For the Christian Messenger.

" Past and Present." "HINT" REVIEWED.

MR. EDITOR,

Our remarks in reply to "Hint's" article on church music, were made solely for the purpose of counteracting the prejudicial impressions which we conceived it was calculated to produce upon the minds of the public, especially abroad. In his "reply" he attempts by a pusillanimous manœuvre to evade the charge of propagating incorrect statements, by avowing that he gave " no opinion either approving or disapproving." But why did he not give his opinion? Was he conscious of its absurdity, and therefore unwilling to submit it to public investigation ?- or was the assertion disingenuously fabricated to exculit is plain that a very decided opinion is conveyed through the entire article, and the individual who can peruse it without discovering its tendency must be incapable of comprehending the obvious import of plain English.

"Hint" supposes that we "wish to practice a little by parading ourselves before the public as a critic"; but we are probably not more anxious to do so than he is to gain some celebrity as a Baptist Historian, -- boasting of his " facts" which "need no apologists!" But when his "historical facts" will not bear investigation he must take care and not get too highly piqued when some one ventures to refute them! "Hint" presumes that when we are older we will have "modesty enough to speak with more caution." A very good hint indeed ;-but we presume in return that a moderate share of that same "moought to be sufficient to dictate to historians the propriety of exercising fair discrimination in their statements of "facts;" and had "Hint" possessed these qualities to an ordinary extent he would not have committed the error of misrepresenting the Baptist Denomination in general, for the sake of exposing the peccadilloes of a few!

"Hint" wishes us to inform him " if David kept singing men and singing women, and various instruments, to assist in promoting frivolous music, or to lead in drawing away the Christian's thoughts from the spiritual worship of God?" Now he has access to the same source of informaanother "modest" hint,-that these evils are tained from the following sources. practiced in our Baptist families. In his hints on church music, he had the "modesty" to affirm that "when a christian party is held, the evenis too frequently filled up by light and trifling performances, ending with waltzes, quadrilles and marches; a piece of sacred music if played is done as a requested favour. Now we are convinced from a pretty extensive acquaintance with Baptist families in Nova Scotia, as well as in New Brunswick, that these practices-which " Hint" represents as general—are very rare, and are confined with very few exceptions to those making no pretensions to piety.

Again, "Hint" affirms-modestly of coursethat "talent and not character is the qualification sought in the leader of musicians; and to be engaged six nights of the week in the theatre, or in singing songs in a drinking saloon &c. &c., is not a serious objection to a leader who can raise his voice, or direct an instrument, in the praises of the sanctuary." These are the assertions-" facts" forsooth-which " Hint" has pub- made up on the field had the missionary conlished to the world, representing our churches tinued. By the adoption of a regular system in Nova Scotia without distinction, as indulging of raising money among the people they could that a man who can boast of "nearly a half pastor.

Correspondent "Hint" to any further review at churches were convinced of the substantial sympresent, and hope we shall have no occasion to notice them in future; and when "Hint" re-sumes his "Historical facts" in reference to the Baptists of Nova Scotia, he had better copy the example of Voltaire in his Historical reference on the minds of the young which perhaps may will not again "fall into the mistakes he has

> Truly yours, OMEGA.

Pleasant Valley Cornwallis.

[We venture to publish the following letter from our brother Rev. W. Chipman, and if he charges us with taking liberties with his letters when not sent for publication, we can only say that we know there are hundreds of our readers who will exonerate us from blame in the matter. We hope he will do the same and continue to give us such imformation.—ED.]

MY DEAR BROTHER,

The further account of the blessed revival of religion in P. V. district which I suggested to you on the 6th instant, would probably be furnished you shortly for publication, is not the one noticed in C. M. 14th May, instant as being on hand. I conclude that my beloved brother H. who was present on the 4th May, has furnished the one you referred to, I am glad that he pate his misrepresentations? Be this as it may, has done so, and not knowing the particulars upon which he has dwelt, I forbear for the present making such further communications as appears to me desirable for the promotion of God's cause and for his glory. Only that on Sabbath the eleventh instant there were 10 more baptized and on the following Sabbath the 18th, 19 more, and there are five more Candidates received. Several more have obtained hope in the merits of Christ's death, and the gracious work of God we humbly hope and trust, is still gradually deepening and widening. We are expecting a number more to be baptized next Lord's day. O may it please the Lerd of the harvest by his divine Spirit, to honour His own instrumentality and gather into his own blessed fold a multitude more. And may it please God, a God of infinite and boundless goodness to abundantly pour out His Holy Spirit on all the Churches of Christ so desty" and "caution"-to say nothing of candor that great accessions may be made to Zion of such as shall be eternally saved.

> As ever yours in Christ, WILLIAM CHIPMAN.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Dartmouth and Jeddore Mission.

The Christian Messenger of Jan. 3, contains an account of the formation of a Local Missionary Board at Halifax. Its object was to support a permanent missionary on the above field. In this they have been, doubtless for wise reasons, disappointed. Bro. Thomas W. Crawley having tion on that subject that we have, and had he commenced labouring there in Sept. 1855, was applied to it, he would have saved himself the called away, in the providence of God at the end trouble of asking a needless question. But it is of six months, to become pastor of the church not difficult to discover in this interrogation in Chester. His salary for that time was ob-

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The last mentioned item could have been in the practice of inexcusable profanity! He in a short time nearly or quite sustain their own may not have intended to misrepresent; but he missionary. Will not our coming Associations has done so nevertheless, and the mere assertion devise some general scheme for aiding feeble that he gave no opinion is scarcely a sufficient churches and supplying destitute places with apology. For it is well known that the practices regular missionary labour, and thus preclude the in question, so far from being common, are ex- necessity of a number of local boards, with their tremely rare; if in fact they have any existence many disadvantages as a system? Some churches at all. And we are therefore quite astonished by being aided a little could soon support a

century's" experience has not by this time "modesty enough to speak with more caution."

We deem it unnecessary to subject your though short, were highly appreciated. The pathy of their brethren. Christians were encouraged, and cheered by the visits of the missionary; and impressions were made especially to the Waldenses of France; and probably he not be fully known, until the seed sown shall yield an abundant harvest in the future world.

D. FREEMAN, Sec. Halifax, May 20th, 1856.

Anniversary of the American Baptist Publication Society.

The Thirty-second Anniversary of this Society was held in the Oliver street Church on Monday. Rev. Mr. Kennard, of Philadelphia, in the Chair. The report opens with a brief review of the fifteen years of the Society's operations, from 1840 to 1855. The increase in the to \$59,545. As a Tract Society, in 16 years, from 1824 to 1840, it issued fifty-four millions of pages. As a Publication Society, in 16 years, from 1840 to 1856, in books and tracts it issued about 146,000,000 of pages, making a total of 260,000,000.

The number of new publications is twenty, seven, comprising 2,157 pages.

The total number of publications in the Society's Catalogue is 501, of which 287 are bound volumes.

The number of Colporteurs in commission during the year ending March 1st, 1856, was 109. The number in commission at the close of the year was 64.

Rev. Dr. Howell, briefly referred to the progress of the Society, and showed the importance of its work, in the discussion of correct played the National Anthem, the troops salut. principles and the spread of truth. The people must be reached by the means of works of this kind, and by the newspapers.

Rev. Mr. Shadrack stated that the exigency of the case demands an augmenting fund.

If the Baptists have not much past history, they have a future. A fund of \$30,000 would not be sufficient for this object. All that sum would be required for stereotype plates.

Rev. Mr. Buchland of New York spoke as young man. He thought that the young had an interest in this matter. It is by the instrumental- ing spectacle, and the Queen and her subjects ities' such as are employed by this society, that the world is to be renewed and Baptist principles where they took up their abode for the night to prevail throughout the earth. Besides, there The pavilion consists of one story, and is built are many ignorant Baptists throughout the country who need these works to enlighten them. The Committee on Domestic Colportage, re ported, recommending the employment of least 200 more colporteurs to meet the exigencies of the case.

Rev. H H. Fish of Newark, N. J., then delivered a very interesting and able address upon the subject of the press as a preacher, after which the meeting adjourned.

European Intelligence.

PEACE BALL.

At a ball given by the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, on the 8th, at which about 1900 persons were present, Her Majesty gave a free pardon to all persons under sentence for political offences, to mark her appreciation of the occasion. This will embrace the chartists Frost, Jones, Williams and Smith O'Brien.

Her Majesty has recommended the House of Lords to confer with her faithful Commons so as to enable her to grant a pension of £1000 per annum upon General Williams, and has created him a Baronet under the title of Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars.

The War may be considered to be now well over. We have had a Thanksgiving Day for the return of Peace, and Parliamentary addresses to the Crown have recognised and endorsed the Treaty; so that all that now remains is the fireworks and the illuminations, which, of course, "cannot be omitted." The Thanksgiving Day seems to have been generally recognised, though necessarily in different ways. Thanksgiving was offered, pretty generally by all denominations of Christians, and reference was made to the subject in the pulpit addresses. There was the less difficulty in Nonconformists adopting this course, as the Government, in appointing the day, had wisely abstained from the use of the terms of "command," and from the threats of "the displeasure of Almighty God," and so no, which had made former similar Proclamations so offensive. We rejoice that we were thus enabled, without violating our principles, to join in the national expression of thanksgiving. For the gratitude is indeed | Codrington. justified and required. It is one in which all classes might equally join. From the cathedral and the "upper chamber,"—from the hall of royalty and the humble cottage,—true-hearted acknowledgements arose, doubtless, on the past Sabbath, to the GOD OF PEACE. May the Peace thus given be perpetual, and may the sounds of war never more be heard!

No sooner, however, is the war over, than other causes of uneasiness arise. The state of Italy especially appears to be ominous in the extreme. Every account that comes to us seems to confirm the impression that the excitement in that unhappy country is daily on the increase, and that unless something be speedily done to allay it, it will rise to a pitch at which it will be difficult for it to be controlled. In Parma the state of siege still continues in all its rigour.

THE KARS DEBATE.

The three nights' debate on the loss of Kars resulted, last Thursday, in a great ministerial triumph. In a House of 479 members, 303 voted for the Government, and only 176 against it: giving to Ministers a majority of 127. They had not expected, previously to the discussion, such a complete numerical victory; and after the repeated small defeats which they have suffered, so emphatic a negative to the charge of " want of property of the Society during this time amounts foresight and energy," must be considered as ne slight political gain for Lord Palmerston's Cabinet

THE QUEEN CAMPAIGNING AT ALDERSHOTT.

The Queen and Prince Albert visited the encampment at Aldershott on the afternoon of the 18th ult. On arriving, the Queen, who was attired in a dark green riding dress, and wore a golden sash over her left shoulder, and on her riding-hat a plume of military feathers. alighted, and mounted a fine chesnut charger, the Prince Consort riding on one side of her. and Lord Alfred Paget on the other. General Knollys, with a brilliant staff. preceded the royal personages; and a glittering group of equestrians, conspicuous among whom was the Countess of Desart, brought up the rear. On reaching the club-house, the cavalcade diverged across the heath, and, as her Majesty approached, the bands of nearly twenty regiments ing, and the colours being lowered. The Queen acknowledged the salutations of her soldiers with a cordiality which was generally remarked. She passed closely along the lines. and examined with interest the appearance and discipline of the men. The inspection being completed the Queen repaired with her retinue to the highest of the hills in the vicinity, and dismounting, took up a position where a flagstaff had been planted to mark the "saluting point." At a given signal the troops began to march past in quick time, their bands playing national airs. The "marching past" lasted nearly an hour. It was a brilliant and inspirit appeared to enjoy it with equal zest. At six o'clock the royal party retired to the pavilion, of wood, and furnished with the simplicity appropriate to a barrack-field. The Duke of Richmond (colonel of the Royal Sussex Light Infantry), Major-General Sir G. Wetherall, and Lieutenant-General Knollys, had the honour of dining with her Majesty at the royal pavilion, On Saturday morning, her Majesty, accom-panied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Royal, had a grand parade inspection of the troops, with a review and sham battle. Her Majesty did not come upon the ground till past eleven. Long before that time, crowds of persons from all parts of the country had assembled upon the plain of Aldershott. Not only were there large numbers of the ordinary country people from the adjacent towns, but there was a considerable muster of carriages and mounted ladies and gentlemen. After the sham fight, the whole mass of troops formed up in contiguous line of open columns of companies, and marched past her Majesty. After marching past, the royal party returned to the pavilion, and after partaking of luncheon returned to Farnborough station, and thence by royal train to London.

THE CRIMEA.

General Luders reviewed a body of Russian troops on the 13th ult., on the Mackenzie plateau, in presence of Marshal Pelissier and Generals Codrington and La Marmora, whohad been invited to witness the inspection. The stated number of Russian troops present was 10,000, but the general calculation was that not more than 8,000 were assembled. They seemed to be picked men, very cleanly and well-attired, and marched past in excellant time and order. The bands, each containing from sixty to seventy musicians, were much admired. After the review General Luders gave a dejeuner, at which the commanders of the allied armies, and many other officers were

The Daily News' correspondent has an account of the review of our troops in the Crimea, in the presence of General Luders, the Russian commander-in-chief. General Luders expressed his admiration of the healthy conditon of the men, as well as of the precision of their movements, in the highest terms of praise to General

Many parties of officers and others are leaving the British camp for short expeditions into

the interior. Correspondence of the 14th states, that "yesterday, after the morning church services, the camps almost appeared to have changed inhabitants, so many were the French, Sardinian, and English visitors on the north side of the harbour, and among the Russian camps on the Inkermann plateau, and so many Russian soldiers were wandering about the camps of

FRANCE.

It will be recollected that Count Montalembert made a cutting speech the other day, respecting the interference of the prefects WILL

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1856

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