

it be expected that those who had refused to surrender to what they believed to be the truth, when they could have done so safely, would do so now when persecution fines, imprisonment, and even death, presented their terrors.

But the church, small as it was, consisting only of three members, pleaded so earnestly not to be deserted, that Mr. Judson could not leave. The faith of the converts rose as danger seemed impending.

The mission-house was somewhat lonely now. The prospects for Burma were such as to discourage the most sanguine disposition.

The missionary weary with his labours, and still more with his discouragements, now as he looks to the future can find no source of comfort, but in the belief that there is an overruling God, who makes "all things work together for good to those who love Him."

The missionary may be lonely; his past labours may seem to have been wasted, his future labours may promise no success.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 6, 1856.

The Scandinavian Kingdoms, Sweden, Norway and Denmark were among the first after the great Reformation, that threw off the Papal yoke and adopted a more scriptural form of faith.

It is further strongly corroborated by recent events in Sweden. Probably as much or more genuine christian faith has survived in the established church there, than in almost any other of the countries in which the reformed religion gained a footing.

parts of the earth, the Leaves of that Book which was given for the healing of the nations. When Charles of Bala, the Welsh Episcopalian Curate, Joseph Hughes, the Baptist, and a few other earnest christian friends, in some humble apartment in London, first started the idea of the British and Foreign Bible Society, an instrument was prepared and an impetus given by which the dearest hopes of the disciples of Christ, on this side the grave, were to be fulfilled.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING IN SWEDEN.

"Many of our readers are aware that a revival of peculiar interest has been progressing for months in different parts of Sweden. In some places it originated in the labors of humble Baptists, who obtained hope in this country, and returned to tell the glad tidings to their countrymen."

"The present revivals cannot be traced to a common source. They occurred simultaneously and independently in various parts of the country, under the quickening grace of the Holy Spirit."

Nor has the reviving influence been experienced by the 'common people' only. It has entered the universities and schools, the army, the legal profession, and the clergy. Young ministers have been instrumental in the conversion of clergymen they were assisting.

It is remarkable how Christianity has advanced among the students within a few years. Not long ago, there were scarcely two or three students to be found, for a series of years, who discovered any evidence of Christian life; now there are between twenty and thirty. And in the same way has it been in these last years, throughout our whole land.

From a recent letter of a lady in the centre of the country, we learn that, through the preaching and frequent household visitations of one pastor, 'almost a whole congregation became anxious about their salvation, and that the children awakened by him: are accustomed to meet for reading God's word, prayer, and praise; that the collectors work 'most blessedly; and that through one of them, as many as twelve students have been recently awakened.'

A minister in the south of the country also thus writes: 'What now more than all things else occupy my time, are the great awakenings in Scania, which increase both in depth and extent. We already reckon more than twenty congregations

around this, where a greater or less number of men have been either awakened to understand their ruin, condemnation, or danger, or have been brought, through the gospel, to new and right peace in Christ. Whole congregations, for instance Fjelkestad, where formerly no token of spiritual life had been discerned within the memory of man, and where ministers, equally with hearers, were asleep, have been awakened to the intensest anxiety, so that a hundred, yea, even a thousand, are at one and the same time inquiring, 'What shall we do to be saved?'

"It is with deep regret we have heard of the irreparable loss sustained by the REV. DR. CRAMP in the almost total destruction by fire of his large and valuable library. The accumulation of a lifetime, to which the heart of a literary man clings with a tenacity which only those of his own order can fully appreciate, are swept away in a single hour, and their erst possessor becomes the subject of a bereavement compared with which the loss of hoards of gold is slight indeed."

We copy the above from the Wesleyan. It is at all times pleasant to receive expressions of sympathy, but especially in circumstances so trying as those referred to. We would acknowledge on behalf of the President of our Theological Institution, the compliment paid in the above extract.

We trust such arrangements will be made in connection with the College as will soften as much as possible the inconveniences and deprivations he will have to endure in consequence of his irreparable loss, and that his important labours, may be interfered with as little as possible.

The loss may be considered not merely a personal and private one, but a serious detriment to the Denomination, for not only was it used on behalf of the Students under his care, but our Ministering brethren frequently had occasion to apply for critical and historical information, which his library enabled him immediately to furnish.

It may be said also, to be a loss to the Province generally, as a good library may be considered in some sense public property, and it will not be questioned, when we say, no man was more ready on every proper occasion, than Dr. C. to make use of the well selected materials, which his shelves contained, for the general good.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received the following resolutions passed at a meeting of the Sons of Temperance in this City and Dartmouth, held in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, on Friday last, which was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the above calamity.

Whereas, in the order of Divine Providence our esteemed Grand Worthy Patriarch has been visited with calamity by fire, whereby much has been lost which was valued to him as a Scholar and a public advocate of moral improvement.

Be it Resolved, That an expression of sympathy from the Brethren of the Order in this City and Dartmouth be conveyed to our esteemed Brother, the Rev. Dr. CRAMP, accompanied by some substantial token of our good-will towards him, whereby he may be enabled, at an early date, to replace some of the Treasures of Science and Literature of which he has been deprived by this visitation, and resume his course of active usefulness for which he has long been distinguished.

Resolved, that a Committee, consisting of two members of each Division in the City and Dartmouth be appointed to carry out the above resolution.

The paper, "What is Truth," is under consideration, and may probably appear in our next.

Correspondents should let us have their names, in confidence, especially when controverting what has appeared with the writer's name, if they wish us to give insertion to their communications.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—We have received the second annual report of that Institution from which it appears that they have a library of one thousand volumes. The number of members of the Association is fifty-seven.

Besides sustaining the Reading-room and replenishing their library, they have granted £25 towards the support of the Halifax City Mission.

The receipts of the Association during the year appear to have been £154 16s., and their expenditure £375 13s. 11d. They have, however, a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £125 13s. 11d. These facts should be taken into consideration by those enjoying the benefits of the Lectures, provided by the committee, and a more generous contribution from each one would very soon put funds into the hands of the Treasurer.

Nearly two years constant repetition in our ears of the sounds and circumstances of war appear to have rendered us almost incredulous of any speedy change in the state of European affairs, and to have induced the belief that peace, however desirable, was destined to be a blessing we could scarcely hope to realize for many days to come. The news by the last steamer from England however announces brighter anticipations, and favours the hope that even at the present moment preliminaries are being entered into which may shortly terminate in a final arrangement of difficulties between the contending Powers.

No doubt should the present negotiations end in a general peace, stringent conditions will be imposed on Russia to prevent the further enlargement of her territory or interference with neighbouring powers, and there can be little doubt that the severe lesson she has been taught for her presumption and arrogance, and the dangerous spirit of aggression which she has so long indulged in, will for a long time to come operate as a wholesome check upon her rulers.

Provincial Legislature. THE first Session of the New General Assembly of Nova Scotia was opened on Thursday last with the accustomed formalities and the usual speech from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in reference to the public measures before the Country. The following is a copy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER. January 31, 1856.

At 2 1/2 o'clock, p. m., His Excellency Sir J. GASPARD LEMARCHANT, the Lieutenant-Governor, came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received his Excellency's Command, to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House."

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I have great pleasure in meeting you in Parliament, and I trust that our united efforts will be successfully directed to the development of the resources, and the advancement of the prosperity, of this highly favoured Colony.

The people of Nova Scotia, though most deeply interested in the existing Conflict, are permitted by the gracious dispensation of Providence, quietly to pursue their industrial occupations, far from the scene, and exempt from the burthens, of a protracted War, which the Arms of their fellow subjects, and of their brave Allies, sustain, with distinguished valour and fortitude.