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 follow-

ing morning. Observing at that meeting many more who had never professed religion, deeply affected, I looked forward to the coming sab-

bath with joyful expectation.

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. We changed our arrangement and held a meeting at the house of Bro. Hubley, with the hope of the storm ceasing by the time it was over. After preaching, exhortation, and prayer, for the space of an hour and a half the storm did cease and we repaired to the water when the six willing converts where buried with Christ by baptism into death whence they have arisen, we humbly trust to walk with him in meekness of life. At three o'clock we assembled at the North west meeting-house where I preached my farewell sermon from Acts xxi. 14, after which the right hand of fellowship was given to the candidates and we parted .- The Holy Spirit seemed to be with us through the day, sinners sobbed and groaned to be free-thus ended a year's hard toil in that field of labour, and I have now entered upon a new one. My heart throbs with emotions, while I write, for the perishing multitude in that region, who are yet bound in the chains of superstition and ignorance. Brethren go to Lunenburg in the name Israel's God and tearlessly proclaim Jesus and his salvation to the people. You may ask why did not I stay there? I reply principally on account of my and mental energy is required there, in order to success, and I found my constitution giving way under it. Let some one of our able and mighty leaders be planted there to engage heartily in the work, and he will get abundance of this world's good, and multitudes of stars to stud his crown of rejoicing when the reward is given. Who will go?

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., 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. Now I am quite sure that brother H. or any other man would not be very likely to go astray when saying there are good people in Isaac's Harbour. I write from the experience of more than three years, and I love them because God has loved them, but then they are not perfect. I think, however, that brother H. is somewhat extravagant in some of his remarks.

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. Brother Hurd says "drunkenness and its con- always pleased to hear of the advancement of commitant vices have never entered their quiet religion, I therefore inform you that God has circle, a fact significant and patent, which will been pleased to smile upon us. Early last winter not apply to any other settlement on the shores it was felt that it would be advisable to hold a from Cape Canso to Halifax." So far as my day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in each that Brother Hurd's personal knowledge of people and things, in many places along this shore, ever visited any part of the shore between Isaac's I expect to come forward soon. farbour and Halifax, a distance of more than ninely miles. How Bro. H. can make such statements without a personal knowledge of

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. Every man who writes for the press should remember that he is writing for public investigation, and as facts do not generally grow out of supposition or imagination we should be careful to acquire a correct knowledge of things, before we state them as facts.

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

> 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. The next day persons gave a relation of their Christian experience and were received for the ordinance of Baptism. On the first of May we repaired to the water side, and another came forward saying health. A very great amount both of physical | the world had no charms for her. She was re- | and man-eaters" and " Little Dorritt." ceived, and eleven of the number received the sacred rite at the hands of Rev. W. G. Parker, are "England's political future" a review of Mon-(the other two wishing to wait a little time for talemberts work on that subject; and "Letters some of their near friends). After Baptism we repaired to the school room where our meetings are held, and brother Armstrong preached a most interesting and appropriate sermon from the baptism of the Eunuch by Philip (Acts 8.) Rev. W. G. Parker gave the right hand of fellowship to the candidates, and the brethren again returned to their own flocks, since that time Brethren Parker and Plumb have visited us occasionally; to break to us the bread of life. Our meetings both in the United States, in deprecation of war befor preaching, and for prayer and Conference are tween the two countries, then supposed to be interesting, and those lately united with us are walking in the truth. May the Lord keep them from the evils of the world, and may the good Stow, D. D., of Boston, and a letter which has work of God commenced in different parts of recently been received from him, contains the our Province and elsewhere still be carried on, and may our coming Associations be crowned with the Divine blessing. 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 knowledge goes this will apply to Isaac's Har- section of the church. These were observed bour; but then it is not true that it "will not and the result appeared to be favourable. Some pect of such an evil, would utter, in every suitable es: of the Bowery boy as well as the New apply to any other settlement on the shore from extra meetings were held about the first of Cape Canso to Halifax." Now I am quite certain March when the members of the church were much revived, and sinners converted. I baptized eleven at that time, and expect to baptize others must be very limited. I know not that he has next Lord's-day. There is quite a number whom

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.

see the following announcement.

"The First and Second Epistles of the Thessalonians, 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 revision is not final. It is circulated like all the preliminary revisions of the Union, in the expectation that it will be subjected to a thorough criticism, in order that its imperfections, whatever they may be, may be disclosed and corrected. It is printed uniformly with the Second Epistle of Peter to Revelation, inclusive, containing the common Version, the Greek text, and the revised Version, in parallel columns, with Notes. The price of the work is 60 cents."

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 | third was that in 1690; and the last, the disrun will be so far advanced at the next anniversary tion in 1843. The address was well received in as to render it expedient to adopt regulations for | the venerable body.

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 a Conference Meeting was held, and twelve 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 she could not see her young companions giving pudding." It has also articles of some length on up the world for the service of God, and leaving "Negroland and the negroes." "History of the her behind. She must go with the people of God, great seal of the United States" "Lion-slayers

> The principal articles in BLACKWOOD for May, 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 imminent. This letter was forwarded to the correspondent of the Union, the Rev. Baron 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 Gulf. 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 pros- discretion, This is the impression of all class form, their fervent protest. Far distant be the day | England clergyman; of the Western farmer as when a few ambitious and reckless politicians well as the Southern planter. And we greatly shall be allowed to embroil in hostile conflict two mistake the hospitable and courteous feelings nations whose civilization and Christianity are so of the American people, if they would not exessentially the hope of the world! I am not tend to such a visitor a welcome more hearly authorised to speak for others, but I am certain and splendid than any she could meet with " that my brethren would regard a war between any kingdom abroad. England and the United States not only as jeopardising important interests, but also as involv- of evanescent civilities. There are and always, ing unsurpassed wrong. May the God of peace have been, as Mr. Buch and a cloud of give us peace always, oy all means! "

FREE CHURCH. - The General As began its sittings on Thursday May 29th in Edi burgh. It is the fourteenth annual gathering this body. Questions of deep and vital interest The friends of the Union will be pleased to 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 gather ing the hall was well filled. The leading men of the body were in their places. After the usual preliminaries, the retiring moderator praposed as his successor in the chair Dr. M'Cre The Doctor joined the Free Church a few years ago, and is soon raised to this distinction. Me of note, of standing, of wide and powerful in fluence, have not yet passed the chair. The proposition was carried with great cordials The opening address was characteristic of Doctor. He boldly claimed the history of past as the heritage of the Free Church, and at. firmed 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 As sembly at Glasgow, in 1638, when resistance was nobly offered to the impositions of prelacy; the

> 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 proceed ed from the Palace to open the Assembly. The procession was, as usual, stately and imposing The band of the 7th Dragoons poured forth in martial melody; the carriages of the Lord Pro vost, the magistrates and sheriffs, with the statecoach, 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, recognition, "in the person of the Lord High Commissioner, of the link which united them will the State." No one can doubt it; but many will question the affirmation of his reverance, 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 2,000l., the annual donation of her

European Intelligence.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND IN AMERICA

Mr. Camerou, has proposed in the Canada House of Assembly that the Queen of Great Britain be invited to visit her dominions 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

The great objections to the Queen's going to Canada are the difficult navigation of the St. Lawrence, the unentertaining character of the country, and the astonishing inconvenience 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

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 triffing " 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 hear 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 Nor would such a visit be merely suggestive

unsettled questions ponding between the two

States and any my petry powers the two A naturally been t nade the worst of the popular navery of pol are several of ion; one or tw port. Now, o ettling these means or other he two peop conduce to the as a visit of in the manly follow, the C be closed up others might ! Nor would n view of fut Queen should self of the wo development sprung out o luable wou It is impossib mocracy with convey no ic exception her he real state only guide Queen Victor

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