

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Removal of Misapprehension.

From misapprehension much harm often results. Care should therefore be taken to prevent its occurrence; and whenever it does occur, prudent measures ought to be employed for effecting its speedy removal. By some means a general impression has been made upon the minds of our Baptist brethren in these Provinces, that the allowance of Missionaries in the service of the American Missionary Union is reduced. At our late meeting of Convention this was evidently regarded by all as an unquestionable fact. I entertained no doubt on this subject; but, having been chosen one of the Foreign Missionary Board, I deemed it requisite to obtain information on certain points prior to the assembling of the Board. For this purpose I addressed a letter—of course not officially—to Rev. S. Peck, Corresponding Secretary of the American Missionary Union. This esteemed Brother promptly replied. The following Extracts from his letter are adapted to remove the misapprehension to which I have referred. They will undoubtedly gladden many hearts. They also obviate all doubt in reference to paying over the amount voted by the Convention. Ever yours in Christ. C. TUPPER. Tremont, Aylesford, Nov. 26, 1856.

The EXTRACTS follow:— BAP. MIS. ROOMS, BOSTON, Oct. 31, 1856.

Dear Brother,—Your letter of the 30th ult. has just come to hand. I am happy to be able to reply, that no reduction has been made, or contemplated, in the personal allowance to Bro. Crawley and his family. The explanation ought to be made, perhaps, that some delay has attended the payment of allowances the past year, contrary to the design of the Executive Committee. The rule is, that personal allowances be paid by the Mission Treasurers in preference to all other demands. We trust the error has been remedied. I may as well add, that the Committee, at the request of the Missionaries, designed year before last to increase the allowance one fourth or one fifth; but were prevented by the want of funds. Possibly this failure to increase gave the occasion for the impression that there had been a diminution. We hope to make the proposed increase another year; but cannot speak confidently.

Very sincerely, your Brother, S. PECK, Cor. Sec."

For the Christian Messenger.

Mission to Sherbrooke.

Having received an appointment of six weeks from the Missionary Board to visit Sherbrooke East and other settlements, I arrived there on Thursday, 4th September, found the Church in a very destitute state, having had but one sermon preached to them for more than half a year, this was by Brother Hunt, in June. Nevertheless there has been a few who have struggled along by the help of God; they have continued their Prayer Meetings; they have also kept up the interest of the Sabbath School, and have built a convenient Meeting-house which does them much credit. I pray that the Lord may prosper them in every good work. I was gladly received by the Brethren.—Commenced visiting the people in different settlements; reading, praying, and preaching to them, and I humbly hope by the blessing of God my imperfect labours have not been in vain. Some who came to the house of God had not been there for years. We had four Conference Meetings, and administered the Sacrament twice. All of which seasons were deeply interesting. I received but little aid of the Mission, it being a very hard season with the people there in consequence of the crops having been much cut off by blight. Received on behalf of the Missionary Board £1 2s. 0d.

ROBERT WALKER, Cornwallis, Nov. 22nd, 1856.

For the Christian Messenger.

EUROPEAN MEMORANDA.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1856.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS IN GENERAL.

There is but little decided intelligence to report. Minister This has visited Prince Thut, and Baron No. 1 is talked of as getting the upper hand of Viscount No. 2: such are the little bits of gossip that fill the columns of "Foreign Intelligence." There is a lull in political matters; and, as is often the case, such

absence of real matters of moment leads to plottings and broodings and surmises over matters that, in more stirring times, would pass muster. Thus it is that Louis Napoleon's position becomes more and more critical. The French have been for some years without a revolution; that of itself is almost enough to make them think about another; and, bound down hand and foot as they are by one of the sternest despotisms that has ever ruled them, the thought becomes a passion, burning though concealed. Secret societies are burrowing society in all directions; insurrectionary placards are posted over Paris faster than the sergens de ville can pull them down, though three francs per day is added to their pay for the trouble. Monetary panic, enormous rents, high-priced provisions, approaching winter, each and all add to the threatening complication. The hunts at Compiègne are over; the fetes that rivalled those of Louis XIV. and which were to have been renewed at Fontainebleau, have been put aside. The Emperor was advised that it would be unsafe for him to be absent from Paris for so long, and tempt revenge by the profuse display of luxury while the dreaded and powerful *outriers* were starving. Even Louis bowed to necessity, and the ladies who were to figure as Dianas were disappointed.

Nor in hunting alone has the Emperor had to give way. Though Russia made so much of him—wooed him in every way, while treating us with mere cold politeness: yet the fact that England, with or without France, meant to hold Russia to the performance of the treaty, served to settle that matter also. The press that attacked English journals were "invited" to suspend their warfare: Count Walewski, who hates England and loves Russia, had the cold shoulder: the *Moniteur* announced perfect accordance with Palmerston's policy: and French newspapers had to snarl in secret where they dare not bark openly. It would not have suited Louis, on his slippery seat, to have England leaving him alone, and going in single-handed where France would not follow: such would have been his ruin. Therefore, in spite of what was plainly marked out as his policy in another direction, the horses were turned, and his State coach, no longer leading the way of its own high accord, follows our own.

Hearty old Palmerston! would that we had had him, instead of Aberdeen who plunged us into war. The places now vacant about our firesides would then still be full. Look at the facts. Russia, as usual tried to cheat, and evade her conditions. Out came Lord Pam., at Manchester, Liverpool, and the city, that wrung clear and unmistakable as the clash of steel blades. "If Russia perform her part with good faith, then peace will be undisturbed. If not, come what may, follow who will, England shall have no more idle quibble, but the sword shall decide; and on Russia will the responsibility fall." Such was the animus of speeches delivered to crowded audiences in the principal cities of England; and they were applauded to the echo. France heard, and decided. Russia heard too: and decided too; for our Premier's decision and firmness swayed the Emperor, and France and England can sway the world, much less Russia.

So Oliver Cromwell raised the proud fame of England: the *Russians* of those days knew their man, and tried no nonsense. If such a vigorous, straightforward action were always pursued: if our fleets were known to be backed by energy in high places like the energy that treats their decks—we should hear little of Bombas, Alexander's designs or his neighbours, and dishonest trickery generally, in our foreign affairs.

But as I have said before, there is an end coming, and that speedily. France will shake off her present bondage, even if she fall into another. Italian independence, though for a time lost sight of will become established. It is known that Italian patriots counsel their followers to be still, and bide their time. France and England are at present united, and perhaps that alliance might influence England's action in the event of disturbances. But let that alliance be broken (or, more, likely and sooner probable, Louis be deposed), and Naples, Italy, Hungary, perhaps Poland, will not wait for foreign aid, but commence their fearful revenge for present wrongs, which we may lament, but cannot say is unexpected or unnatural. Austria in 1848 could not subdue Hungary without Russian troops. Will she now get them? And if she did, Hungary will be but one of many volcanoes opened in her midst. France,—herself a Republic!—put down the

Roman Republic, and reseated the Pope when his own subjects had driven him away. They can drive him away again, and will perhaps do so at a time when France has her hands too full to again repeat her absurdity.

The alliance is maintained, but not by the public sentiment of France. Thousands and tens of thousands heartily hate it: for while Napoleon is supported by English influence, his despotism is continued at home, and the hopes of Italy are thwarted. He would hardly like to see Italy free, and France curbed: France would not see it herself. So by alliance with him, our real aid (what is called *moral influence*) is in favour of despotism in France rather than liberty. But against that apparent contradiction, it must be remembered that we hold the same principle of non-interference which we maintained against Russia. Louis became head of the state, and we recognized him as we should have done any one else. If he now ride rough-shod over his subjects, it is their own business, not ours. Let them depose him, and we should recognize his successor.

Still, as we do support the present state of things, Frenchmen would gladly see such a split as would trouble Louis; not from a desire to war with us, (that seems happily forgotten amid mutual reminiscences of the East,) but from a desire to free themselves. "How blind you must be," say they, "to imagine that we sympathize in your alliance with him whom we hate! Let him go, and we may still be friends: now in supporting him, you incur rather our repugnance than liking."

WAR BETWEEN PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

But recently, our Consul at Teheran had a dispute with the Persian Government which brought us to the verge of war. That appeared smoothed over, however; but now events have occurred which may be very important to Europe. Herat is an Afghan town paying tribute to Persia, who looks on its possession as the Americans look on Cuba. Russian intrigues have stirred up the Shah of Persia to lay siege to Herat. The Afghans, however, are a much more warlike and hardy race than their adversaries, as witness the trouble they gave us in our late war. They have met and routed the Persians, 1000 lying dead on the field. English, Prussian, and French officers serve in either army (of course as volunteers), so that the forces are well disciplined. The real importance of the matter lies in Persia's possession of Herat, which is so close to our Indian empire as to render its occupation, by a power secretly carrying out Russian designs, not at all compatible with our security. The principle of non-intervention being now so strictly professed in European politics, it is not likely that Persia will be allowed to gain possession of such a rich prize, and a position from whence she could so well further her own designs as well as Russia's. Our late dispute places us in extremely bad odour with the Shah, and we know how gladly Russia would revenge her late defeats on a power which she hates far more than France. It is said, too, that France would not side with us in this; rather aiding Russia. But recent events have shown Louis Napoleon that to separate from us is to lose his throne; besides which, other powers dread the rebreaking out of war anywhere, not knowing where it would extend to or end. This affords a hope that Persia, like Russia, finding all the spirit of Western Europe against her, will give way without more ado. Probably, even if France remained neutral, we should not falter in carrying out our own resolution, even though Russia should join Persia also. A squadron is under orders to sail for the Persian Gulf, but what they will do there depends upon circumstances, and is not known. This adds another to those clouds which portend a coming storm. Let us hope that we may not share its fury.

[Conclusion next week.]

For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MR. THOMAS TUPPER OF AYLESFORD.

The limits necessarily imposed on Obituaries, preclude the giving of detailed accounts, even of the principal events of a long and active life. In the present case, therefore, as usual, a few brief statements and general remarks must suffice.

Thomas, the eldest son of the late Charles and Elizabeth Tupper, of Cornwallis, was born on the 5th day of March, 1774. His parents sedulously endeavoured to train him up in the fear of God: but to their grief, the allurements of the world, with the pernicious

influence of graceless associates, drew him into the vortex of youthful follies and vices.

At the age of twenty-five years, however, Divine grace was signally displayed in turning him from the error of his way. He attended a meeting for the purpose, as he afterwards frequently acknowledged, of collecting some young people together for amusement. An impressive discourse delivered by the late venerable Edward Manning, solemnly arrested his attention; and a fervent exhortation addressed to the unconverted by Elder William Chipman, who was then a youth, tended, by the blessing of Heaven, to render the impression permanent. In pungent anguish of spirit he laboured long and diligently to establish a righteousness of his own. At length, however, a clear and vivid apprehension of the import of the Apostle's declaration, "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners; of whom I am chief," filled his soul with joy unutterable. He evidently became "a new creature." Having carefully examined the Scriptures to ascertain the path of duty, he was baptized by the late Rev. T. S. Harding, and became a member of the Baptist Church in Horton.

On the first day of October, in the year 1800, he was united in marriage with Miss Jerusha Scovil, of Horton, who was a member of the same church, and was baptized in company with him.

By honest industry and economy they obtained a competency, and accumulated a considerable amount of property. They were blessed with six children; and were permitted to enjoy each other's society upwards of fifty-six years. During this time he regularly or with very slight exceptions, maintained the worship of God in his house.

Faithfulness, however, demands the admission, that our dear departed brother sometimes became quite too much engrossed with worldly cares. When the writer had recently obtained a hope in the Saviour, in the early part of the year 1815, he visited his Brother Thomas, then residing near Kentville, and applied to him for instruction and advice. Frequently did the subject of this Obituary, in years subsequent, advert to this visit, as having been signally blest to him. It tended to arouse him to a deep and lively sense of his departures from "the Fountain of living waters," and taught him to feel keenly the truth of that saying, "The backslider in heart shall be filled with his own ways." Most humbly did he acknowledge and bewail his wandering, and most fervently did he implore forgiveness for the past, and grace to help him in time to come.

In the year 1817 he removed to Lower Aylesford, where he spent the residue of his days.

In the powerful and memorable Revival of religion with which this region was graciously visited in the latter part of the year 1828, and the early part of 1829, he took a lively interest. His house was readily opened for religious meetings; as also for the entertainment of the Ministers of Christ, and the Lord's people generally. In addition to the joy arising from witnessing the success of the cause of God in the conversion of many sinners, he and his pious companion enjoyed the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing all their children brought to bow to the sceptre of the blessed Redeemer, and to own Him before the world. The five that have survived their honoured father, are all evidently pursuing "the path of the just"; and one of these, Rev. James C. Tupper, now in New Brunswick, is a faithful and successful preacher of the gospel.

Our Brother now deceased was careful to have nothing wasted, was neglectful with regard to his personal appearance, and was accustomed to stand firmly in defence of what he believed to be his right. He was, however, unquestionably a man of strict veracity and integrity. It is, moreover, well known to all who were acquainted with him, that he was an obliging neighbour, a kind friend, and a truly hospitable and generous man. His cheerful acts of beneficence, for the relief of the needy, and the sustaining of benevolent institutions, are undoubtedly remembered with gratitude by many.

Endowed by nature with a strong and discriminating mind, and availing himself diligently of such opportunities as were afforded him for the acquisition of useful knowledge, he became unusually well-informed on a variety of subjects. His reading was extensive, his memory retentive, his reasoning accurate, and his judgment sound. For a number of years he discharged the duties of a Magistrate with faithfulness and ability. He also served his brethren as Clerk of the Church for a length of