

For the Christian Messenger.

My last Sabbath in Lunenburg.

A most interesting conference meeting on Saturday, the 24th of May, when fifty persons spoke for God, with much feeling, of which number, six were candidates for Baptism who were joyfully received to be baptized on the following morning.

Sabbath morning arrives, the sky is darkened, the East wind blowing, a storm of rain gathering, and I supposed my hopes were to be disappointed. Soon the rain began to fall in torrents and I made the observation, "nobody will turn out to day and there will be no baptism."

The time appointed for its administration at length arrived and the storm was still increasing. I prepared for the rain and repaired to the place of administration about a mile distant. On my arrival I found to my utter astonishment that the candidates had all collected, some of them having come on foot four miles and upwards, with many of their friends through all the storm.

A. W. BARSS. Caledonia, June 13, '56.

For the Christian Messenger.

Isaac's Harbour and its people.

MR. EDITOR,

In looking over the C. M. of the 28th ult., I observed an article written by Brother Hurd on "Isaac's Harbour and its people," in which he has spoken very highly of both people and place.

Brother H. has made one statement in particular which if not corrected, will certainly leave a wrong impression on the minds of persons who might not have that knowledge of the Eastern shore which is obtained from experience and investigation in reference to Isaac's Harbour.

things, or upon good authority, is not a little surprising. I am quite sure that the good people of Isaac's Harbour have not told him, that they were the only temperate people between Cape Canso and Halifax.

What brother Hurd says will apply to Isaac's Harbour, will equally apply to Holland's Harbour, Indian Harbour, and St. Mary's, and it may apply to some other settlements along the shore, but the Harbour above named I am acquainted with and it is well known that these are "between Cape Canso and Halifax."

I make this statement not from a few days experience but from more than seven years. I think brother Hurd would do well to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the state of Society along the Eastern shore before he ventures to make any more such statements as the above named.

Yours in christian love, HENRY EAGLES. St. Mary's, June 12th, 1856.

For the Christian Messenger.

Revival in Annapolis County.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Your numerous readers may be pleased to hear more of this revival. My last letter was closed by saying that the Ministering Brethren had left to return in a few days—with great responsibility resting upon us.—They did return on the 29th of April. Bro. George Armstrong, of Bridgetown, preached, apparently by the same divine union that had influenced those on the former occasions, after which a large number of both old and young spoke of the goodness and mercy of the great head of Zion.

Yours, &c., JOHN WHITMAN. Beale's Mountain, June 12th, 1856.

P. S. With pleasure I send one new subscriber and was in hopes of one or two more.

For the Christian Messenger.

Revival in Maccan.

DEAR BROTHER,

You as well as the readers of your journal are always pleased to hear of the advancement of religion, I therefore inform you that God has been pleased to smile upon us. Early last winter it was felt that it would be advisable to hold a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in each section of the church.

I am yours truly, D. McKEEN. Maccan, June 18th, 1856.

Notices of Books.

The BIBLE UNION QUARTERLY for May gives nearly 60 pages of the names of Life Members amounting to about ten thousand.

The friends of the Union will be pleased to see the following announcement.

"The First and Second Epistles of the Thesalonians, as prepared for critical examination, by one of the translators of the American Bible Union, are now published and ready for circulation, among all who may desire to become acquainted with our plans and progress.

The Board has participated in the universal desire to press forward the enterprise as rapidly as a just appreciation of ultimate consequences will justify; and it is peculiarly gratifying to them to be able to announce the probability that the incipient revision of the New Testament will be so far advanced at the next anniversary as to render it expedient to adopt regulations for the ultimate revision."

The appeal for funds in the February number was not in vain.

"The treasury has not been fully replenished. Yet the receipts have removed the severe pressure that was upon us. We feel confident that when others who are soon to make a donation or collection for the Union, shall have fulfilled their purpose, all will be well."

The LIFE and GENIUS of CALDERON by Trench. Redfield, New York. Fuller, Halifax.

Calderon was one of the greatest poetic writers of Spain. He lived in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

HARPER for July opens with a description of a bowl of porridge in verse, entitled "Hasty pudding." It has also articles of some length on "Negroland and the negroes." "History of the great seal of the United States" "Lion-slayers and man-eaters" and "Little Dorritt."

The principal articles in BLACKWOOD for May, are "England's political future" a review of Montalberts work on that subject; and "Letters from the banks of the Irawaddee."

Fullers, American Book Store.

Religious Intelligence.

English and American Baptists.

In February last, the committee of the Baptist Union addressed a letter to the Baptist churches in the United States, in deprecation of war between the two countries, then supposed to be imminent. This letter was forwarded to the correspondent of the Union, the Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., of Boston, and a letter which has recently been received from him, contains the following cordial and interesting response to it.

J. H. HINTON, Secretary, B. U. London, May 31st, 1856.

"Your fraternal communication, dated February 13th, addressed to the Baptist churches in the United States, was duly received and immediately published. You are doubtless aware that we have no organization similar to your Union. The largest bodies in which our churches are in any sense represented, are the Associations, of which there are thousands; but they are not affiliated, and hold no correspondence, except with the churches of which they are composed. We have numerous societies for various purposes, but they are not representative associations; they are aggregates of individuals who have no constituency, and for whose acts none but themselves are responsible. You will, therefore expect no formal reply to your kind address, though you may be assured that its sentiments are very generally and very cordially approved. Christians in this country would deprecate as strongly as their brethren in England any rupture of amicable relations, and, in prospect of such an evil, would utter, in every suitable form, their fervent protest. Far distant be the day when a few ambitious and reckless politicians shall be allowed to embroil in hostile conflict two nations whose civilization and Christianity are so essentially the hope of the world! I am not authorised to speak for others, but I am certain that my brethren would regard a war between England and the United States not only as jeopardising important interests, but also as involving unsurpassed wrong. May the God of peace give us peace always, by all means!"

FREE CHURCH.—The General Assembly

began its sittings on Thursday May 29th in Edinburgh. It is the fourteenth annual gathering of this body. Questions of deep and vital interest are to be discussed. By some of them the Free Church has already been shaken to its very centre. Expectation is high, and at the first gathering the hall was well filled. The leading members of the body were in their places. After the usual preliminaries, the retiring moderator proposed as his successor in the chair Dr. McCreich. The Doctor joined the Free Church a few years ago, and is soon raised to this distinction. Many of note, of standing, of wide and powerful influence, have not yet passed the chair. The proposition was carried with great cordiality. The opening address was characteristic of the Doctor. He boldly claimed the history of the past as the heritage of the Free Church, and affirmed that the present was the two hundred and forty-second annual assembly of the church. His review embraced four periods in the church's history. We can only indicate them with the greatest brevity. The first was that of the Reformation; the second, that of the Annual Assembly at Glasgow, in 1638, when resistance was nobly offered to the impositions of prelacy; the third was that in 1690; and the last, the disintegration in 1843. The address was well received by the venerable body.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

held the first meeting of its General Assembly, on the 29th of May, the same day as the Free Church. In the forenoon the Lord High Commissioner held his levee, after which he proceeded from the Palace to open the Assembly. The procession was, as usual, stately and imposing. The band of the 7th Dragoons poured forth its martial melody; the carriages of the Lord Provost, the magistrates and sheriffs, with the state-coach, carrying the representative of Majesty, flanked and protected on the line of march by squadrons of various regiments of the line and the militia, gave, as the retiring moderator said, a recognition, "in the person of the Lord High Commissioner, of the link which united them with the State." No one can doubt it; but many will question the affirmation of his reverence, when he said that it was "a mark of becoming homage to Him who was Head over all things to His church." After the usual preliminaries, the commission and a letter from her Majesty were read. His grace then addressed the Assembly, and presented 2,000*l.*, the annual donation of her Majesty.

European Intelligence.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND IN AMERICA.

Mr. Cameron, has proposed in the Canada House of Assembly that the Queen of Great Britain be invited to visit her dominions in Canada. The idea is not original. Soon after the union of the two Canadas in 1841, it was suggested that the Queen ought to visit her North American colonies. Mr. Cameron now renews the proposal with enhanced authority and weight.

The great objections to the Queen's going to Canada are the difficult navigation of the St. Lawrence, the unenterprising character of the country, and the astonishing incongruity of the Canadian climate. If she sailed up the St. Lawrence in a large vessel she would run great risk of remaining a day or two aground on the shallows below Quebec, independently of the chance of shipwreck in the dangerous Gulf.

But what prevents the Queen from visiting the United States, and passing over to see what is worth seeing in Canada?

She has been twice to France, and once to Belgium. The interests of the French and Belgians in her dominions, and those of her subjects in France and Belgium, are trifling in comparison with the commingled interests of English and Americans. Much as the British government is abused at times in this country, and well as, we venture to add, it generally deserves it, we have yet to see the first word printed, or heard the first word spoken against her Majesty. It is understood here that Queen Victoria is a lady of domestic virtues, irreproachable conduct, and rare judgment and discretion. This is the impression of all classes: of the Bowery boy as well as the New England clergyman; of the Western farmer as well as the Southern planter. And we greatly mistake the hospitable and courteous feelings of the American people, if they would not extend to such a visitor a welcome more hearty and splendid than any she could meet with in any kingdom abroad.

Nor would such a visit be merely suggestive of evanescent civilities. There are and always have been, as Mr. Buchanan said, a cloud of unsettled questions pending between the two

countries; these... States and any... any petty power... naturally been... made the worst... of the popular... knavery of pol... are several c... tion; one or tw... port. Now, settling these... means or other... the two peopl... conduce to th... as a visit of... in the manly... follow, the Co... be closed up... others might... Nor would i... in view of fut... Queen should... self of the wo... development... sprang out of... valuable wou... It is impossib... democracy with... convey no id... exception her... the real state... only guide... Queen Victoria... upon the Brit... excellent thing... world, if the... they are cro... cessarily a bl... a man may l... his neighbour... TURKEY.—"sacred fire," usually in the Jerusalem, h... able conflict... menians. N... several were... wounded. ITALY.—A fact that a... the Pope and... and Austria... informed pub... ference betw... is, that it... which the... will not be... his Holiness... dominions. THE MO... Olives, near... a Madame... banker of t... berg, in Pr... the place ar... hood, at her... has done is... grove of th... of the origina... name. TRAGIC I... Franco-Ital... ing occurre... Tyrol. A... a stone at... and killed... be heard o... voluntarily... the two in... that the cl... amply co... all the oth... "murderer... beaten till... the spot... people wh... at once to... dead, fell... by repeate... ACCIDE... evening... to the rea... house of... land). A... the room... two of th... were so... man who... companie... Everybod... or less i... sensible... kitchen... stroke of... evident... STRAN... by to l... behalf o... the judg... it has l... Bates th... and that... and that... looked... release... Sir J. P... been tr... shoona... as conv...