

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Ministerial wants of the South Western Counties of Nova Scotia.

DEAR BROTHER SELDEN, You requested me to give you an article upon the ministerial wants of the South Western Counties of Nova Scotia. In compliance with your request I now write.

1. The Church in Digby is destitute, Rev. Mr. Cunningham having discontinued his labours there on account of ill health. This church and its out-stations present an interesting field. Some revival has recently been experienced there through the labours of brother T. A. Higgins and others. The church is in a lively state and earnestly desires the services of a faithful man of God.

2. The churches in Barrington and Argyle are temporarily supplied by a young brother who intends shortly to enter upon a collegiate course. These churches formerly enjoyed the labours of the Rev. Mr. Murray. Since his departure from this field it has been for the most part destitute. Barrington is a flourishing village. There are 3 or 4 out-stations where Baptist preaching would be attended with the divine blessing. There are several circumstances that render the call for pastoral labour in Barrington and Argyle at the present time deeply pressing.

3. Liverpool church is destitute. This church was the theatre of Rev. Mr. Bentley's labours previous to his removal to Halifax. Our brethren at Liverpool have a place of worship which cost £2,200. It is a magnificent building. They have recently enjoyed an extensive revival of religion, and so much the more, need the services of a faithful pastor. The call for pastoral labour in this beautiful and thriving town is most imperative.

4. Bridgewater and Chelsea churches are vacant. Rev. J. V. Tabor formerly served these churches and his labours have been highly useful. The church at Chelsea comprising about 60 members was gathered chiefly through his instrumentality. He is about leaving for Je-bogue. Bridgewater is a fine active village, situated on the LaHave River. It is said that there is some probability of its becoming the shire Town of the County of Lunenburg. At all events it is rising rapidly into notice, and is destined to become an important town. Our brethren there have a neat and commodious Meeting house. The Baptists are numerous and influential both in the village and its vicinity. I hope that the cause here may not be suffered to languish for the want of an efficient pastor.

5. The church in North West Lunenburg is destitute. Rev. A. W. Bars, now in Brookfield, formerly laboured here. Mahone Bay settlement is included in this field. This settlement is one of the most delightful localities in N. S. The scenery is truly magnificent and the agricultural resources are considerable. Mahone Bay from its location might become the pastor's residence, from whence he could extend his labours all around. There would be ample scope for him. Our brethren at Mahone Bay propose to erect a commodious place of worship, should the services of a pastor be secured. At present they meet occasionally in a house owned by different denominations.

6. Greenfield and Middlefield churches are both destitute. These are interesting churches and might become by proper effort large and influential.

From what knowledge I could gather in reference to the above fields, I have no hesitation in saying that a comfortable support would be raised in each of them for an efficient minister, and that at each of the above places the cause of Christ is suffering most materially for the want of pastoral labour.

In addition to the above mentioned Churches destitute of pastors, there is pressing need of several faithful Missionaries to labour in the Harbours and in the Islands of that South Eastern coast, especially the coasts of the Counties of Yarmouth and Shelburne.

In view of the lamentable destitution of pastors and Missionaries, almost throughout these Provinces, as well as in view of the whitening fields abroad, should not the churches pray most earnestly to the Great Lord of the Harvest, that he would send forth more labourers—and in accordance with their prayers, should not our brethren encourage those who give evidence of being called to preach, by aiding them with preparatory studies and encouraging them in every possible way?

ISA WALLACE

Wolville, 3rd Nov., 1856

P. S. The above remarks in reference to destitution, of course refer to the Baptist Denomination. In the greater portion of the above mentioned places, praise worthy efforts are being put forth by other denominations.

For the Christian Messenger.

Ordination at Margaree, C. B.

The Ministers and Delegates who were invited to sit in Council with the Baptist Church in Margaree, C. B., to take into consideration, the propriety of ordaining Bro. Robert R. Philp, to the work of the Christian Ministry, so as to take the pastoral charge of the church in that place, met according to appointment.

There were present on the occasion, Elders Hugh Ross, Ronald McDonald, Augustus Shiels, and Brother J. L. Tremain.

The meeting being called to order, Hugh Ross was chosen Moderator, and Augustus Shiels, Secretary. After due deliberation the candidate was called upon to relate his Christian experience, and call to the ministry. After which it was resolved unanimously, that the Ordination take place on the Lords-day morning.

The Ordination Sermon was preached by Elder Ross, the questions were asked by Elder Shiels, and the Ordination prayer by Elder McDonald. Charge to the Candidate, and right-hand of fellowship, by A. Shiels. Charge to the Church by H. Ross, and concluding prayer by the candidate. The services were delightfully solemn and impressive.

A. SHIELS, Secretary.

North Sydney, Oct 24, 1856.

For the Christian Messenger.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 24th, 1856.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

Alas for the stability of thrones and rulers, which have not justice and righteousness for their foundation! By the prestige of a powerful name, mainly, Louis Napoleon first "achieved greatness," and became the ruler of France. Great acumen, and resolution which stopped at nothing, augmented his power; while iron despotism carried on awhile his domination, and silenced the murmurs of disaffection. Successful war also served to divert attention from social tyranny; and France, ever fascinated by the hallucinations of military glory, forgot for a while that she was not free. But war has become hushed, and left the financial burdens which ever follow in its train. Luxury and magnificence swell the court of Napoleon, while below are dire murmurs from those who want bread. The ateliers and ouvrier, proverbially famous for fearful action in troublous times—inpromptu heroes of barricades and street fights—thinned though their ranks be by exportations to Cayenne, and silenced in every word of disaffection—these artisans and mechanics are beginning to rouse themselves, even under the crushing, no-press rule of Louis.

Potent are those murmurs, invading even the cushioned and curtained recesses of the Tuileries and St. Cloud. None know better than Napoleon the force of those masses; and even he, the despotic lord of France, if rumour be true, feels anxiety for the result. Pull down street after street of old Paris though he might, and hunt out those workmen from their crowded faubourgs, their cry still comes up before him; and, to quell the rising dissatisfaction at enormous rents, landlords are advised (strong meaning has that word!) not to press their claims too strongly, and the Imperial purse pays an unknown amount of rent. But provision is dear; the currency has been altered, and the poor see only the disadvantage to themselves. Secret societies, bloody-creeded and unscrupulous, extend their doctrines in spite of spies and police. The *Moniteur* reflects alone the Imperial mind; no news-paper dare publish the true state of affairs; but still there is a fearful under-current of opinion, the more dangerous from being stifled, which may at any moment burst forth with a power and results which the streets of Paris alone know. Therefore is it, that politicians look with anxiety on the monetary crisis in France, and doubt whether even he who has so well ridden over popular storms can steer his bark safely over the now-troubled waters. Every precaution is taken. Open display of military power, and secret provision, are ready against the event of an *emeute*. But Louis Philippe was similarly guarded, and yet a few hours saw him a fugitive and stranger. What a study is that of French rulers, and the people whom they govern! How soon has deep-seated authority been hurled from its throne, and anarchy let loose upon the nation! Rapid, dazzling, was the Emperor's upward and onward career; equally rapid, and dazzling in an inverse ratio, may be his fall. By fearful violence Louis gained his present pre-eminence; and such violence, once used, often tarries not where its originator would have it, but, like fire, becomes

master from servant. Can the nation be satisfied? Have they forgotten what liberty is, and are they likely to remain in their present state? If not, as they are not, there is but one resource—overturning government by the same means as were used to establish it. Napoleon dare not slacken his rein; his assumption was by force, his government is by force, the whole thing is force. So long, then, as force is subservient to him, well; the moment it ceases to be in the ascendant, he has no other resource. The antecedents of other kings, their acknowledged "right divine," he has not. All the beneficial and good actions of his reign—and they have been many—will not suffice, in the hour of need. The strong arm, and right of might, are his alone. Let these fail, as some say they are failing, and Louis Napoleon may follow Louis Philippe. What shall then ensue in La Belle France; what bloody throes shall give birth to a new regime—what shall that regime be, do, and become? Such are the questions men ask of each other.

My recent suppositions were correct, in saying that Russia would brood over events till a moment came for renewed speech and action. Already has she spoken, and in a document whose audacity almost paralysed diplomatists. Scarcely breathed from her own burglarious attempts on Turkey, she decks herself in the robes of injured innocence, and protests against the principle of intervention in the government or sovereignty of one state, by another! England and France talked of punishing the cruel fiend who tortures Naples,—thus vindicating outraged humanity, and stopping a common national danger to his own kingdom and those surrounding. Who then should step in, to remonstrate, scold, and haughtily insinuate fresh war, but Russia herself? "The ulterior disposal of the forces will remain at the Emperor's discretion."

That a State which claims free permission for itself to knout, imprison, beggar, and exile, at a moment's notice, prime ministers and even princesses, should object to Bomba's like amusements being interfered with, is no wonder; but that she should stand for the "ticket" of non-intervention, is one of those sudden conversions whose zeal confounds even the instrument of its production, and outcries him with his own catechism. Meanwhile, the Isle of Serpents difficulty is not rendered quite smooth by this non-interfering professor; and disguised but unmistakable snarls show how yet cauter the wounds of Sebastopol, and how easily may be rekindled the flame that died out on the North side of those famous heights, as Russia retired like a wounded bear bereft of her cub.

And Austria! With continued Italian occupation prying into every town and village where there is a syllable of revolt—creeping with list-covered shoes through her gun-power-strewn kingdoms, afraid of every *emeute*—frantically reproaching Bomba because *she will be obstinate*—button-holding Ambassadors, and straining every nerve to keep the threatened Allied fleet from Naples—such is Austria. Why fears she? Because but one beacon-fire of revolution would set Hungary, Lombardy and Rome on their feet, rattling their chains in the despot's ear; because she can no longer bring in the Cossack to her rescue, through playing fast-and-loose with Russia; and because her outrages cry for vengeance with scarce gagged mouths.

Therefore is it—shame to such coquetry and vacillation!—that England and France issue and recall orders to their Admirals; and the last news state that the fleet will only cruise about the Mediterranean, leaving Bomba to laugh at our threats. Therefore is it that Russia whispers words of consolation to her fellow despot, telling him "to trust to Napoleon, who will not sanction revolution." Therefore is it that men's minds are swayed between hope and disappointment; cruel tyranny riding roughshod meanwhile over prestrate humanity, and the voice of helpless captives expanding itself in unavailing groans.

The clouds gather apace; the unnatural calm must soon result in tempest. Abhorrent as war is to every right-feeling mind,—looking around upon vaunting oppressor and tortured slave, who can avoid hoping that the right may at last assert itself, and Freedom yet expand her pinions over Europe's fair continent? Of the result there can be no doubt, tardy though its advent be.

"For freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won."

'Tis in the nature of God's providence, that tyrants dig their own graves; their fall, like Pharaoh's being but the fruit of their own planting. Such, I think Mr. Editor, will be the issue of present European cogitations; and who

shall say that the result, dreadful though it may be, is not the consequence of throned wickedness in high places? We may pray our common Father to avert in his mercy from our own land participation in such iniquities, with their sure reward.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

There is not much political matter to chronicle. Our magnates are in their country dwellings; and the only political themes that meet the ear are those displays which Mr. P. make to their constituents over broad mahogany at agricultural feasts, dinners to certain celebrities, or banquets to Crimean heroes.

The Duke of Cambridge appears to fulfil the duties of Commander-in-chief with proper rigour. Two blackguard officers, who had indulged in the freaks of insulting fellow-officers; quarrelling in stand-up midnight fights, aided by their grooms, with quiet trades-people; and breaking their arrest when confined—have been publicly expelled the army. One is Lord Tempest Vane, who but recently nearly murdered a man at Windsor, and has otherwise achieved a similar reputation; the other was Cornet Birt, a fit associate of the lordly ruffian. Such is the only way to prevent the disgraceful scenes which have rendered the words "officer and gentleman" perfectly distinct in their application.

A curious hoax has been practised on *The Times*. Its policy of late has been to decry American manners and outrages from the Brooks' assault to the general prevalence of duelling and broils. A few days ago it published a compilation of horrors as occurring on a railway in Georgia, several fatal duels being fought (one while the train was in motion), and a child murdered. It was received with full gusto, though many could scarcely believe even Americans to be guilty of such barbarisms. A day or two passed, and lo! letters appeared from Americans here, fully proving the whole affair impossible, analyzing the statements till they appeared one mass of contradiction, and showing the article to have been "a most superb sell" of a paper which devotes itself to systematically expose American ruffianism. The hoax was certainly most ingenious, and had its day; but, like all cowards, could not bear strict investigation. We all know how *au fait* our cousins are with bowie-knives and revolvers; but that adventure did certainly out-herod Herod in its massacre of innocents.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

For the Christian Messenger.

Horton Academy.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society was held in Wolfville on the 1st of October. The meeting was called for the consideration of several subjects relating to the Horton Academy and especially to consider the necessity of raising the price of board. It appeared, from an examination of statements placed before the Committee that at the present charge for board, the Steward could not sustain himself without serious loss. There is reason to fear that such has already been the case. For this difficulty there seemed but one remedy, that of raising the price of the board. For nearly two years this suggestion has been repeatedly urged upon the Committee, they heard with much regret, that the Steward could not afford to continue supplying board at the established prices, but nevertheless felt exceedingly unwilling to make any increase, however small, in the expense of attending the Institution. They have aimed, and yet do so, to make the expenses of education as limited as possible, that its great blessings might extend to a larger circle. Decided action was, therefore, at various times declined, hoping that such reductions in prices might occur, as would render change uncalled for. Such diminution has not been realized, nor can it at present be reasonably anticipated. It was, therefore, found necessary to pass the following resolution,—

"That the steward be permitted to raise the price of Board to ten shillings per week, commencing at the beginning of the next, (that is the present) quarter."

The reasonableness and necessity of this charge will be seen at once, the Committee think, by every reflecting mind in the denomination. The almost unprecedented high prices of provisions for the last two or three years, has been felt by all classes of society. In all Boarding Houses, and Hotels prices of board have been largely advanced, it therefore seems but reasonable that a like increase should be made at Horton Academy. Those acquainted with the Institution know something of the labour, care and responsibility connected with the Steward's office, and must confess that