

more anon. As it is quite time my long letter had its finish. In conclusion I would say we have had of late, several most interesting baptisms at Jordan, in this county, not far from this where a Church will be organized shortly.

SCRIBE.

A Dreadful Prayer Meeting.

Some prayer meetings are spoken of as animated, interesting, affecting, &c. But the one now in question must have some stronger appellation. It has not yet been held, yet we have the best authority concerning what its character shall be. It may be some time before it will certainly occur, and every one of my readers is personally interested in having some acquaintance with it beforehand. The account of it may be found in the vi. chap. of Revelations: "And they said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb." This is the prayer that will be offered.

And there will be a great multitude at that prayer meeting. Many prayer meetings are thin, very thin. Few are present. Not so the one before us. All that have ever treated the Lamb of God unworthily and persisted in it, will be present. Millions have done this. Millions more will probably do it. They will all be at that meeting.

Distinguished persons will be present. Those who ride upon high places of the earth usually have little or nothing to do with prayer meetings. They are seeking other things. They leave such meetings, but they will come to this meeting. We have express mention of this, "And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the mighty men, said 'Fall on us,'" &c. They may never have been in a meeting where there was prayer before. But they cannot stay away from this.

There will be great emotion in that prayer meeting. It will not be dull and drowsy and formal. There will be felt in it, the deepest feeling. Men must have the most terrible emotions, when they are led to ask the rocks and mountains to fall on them. How dreadful must be the sight of Him that sitteth on the throne, and the Lamb, when the fear of them inspires such a prayer as this! There will be no stupidity in that meeting.

They will all pray. Some prayer meetings have but two or three, a few at most, that take any part in them. The mass often take little or no decided interest in the object of the meeting. Not so of this meeting. The record runs that not only the great men above-mentioned, shall pray, but "every bondman and every freeman." And then the nature of the object before them decides that all will pray, viz: God on his throne of judgement, and the Lamb in his wrath! The whole assembly being inspired with the same terrible emotions of dread will be constrained to offer the same prayer.

And what a prayer! It is not addressed to God, or the Lamb. They never received any spiritual homage from the multitude present at this meeting. They so illy treated the blessed God, and carried it to such desperate lengths, that they now despair, as they well may, of any mercy. Hence the dreadful prayer before us. They would have anything but an interview with God. "Hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne." They begged to be crushed beneath the mountains, rather than meet the frowning face of God!

They chose that the rocks should fall on them and grind them to powder, rather than encounter the wrath of the Lamb! To what desperate misery must men be driven, when they can offer so dreadful an imprecation upon themselves!

The attendants upon this meeting are all from this world. "The kings of the earth," &c. We have divine assurance that all who persist in treating Christ unworthily, are on their way to this meeting. The multitudes who are now doing this, think little of this matter, yet every day spent in sin, is hastening them towards it. Most of them have little to do with prayer meetings in this world, and none of them have anything to do with the spiritual service of God. They restrain prayer now, but they will pray at this meeting. God's character and claims had few thoughts here, but there will be no want of emotion in view of them there.

Reader, are you on the way to this meeting? I hope I am not. But it is your manner of life and conduct which determines this. If you

have little or nothing to do with prayer in this world, if no domestic or secret altar is fragrant with the incense of your supplications, if you are now averse to drawing nigh to God, you are certainly on your way to this meeting. If you do not pray here, you assuredly will pray there.

Be persuaded to avoid that meeting. There will be enough there without you. Let the blessed duty of prayer be your joy here, from day to day. Love it. Watch unto it. Persevere in it. In faith and humility carry it on. Let nothing but death stop you. Then while others pray for the rocks and mountains to hide them from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, you will sing, "Worthy is the Lamb that has redeemed me unto God, by his blood."

Evang.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 20, 1856.

Our readers will doubtless acquiesce in most of the remarks of our Correspondent who has favoured us with his communications in reference to the two Associations lately held at Amherst and Sackville. For ourselves the point which affords us most interest is that which touches on our missionary operations. How it has happened that the all-important subject of forming some effective Board, which shall have for the field of its efforts, the whole area of Nova Scotia and the adjoining Islands, in all our Associations, we are unable to conjecture. In our own view we do not at this moment know of any one matter that can come before the Denomination of such importance as the mature consideration and energetic treatment of this subject. We had hoped that the earliest business which would have engaged the attention of the brethren at their respective associational meetings, would have been the deliberation as to some concentrated action by which the offerings of the churches in the cause of Domestic Missions might be appropriated to much more purpose than at present. We feel quite satisfied that there are no local jealousies among our churches that operate to prevent the adoption of some feasible and satisfactory plan in this respect. As far as we have been able to judge, the feeling for the success of the Home Missionary enterprise is universally diffused without respect to the exercise of power, or the privilege of distributing monies, on behalf of any portion of the Province, in preference to another.—Still it is most evident, as is noticed by your correspondent; that to a large extent the means are in the West and the wants in the East. This fact will indeed go far to explain the disadvantage in which our Eastern Association appears in the comparison with the Eastern New Brunswick. A very large portion of the country comprised within our Eastern body is comparatively new ground—promising no doubt a rich spiritual harvest to the diligent missionary labourer, but greatly in want of an amount of labour and means which it is evident one Association of widely scattered churches cannot supply. It is a speaking fact that it is but a few years since the missionary operations of our sister Province was like our own at present, cut up into a variety of partial, we think, County Boards, and that their inefficiency was such as finally to compel a total change, and to introduce the alternative of a single Board, the working of which has elicited the praise of our correspondent. Another year must elapse before any remedy can be devised to meet our daily increasing wants in our Home Missionary ground—unless indeed, and to which we can see no reasonable objection, our Nova Scotia delegates at the meeting of the Convention at St. John, in September, shall take the opportunity of conferring among themselves, as to some plan to meet the emergency and request a meeting of parties most interested from our own churches at some central place, to concoct a fit measure and put it into operation. We throw out this hint for what it may be worth. Something of the kind is much needed and until the want is provided for, we need expect to see no systematic method of collecting means or carrying out the missionary work with much vigour or success.

The approaching session of the Convention at St. John, commencing on Saturday, September 20th, is one of vast and commanding im-

portance. Business connected with the best interests of the churches, and the extension the Redeemer's Kingdom will occupy the attention of the assembled Delegates. Not only will the great subjects of Education and Foreign Missions demand grave deliberation but the present position of each of those subjects call for much wisdom, prudence and immediate action.

The late proceedings of the Missionary Board at Boston,—reducing the salaries of all their missionaries in consequence of their diminished income—is only such a result as might have been anticipated, arising "out of the continual discussion of questions relating to Missionary policy." The appropriations made towards their funds by our Missionary Board will doubtless cause this announcement to deeply affect the minds of our brethren and call for their serious consideration; as of course that action will materially affect all who are engaged in the foreign field by that body. Some attention was given to the position of our foreign missionary affairs at each of the Associations, but nothing could be done further than passing resolutions with recommendations to the Convention; it being one of the subjects of which that body has the entire charge.

The present condition of Acadia College will also call for the united counsel of the wisest heads and largest hearts in the denomination. The intimations given at the Association meetings of what would be required, will prepare the minds of many for seriously taking up the matter. The future welfare of the churches will be materially affected by the steps now taken with regard to this interesting and deeply important part of our denominational affairs. It is to be hoped that efforts will be made by as many of the brethren as possible to attend the Convention and give themselves to deliberation on the various matters with that earnestness which they demand.

The appearance of Rev. Mr. Rand, in St. John, has given occasion to some efforts on the part of his enemies to destroy his influence by insinuations which, if the source from which they came did not sufficiently explain their character, might interfere with the object at which he is aiming. The following crafty editorial appeared in the St. John's Freeman, on Thursday, the 7th instant.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—Placards on the walls announce that the Rev. Mr. Rand, is now appealing to the people of St. John, on behalf of the Micmac Mission. Mr. Rand, does not come from Nova Scotia, without a character. Like our own Rev. E. N. Harris, the devoted minister of the sailors, Mr. Rand, devotes himself, body and mind, to one great object, the conversion of the Aborigines of these lower Provinces, especially the Micmacs. Like the Rev. Mr. Harris, he is universally known to be meek, patient, pious, persevering, zealous, disinterested, and self-sacrificing. Not like those who sometimes collect money for sacred purposes, of the disposition of which no one ever knows anything, the charitable and the religious may be assured, that whatever they give Mr. Rand, will be as certainly devoted to the service of the Micmacs, as what they give Mr. Harris will be used for the benefit of that equally unfortunate class, the sailors.

Though the Micmacs are obstinately attached to the use of holy water, the sign of the cross, and such enormities, the Rev. Mr. Rand, has not laboured so long without some fruit—some reward of his toils, prayers, and labours, and of the munificent piety of those who aid him. It is said he can exhibit at least one live Aboriginal convert, but however that may be, there is no reason to doubt that he is the blessed possessor of numberless miracles in basket and bead-work.

Such notice of the labours on behalf of the Micmacs by Mr. Rand, and of Sailors by Mr. Harris, will do them no harm in the minds of sensible men and christians.

The Canada which arrived on the 11th inst., after the very short passage of 9 days from Liverpool, brought London dates to the 2nd. There is a great dearth of public news, if we except the intelligence that the despotic party in Spain under Gen. O'Donnell, were in full success in bringing that miserable country back to its former bondage. There appears no doubt that the French Emperor warmly sympathizes with the O'Donnell party. There is however little hope for quiet among the violent factions into which the whole population of Spain has been so long and so equally divided, and although the country will once more be nominally brought back to obedience to the Papal see, the hatred of Priesthood is so general and the

spread of infidelity so great that with the little taste the people have now and then enjoyed of the benefits of liberty, there is small chance that the present will be any thing but a momentary return to the former state of things. Anarchy has been the normal state of Spain from the commencement of the present century and so most likely will continue to be for many years to come.

The general appearances of Trade and Commerce are highly encouraging, and the Crops throughout the kingdom are likely to be abundant.

The affairs of Central America were likely to be shortly adjusted between the two countries without further difficulty. Col Walker's party in Nicaragua, although for the present keeping possession of the country, are by no means established, and the contest with the neighbouring States is but ceasing for the moment.

Some change has just taken place in our own political circle. Mr. Justice Haliburton having resigned, Mr. Wilkins, the Provincial Secretary, has been appointed to the vacant Judgeship, and Mr. Henry, the Solicitor General, takes Mr. Wilkins's place, and is succeeded in his late office by Mr. Adams Archibald.

We observe by the Canadian papers that the Governor General is on a visit to the Lower Province. He was received with great enthusiasm by the citizens of Montreal.

Emigration to America appears to be going on upon a pretty large scale this season. Large numbers have already come out to the Canadas, and also to the United States. A great proportion of the latter are Germans.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

GODEY for August, abounds in Patterns, Pictures, and Poetry: Reading, both light and heavy Receipts for preserving and cooking, and Reviews of books of all sorts.

BLACKWOOD for July, has able articles on "the Crimean Report" and on "the dispute with America."

PUTNAM'S for August, contains "Literary imitations," &c., &c. E. G. FULLER, Halifax.

General Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Halifax, 14th August, 1856.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, provisionally, until the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure:—

The Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins to be one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Nova-Scotia, in the place of his Honor Mr. Thomas C. Haliburton, resigned.

The Hon. William A. Henry to be Provincial Secretary for the said Province, in the place of the Hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins, appointed to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. Adams G. Archibald to be Solicitor General, in the place of the Hon. William A. Henry, appointed to be the Secretary of the Province.

The Hon. William A. Henry, to be Clerk of the Executive Council, in the place of the Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, appointed to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. Adams G. Archibald to be one of the Members of the Executive Council of Her Majesty's said Province, in the place of the Hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, vacant by his appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court.

The Arabia touched one of the rocks near Seal Island, on her passage from Boston, and was somewhat seriously injured. After the report of the diver, it was thought quite safe to allow her to proceed on her voyage, which she did on Saturday afternoon. About sixty of her passengers, however, refused to proceed, and remain here for the next boat.

An Inquest was taken on the body of Catharine Hurly, on the 16th inst. She presented the marks of some old bruises about her eyes, probably caused by her husband and partly by falling upon a barrel in her state of weakness. Her habits were irregular, and disease of some standing carried her off. The Jury returned a verdict accordingly, and that she died by the "visitation of God."—Journal.

A young man named Bennett, formerly sail-maker on board H. M. Steamer Columbia, was taken into custody on Saturday, accused of cutting the railings around the trees in Brunswick street.—lb.

FOWL OUTRAGE.—During the night of Friday last some person entered the pretty premises of Mr. Andrew Downs, head of the N. W. Arm, and killed five of the large pheasants which have lately been imported from England. The birds had evidently been beaten to death with a cudgel, as their backs were all broken.

PICTOU, August 14.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little boy, of about two years old, son of Mr. David Fullerton, of this town, was run down by a heavy waggon on Friday last, and so severely injured that death resulted in a few minutes.

A telegraph mouth, reports... ville offices... ing of Sunday... from the other... could be had... Since writin... at Winkworth... gether with h... Numerous... instrument in... been destroy...

A picnic w... 4th inst., for... ing of the T... Richard Starr... Mr. J. E. Star... prising the fol... to select a nam... Bridge, viz.,... well, Jno. Lin... After a few n... in their report... tion, that the... LIAMS," in bo... C. Hamilton... length.

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