusive, 1,547 had been pupils of the common schools and but 452 had been deprived of educational privileges.

"STONEWALL" JACKSON.—In a recent speech on Missions, Dr. Judson commended to his audience the example of Stonewall Jackson, who from the thick of the field of second Bull Run, sent to his pastor at home a letter, which, upon being opened, contained these words: "I remember that next Sunday is the day upon which collection is taken for foreign missions,

Inclosed find my check." The audience applauded this story of "Stonewall" with loud and long hand-clapping. "The grand old soldier knew that there was a greater conflict being waged than that in which he was engaged—the conflict between truth and error."

Reports of the Corresponding Secretary of Foreign Missions.

Bro. Moderator:—The present has been a notable year in the history of Christian missions. The centennial of missionary work by organized societies has been celebrated. "The World's missionary Conference" held in London in June last must be regarded by Christians as the most noteworthy assembly of the year. There met in that Conference about 1500 Christians, Missionaries and representatives of missionary organizations. They were of all denominations. The undertaking of the years were reviewed, and successes noted and rejoiced in; the present condition of the work was considered with a view to discover and supply its needs; methods were examined in the light of much and varied experience.

The spirit of the Conference was all that could be desired. "All for Jesus" was its motto. The Divine presence was very manifest in all its sittings, and His blessing was evidently on the work done.

It may confidently be expected that the work of missions will be carried on with more vigor and be blessed with larger successes than ever before. Of the work in general in the India field occupied by Free Baptists, the report is not so encouraging as is desirable. This is not because of lack of devotion and zeal on the part of the missionaries, but because the number of missionaries and the means at their disposal are altogether inadequate to the work which needs to be done. The missionaries are evidently most devoted men and women, who practice many self-denials and undertake extraordinary labors that ought not to be permitted much less expected of them. The report says:

"A yearly missionary report must of necessity be a very unfinished affair. In a complete report would have to be included a relative of how many different religious influences have been put in motion during the year, and how many of these have yielded the desired results. It would be impossible to tell either all the little words that have been spoken for Jesus—all the kind acts performed in His name—all the prayers offered that His Kingdom may come. Many such seeds have been sown that will not be reported. Again all the efforts to save souls that have been successful, all the means used for the salvation of souls—these cannot appear, because the last day alone can reveal that information. But we are permitted to see some proofs of the Divine pleasure resting on our efforts to do good and these we joyfully put before our readers with the hope that they will be encouraged to work and pray always for the work that it may increase, expand, and be more and more successful every year."

Three of the missionaries have had to return to America on account of impaired health. None have gone to take their places. There is something wrong when the number of missionaries in the field lessens instead of increases. The extent of the field given us to occupy, and the acknowledged needs of the people demand a large increase of missionaries, and a more liberal supply of help in their work.

Of the missionaries sent by this Conference we have good news. Appended to this are reports from both Mr. and Mrs. Boyer, in which they tell of the kind of work they have been doing, and the good results, so far as results can be determined and told.

I may say that there have recently come from other missionaries very gratifying statements, about their devotion to the work and the fine influence they are exerting. One says:—"We are all delighted with Bro. and Sister Boyer, they are making first-class workers, and are very popular with the natives and all." Another says:—"We are all charmed with the zeal according to knowledge with which Bro. Boyer began, and is prosecuting his work. Arriving in this country at the close of '86, in the following June he preached in the bazaar in the Oriya tongue intelligently, an unprecedented thing as far as my knowledge goes. He seems to have been baptized into this work. A finished, cultured Christian gentleman, he sits on the ground with the common people, eats and talks with them as did his master of old, and finds his way straight to their hearts. In the bazaar he commands the surprise and respect of the learned and proud Brahmins by quoting from their holy scriptures and silencing them on their own ground, and then preaching to them Christ Jesus out of his own heart's rich experience; and he sees precious fruit."

These are the things which from our knowledge of them at home, we confidently expected of our missionaries. Let us thank God that He has given them so large a place and so greatly blessed them in the work to which He has appointed them. The F. M. Executive, having given considerable attention to the matter, feel that as a denomination of Christians we are not

doing what we ought to forward the work of the Lord amongst the heathen. During this year the contributions to this work do not average 10 cts. per member of our churches. Does any one think this is as much as should be appropriated to this work? There are hundreds, even thousands who have not contributed a cent. There are whole churches from which nothing has been received. And very few if any, churches have done as much as they should. Why are these things? Some of the reasons, as they appear, to the Executive are these:

1. Lack of information about mission work. None can have deep interest in that of which he knows but little.
2. It is feared that all pastors do not give as much attention to the subject as they might, and do not keep it as constantly before their people as they ought.
3. Very few churches are carrying out the recommendation of Conference as to a quarterly missionary Sunday, and a monthly missionary prayer meeting.
4. There is little or no system in collecting for the mission work.
5. Few Sabbath Schools are thought to be interested in the work.

It certainly is possible to correct all these and whatever other defects may be found to exist in our Foreign mission undertakings. To discover the causes of weakness and remedy them is our duty—our duty to God, to the perishing heathen and to ourselves. The Executive thinks the churches should this year raise at least \$1200 for Foreign missions.

To properly distribute the responsibility, and, as well, that the churches may equally share the blessings of participation in this work, the Executive recommends that a system of apportionment of the amount to the Districts and by the Districts to their churches, be adopted, and that Conference instruct either the F. M. Executive or another committee to arrange such apportionment during this session. The reports of Rev. A. B. Boyer and Mrs. Boyer of their work in India during the year, ought to move us to deeper devotion to enlarged efforts in behalf of the great work to which God calls us, and in which He has given us these devoted and well-qualified missionaries as our living representatives.

Our Lord says, "The field is the world." "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Have we learned? Do we understand? Are we meeting His demand? Jos. McLeod.

COR. SEC.

Rev. A. B. Boyer's Report.

TO THE N. B. FREE BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS EXECUTIVE.

Dear Brethren:—It is with devout thankfulness to God that I make to you this, the report of my second year's work in India.

During the past year we have had no severe illness and consequently have been able to work with little interruption throughout the entire year. It is true, however, that climatic influences have been at work, and that our general health is not as good as when we arrived.

Since February last I have been assisted by the pundit, Daniel Nayak, of whom I spoke in my last report. He has now become well and indispensable. I desire to express my thanks to the Woman's Board for undertaking his support and thus supplying me with so useful a native helper.

My work for the year has been language; study, and preaching. If I am allowed to judge for myself I have progressed fairly well in the language. At least I am able to understand what I read and hear and to express my thoughts to others in return. I intend during the coming year to devote part of my time to the study of Urdu and Bengali, languages which, although not used by the Oriyas are used by many pilgrims, Mahomedans and others with whom I am constantly coming in contact.

Our bazaar and village preaching has been kept up regularly during the year, the village preaching in the morning and the bazaar, or street preaching in the afternoon from five to seven o'clock. The results have of course not been as large as we could wish but they certainly have been good and far reaching. While on a preaching tour through the country last cold season I found people at distances of thirty miles north and eighty miles south of Balaore, who, knowing me, instantly said they had heard our preaching in the bazaar here. This certainly shows that our bazaar preaching has been far reaching in its effects.

There were two people at least who have been converted. Ganga Dhar Rath, a Brahman boy of sixteen, heard the word in the bazaar, believed it, broke caste and became a Christian in April last. I baptized him on Sunday the 24th of June.

As he was a bright earnest boy, I had sent him to school and intended him for a worker but about three weeks ago his father came and took him off to his home again, more than a hundred miles away. It was hard to see him go and he cried bitterly as did many of the native Christians but as he was a minor we could do nothing to keep him. If he gets an opportu-

ity I feel sure he will come back to us, but even if he does not the lessons he has learned here can never leave him. He knew by heart various chapters of the Bible, not a few hymns, the Lord's Prayer, and ten commandments and as he was daily with us at the bazaar he knew the popular arguments for Christianity against Hinduism. His people may destroy the Testament he has taken with him but they cannot destroy the Word of Life hid in his heart. Let us pray that he may be used of God in the conversion of his whole family.

Another man, Balam Dass, a goldsmith, idol maker, and watch mender, has certainly been converted. Among all the native Christians I have never seen one who gave more evidence. This is his testimony.

"From childhood I learned to lie and steal and never considered it wrong unless found out. In manhood I obeyed caste and worshipped idols because my people did so and had been taught it by my parents. I have in my lifetime made and sold upwards of fifty idols which I suppose are now being worshipped by some deluded Hindus. Like other Hindus I never scrupled to break my promise and become angry on the slightest provocation. My faith in idolatry is now completely destroyed, I regard caste distinction as a sin and the Hindu *shastres* as utterly false, the inventions of Brahmins. Since I believed in Jesus an entire change has come over my life. When the temptation comes to me to do wrong I ask help from Him and he always gives it. In my heart where once was selfishness, deceit, lust, and many other sins there has now entered peace, joy, and love, and I have constant communion with God," or, to use the native idiom, "I am, constantly sending my mind to God."

Space will not permit me to tell all that this man is bearing and doing for Jesus.

A third man, rather boy of seventeen, is Danadan Maji. Having learned of Christ from a tract seller whom I sent into the field he left home and came with us to be a Christian. After remaining with us a few days his uncle came and carried him off and whipped him severely for becoming a Christian, but as the boy was determined he at last let him go. He is now in the employ of one of the native Christians and learning to read in his spare time.

Besides the above results, many including some educated native gentlemen, have been deeply convicted of their sins and only lack the courage to sever their social ties and confess Christ. During the year much prejudice too has been broken down and many wrong notions righted.

Our book and tract selling is an important work and cannot but be fruitful. As the books must be sold below cost price money is always needed. During the last four months a man in my employ has distributed more than five hundred tracts through the country. Besides this I have bought some of the standard Christian books in five different languages which I use as a kind of circulating library, to be lent to my friends in the city, read and returned.

The number of workers in the field both native and foreign is altogether inadequate to the work in hand. I purpose during the coming year to take with us on our preaching tours two Christian boys of about sixteen years to help sing, sell books and learn the work. At the same time by giving them a course of study they would in a year or two become useful workers. Miss Hooper has let Basudeb come with me and he is now accompanying us at the bazaar and villages. Having been with me but one week he already shows a good deal of interest in and adaptability to the work.

But the field needs more missionaries. Even in this district there are Nilgiri and Marbhaj and Bhadrak and Soro, all without missionaries and for the most part without even a Christian inhabitant. Each of these places is a centre about which there are thousands of idolaters learning nothing of Christ. We as Free Baptist Christians certainly have a responsibility in this matter and we are as certainly called upon to assume it. The Free Baptists of N. B. could support another missionary here easily and I think the brethren of N. S. could support one too. When shall we do it? These people are dying of hunger and thirst while we have the bread and water which alone can satisfy them. They are wandering in the darkness while we only have the light of life. This is indeed an important matter. We must not look at it in any romantic light or be satisfied with the exercise of our sympathies. We must give our time, our money, our flesh and blood to it, just as the early missionaries, gave for us, and until we do, we can never expect the people to believe that we are in earnest or that Christ died for the sins of the world.

A. B. BOYER.
Balaore, India, 8th Aug. 1888.

Mrs. Boyer's Report.

Dear Brethren:—Our Father has kindly granted us nearly two years of experience in this great country, our chosen home. The mystery which always surrounds the unknown has been dispelled. We have gained some knowledge of the language, of the habits of the people and of the customs of the country. Moreover we have

put our knowledge to practical use and can say gratefully and thankfully that work has begun in earnest.

In last year's report mention was made of work among some of the English speaking babus of this place. In February I started a school for the daughters of these gentlemen. One room of our house was given up to them and a competent Christian pundit placed in charge. They have studied English, Bengali, and Oriya, and I have taught them sewing and knitting. They are very bright and lovable and have given me much pleasure.

Of course the first object in our Christian schools is to teach our religion and with the results of this instruction I have been much pleased. The older ones say they have no faith in idols and do not mean to worship them again. A large part of every day is spent in teaching them the fundamental principles of Christianity. The school has been almost self-supporting and the remainder we have gladly contributed.

After the children came under my charge I found easy access to their homes and through them to the homes of their friends. The women always give me a hearty welcome and gladly read the Christian books I lend them. Conversation is not always easy as they speak Bengali and I Oriya, but I know my visits to them will not be in vain.

In July my two Bible women commenced work among their heathen sisters in this vicinity. They go from village to village singing and talking to as many women as they can gather round them. I often go with them and we usually have an attentive crowd of listeners. The interest is so great in one village that a number of the Christian women go every week with the Bible women to instruct the would be converts. I am often told of women who have ceased idolatry and are serving the true God.

To relieve Mrs. Griffin I have taken charge of the little Sabbath school for English children during the past year.

Many difficulties that I had anticipated in the work in this country, I have not been called upon to bear and some, that I did not expect have arisen, but with God's help I mean to do as I promised you before I left—the best I can.

C. I. BOYER.
Balaore, India, 8th Aug. 1888.

Report of Committee on Baptist Union

Bro. Moderator:—Your committee appointed by resolution 36 of last Conference to have in charge the question of Baptist Union, beg leave to report that they forwarded the following letter to the Baptist Convention held in Wolfville, N. S. in August last: To the President and Members of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces:

Dear Brethren:—The Secretary of the Free C. Baptist Conference of New Brunswick has forwarded to you a transcript of the official record of the action of that body, in the session of October 1887, on the question of Baptist Union.

The Conference having appointed the undersigned a committee to have in charge the question of union, we think it due alike to the Convention and the Conference to make this communication which may help you to a better understanding of that action. The Basis of Union agreed upon by the joint Committee, and which was approved by the Convention in August of last year, was submitted to the Conference and was freely discussed. While there were, as was expected there would be, differences of opinion as to the exact meaning of some sections of the Basis, it was in the main warmly approved. Though many brethren were of opinion that if a vote had been taken the Basis would have been adopted, it was thought better not to press it to a vote so long as there appeared a probability that for any reason, there would be a considerable minority not satisfied with any material portions of it. Fuller information and perhaps some possible verbal changes would, it was believed, make it more generally satisfactory. Hence the resolution deferring further action.

That the Conference feels a deep interest in the question of union is shown in the appointment of a committee to have the matter in charge and to confer with a committee which the Convention may appoint, and also in the invitation of the Nova Scotia Free Baptist Conference to appoint a committee to co-operate with your committee and ours in further negotiations.

We believe we are expressing the very general feeling of the denomination when we say that we think the union of the several Baptist bodies of the Maritime Provinces is most desirable; and we trust that, whether on the Basis framed by the joint Committee, or a modification of it, or an entirely new one, the time is not far distant when there shall be organic union of the bodies already one in heart and so nearly alike in their teachings of Scripture truth and their methods of Christian work.

We shall be glad to know that the Convention has appointed a committee to continue negotiations for union; and we hope that the next year may witness more decisive action towards the desired end.

We greet you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and pray that your

session may be blessed with much of the divine presence and guidance. (Signed by the Committee.)

A communication from the Convention has been received by the moderator, which will be laid before the Conference.

Your Committee believe there is a quite general feeling favorable to the union of the Baptist bodies, when over it can be effected on terms honorable to both. We think it ought to be encouraged in all proper ways, and be given practical form whenever it shall appear that it can be done without prejudice to the interests of the denomination and the cause of Christ in general. We beg also to suggest that a committee be appointed to have the question of Union in charge.

JOS. McLEOD,
G. A. HARTLEY,
WM. PETERS,
G. McLEOD,
C. T. PHILLIPS.

The following were appointed the committee, Revs. Dr. McLeod, Jos. Noble, G. A. Hartley, J. S. Parsons, J. W. Clark, C. T. Phillips, John Perry Wm. Downey, A. C. Thompson, T. S. Vanwart, J. N. Barnes, and B. H. Nobles, and Wm. Peters, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, J. A. Vanwart and W. G. Gaunce.

Letter From The Secretary of The Baptist Convention.

WOLFVILLE, N. S. Oct. 5, 1888.
D. McLEOD VINCE, SECRETARY FREE BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Your letter of 14th August, 1888, to the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces was duly received and presented to Convention at its late meeting in Wolfville.

I am ordered by convention to convey to you the thanks of the body for the communication forwarded, to assure your Conference of the continued interest of our churches in your labors for Christ, and to inform you that Convention voted to continue the Committee on Baptist Union, Rev. E. J. Grant being appointed in place of Rev. J. E. Hopper, D. D. removed.

The Committee is composed of the following brethren, viz:

Rev. I. E. Bill, D. D., Rev. A. Cohoon, Rev. C. Goodspeed, Rev. W. H. Richan, J. H. Harding, Rev. D. A. Steele, Rev. F. D. Crawley, Rev. Y. A. Higgins, D. D., Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D. D., Rev. W. J. Stewart, Rev. S. B. Kempton, John Marsh, Rev. J. C. Gordon, Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., Rev. E. J. Grant.

On behalf of Convention,
Yours sincerely,
E. M. KEIRSTEAD, Secretary.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Bill.

ST. MARTIN'S N. B. Oct. 8th. 1888.
To the Free Christian Baptist Conference, convened at Blissville, S. Co. N. B.

Dear Brethren:—I have very much desired to meet you in your Conference Anniversary; but in the present state of my health it would not be safe for me to undertake the journey, especially in the unpleasant state of the weather. I must therefore content myself with offering fervent prayer that Zion's King will graciously direct all your deliberations and decisions as shall be most for his glory, and the advancement of His Kingdom.

It is with much pleasure that I convey to you the Christian greetings of the recent Maritime Baptist Convention assembled at Wolfville, N. S. I am happy to add that the question of Baptist Union was again favorably considered, and the committee of last year reappointed, (with the exception of Rev. E. J. Grant, of Woodstock, appointed in place of Rev. Dr. Hopper, now in California,) to act in conjunction with your committee in promoting the union interest.

It affords me very great pleasure to know that our negotiations on union, so far, have been distinguished by the spirit of Christian kindness and brotherly love. As a legitimate result, old prejudices have been removed, and the desire for organic union greatly increased.

The wonderful success which has crowned the Union Educational movement is full of encouragement in the same direction. If in so short a time, the Baptist union sentiment has given birth to an institution of learning which, as regards the site it occupies, the construction of the building, the known qualifications of the teaching faculty, and the prospect of success, is not surpassed by any similar institution in our wide dominion, what may we not expect from the enlarged union contemplated, embracing all the departments of Christian work and service in which our denominations are now engaged.

In proportion as we are thirsting for holiness of heart and life, and are thoroughly consecrated to divine service, we must rejoice in the brightening prospects opening before us.

As soon as the basis of organic union which has been adopted by our convention, is adopted by your conference, the committee in charge will take such action as may be necessary, to further the expressed wishes of all concerned.

May the Good Spirit direct in this important matter, is the earnest prayer of yours in gospel bonds.

I. E. BILL,
Chairman of convention committee.