

utterly absurd," says the Dutch martyrologist, "do all such cruel proceedings and sentences as are here seen, appear, when contrasted with the Christian faith. The Christian host is described as sheep and lambs, sent forth among cruel and devouring wolves. Who will be able, with a good conscience to believe, that these English preachers were the true sheep of Christ, since in this matter they brought forth so notably the fruit of wolves?"

This was a black affair. It was essentially unjust and cruel, and admitted of no palliation. These Baptists owed no allegiance to Elizabeth. They were not her subjects. They were refugees, and claimed her protection as exiles for religion's sake from their native land. They were living peaceably, doing harm to none. No rioting or disturbance was laid to their charge. All that could be alleged against them was, that they did not go to the parish churches, but exercised Christian freedom, and worshipped God as they understood the scriptures to teach them. For this they were burned to death by a Protestant queen, though, as I said before, they were not her subjects. It was a foul outrage—a blot that cannot be effaced.

I am willing to believe that Elizabeth was influenced by her bishops. Sandys and Whitgift were furious against the Baptists. They misrepresented and calumniated them continually. They held them up to public scorn and indignation, as professing sentiments incompatible with the well-being of society. The queen was instructed by these men to regard the Baptists as hostile to her royal authority. That was touching her in a tender part. The womanly heart was strangely hardened, and she refused to shew mercy.

Yours truly,
MENNO.

From my Study,
Nov. 21, 1857.

Attention!

Our Subscribers will much oblige us by an early remittance of amounts due, either directly to our office or through one of our respected agents. Many of our patrons require no word of exhortation on this subject, but send on their subscription some little time before their year commences. We hope this number is increasing and that the practice will, before long, become pretty general. If all would but do the same, we should be spared much anxiety and trouble. We should then be happily relieved from saying a word about money matters; but as some are not blessed with such good memories and have not formed such good habits, we would just intimate, by way of assisting them, that we are greatly in need of funds, and shall be glad to receive all arrears without delay. We get no credit, but are liable for interest on all debts incurred.

The expenses of the paper are now greater than at any former period. Our London Correspondent's letters are a considerable item; yet we are fully persuaded that, without making any invidious comparisons with our contemporaries, it is a feature in the Messenger with which our readers would not willingly dispense. The out-spoken and truth-telling historical letters of Menno, too, are a valuable part of the paper; numbers have told us they get more value for money expended in this, than in any other article they purchase during the year.

We can, with confidence, ask our readers every where to use an effort to introduce the Christian Messenger to others; and persuade them to become subscribers. Many of our warmest friends are those who knew nothing of their present desire for our weekly visits, till induced by an acquaintance to subscribe for a year. Many persons would be able to spend a day or two in making an effort of this kind. Who is there who could not get one New Subscriber before the beginning of the year? GENTLE READERS! will you not TRY?

Any person who may succeed in getting the names of six new subscribers, and forward to us with the payment, in advance, may have his own copy free for one year, or, for four new subscribers he may have his own free for six months, or, for two new subscribers he may have his own free for three months.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 2, 1857.

In the Morning Chronicle of Tuesday last, we find a high eulogium pronounced upon Mr. Spurgeon, as being a Baptist of the right sort, for denouncing the gunpowder plot in a sermon on the 5th of November. This, of course, is not to be wondered at, when he has achieved a world-wide reputation and popularity. Because, however, we have not chosen to flare up and make a fresh onslaught upon Roman Catholics, after their having done and said last summer what they have said a hundred times before, we are made the subject of attack in the same article. If we had asked permission to follow in the wake of our contemporary, or to perform the work of recruiting serjeant to the new protestant banner, and threatened to beat out the brains of the Catholics with bibles, we should, of course, have been "just the thing."

Our friend ought to know before this, that Baptists have always had a habit of using their own judgment in matters both secular and sacred, and he would do well to bear this in mind in future, as he may

by that means save himself a considerable amount of trouble. We have no disposition to be either coaxed or driven to the rescue of any party. We are certainly not a little amused to see the efforts he makes to drag us before his readers. The inconsistencies into which he is led in his attempts to mislead his readers, with regard to our course, are not the least amusing part of his performances. Because we are not always belabouring Roman Catholics, but find other matters of importance to present to the attention of our readers, he charges us with connivance at the errors and designs of Catholics. The entire obliviousness of the past, under which he writes, is certainly a strange feature in what appears to trouble him so much. We have almost a mind to bring a few things to his remembrance, and give him a lesson on minding his own business, instead of ours, by referring him to some of his former writing. He might see how well it agrees with his present fault-finding; but as it might be construed into an expression of opinion on what are called party politics, and of doing which, we have not now the most distant intention we shall allow him to pass for the present with mentioning only one of these instances, and not further permit this attack, any more than former ones, to interfere with or disturb us in our course. It will be remembered that a few months ago an attempt was made by the Editor of the Chronicle to shew that the New Brunswick Christian Visitor was publishing articles on the proceedings of Roman Catholics, which the Christian Messenger dare not "imitate." It will also be remembered how quiet he became after our reply to his remarks, shewing him what a mistake he had made; and yet we find him at it again. Not only does he now persist in attributing to ourselves a want of consistency and faithfulness to Protestant principles, but also now pronounces his anathema upon our New Brunswick contemporary.

Thinking, perhaps, that his readers have as convenient memories as himself, he now says:

"The Christian Messenger and Christian Visitor, the Baptist organs in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, stand by, and allow a Roman Catholic Synod in their midst not merely "to anathematize the Saints," as Spurgeon says, but the very Bible itself. And they lift not a pen, and they move not a muscle, and they speak not a word in defence?"

Our friend of the Chronicle seems only lately to have made the discovery that the Catholics "anathematize the saints" and reject the authorised version of the Bible, and supposes we have had our eyes blinded in the same manner, but if he had been accustomed to read the pages of the Christian Messenger, instead of abusing its editors, he might have seen this long ago—and further, that if one body of Christians have been more than another engaged in translating, defending and circulating the Word of God, that body is the Baptists. Neither the fires of Catholics or Protestants have been able to burn up their work, or deter them from adhering to their great principle—the sufficiency of the Bible as a rule of Christian faith and practice. It may be a convenient mode of political warfare to attack the religion of an opponent, and declare his co-religionists renegades, because they do not choose the same recklessness and violence of denunciation as himself, but we are much mistaken if the Protestant cause requires such advocacy, and are of opinion that more injury than benefit "is done to true protestantism and evangelical christianity by such a course. Christians are separated from each other, rather than combined, to advance the cause of truth, and, it is not to be wondered at if Catholics take advantage of such a state of things for their own purposes.

Again he tells his readers that,—

"Startling and most alarming scenes are occurring and being enacted almost daily, in the Central and Eastern portions of this Province as well as in the neighboring Provinces, and whenever and wherever they occur, the Catholic ingredient is the moving cause,—these despisers of Bibles,—these contemners of Schools,—these haters of Protestants, are ever the aggressors, and yet good men fold their arms, look on, and affect to see no danger."

And pray what would our contemporary have us do to these "despisers of Bibles," "contemners of Schools," and "haters of Protestants?" Would filling our pages with vapouring such as that contained in the paragraph which follows the above, make these "dangerous men" less dangerous or give them more of his own lamb-like disposition? He continues,—

"The very ground is smoking with blood, and rankling, it smells to heaven, and they know it, and yet this class pretend to say they don't apprehend anything serious."

If we may take the treatment we are re-

ceiving from this fiery protestant as a criterion of what he would do with us if in other circumstances, we might be crushed out of existence, or have to endure from him what some of our predecessors suffered in the time of Elizabeth, referred to by our correspondent MENNO in his letter on our first page. Thank Heaven we have Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Methodists of the right sort still amongst our readers, who are quite as good protestants and a little older ones than himself, who see other modes of treating Roman Catholic errors besides abuse and other means of preventing them from crushing out protestantism than breaking their heads with the Bible.

We perceive by "Alumnus," a correspondent of the Church Times, that several of the Students at Windsor College amounting to one fourth of the whole number, have been sent home "to their anxious mammas" for the remainder of the term, because of some act of insubordination amongst them. We believe the original offence was playing some pranks with the chimney flues. Whatever may be said of the severity of the Faculty of which "Alumnus" complains, it is absolutely necessary that proper subordination to constituted authority be maintained in institutions of learning. It is well known what evils have arisen from a lax state of discipline in colleges. The students themselves are not always the most competent judges of what restraints should be endured by them, or of the evils arising from allowing the "spirited fellows" to rule.

TEMPERANCE.—It will be gratifying to the friends of Temperance to hear that efforts are being renewed to induce the military men to pledge themselves against their greater enemy than the Sepoy—the rum bottle. Meetings are being held on Friday evening at the Division Room, and many have joined the ranks. Several have united with the Athenæum Division of the Sons. If all our soldiers were free from the degrading influence of intoxication, what a vast addition would it make to the force and efficiency of our army.

The Bazaar preparations are going on in the City. The Ladies are at work in good earnest. It must therefore succeed.

In our obituary list will be seen the name of the Honorable Dr. Grigor. The position which Dr. G. held as a member of the Legislative Council as well as his being the senior medical practitioner in the city, merits more than a passing notice.

From a contemporary we learn that,— "He was a native of Elgin in Scotland, and came to Nova Scotia in 1819. He practised for a short time at Antigonishe, and afterwards for five years at Truro, and subsequently removed to the Capital.

Dr. Grigor has practised in Halifax for 30 years, and, when he died, was only 58, and apparently in the vigor of manhood. In 1849 he was elevated to a seat in the Legislative Council. Dr. Grigor's loss will be keenly felt by the whole community, to whom his varied accomplishments and many virtues had justly endeared him. The poor will not soon forget the man who first established a Public Dispensary for their relief, and gave them gratuitous attendance for a long series of years.

Dr. Grigor was one of the earliest founders of the Halifax Mechanic's Institute. He was its first President, at a time when General Cathcart was a constant attendant. His picture, taken at the request of the Society, hangs upon its walls.

WE have received a copy of an address presented to Mr. E. N. Archibald, by the parents of the children at Eastville, where he has been engaged in teaching for the past year. It speaks in highly flattering terms of the value of the method of instruction pursued at the Normal School, where Mr. A. had been engaged in his course of preparation. The reply which accompanies the address indicates that the writer is in many respects calculated for usefulness among the rising generation.

Our London dates by Telegraph are brought up to the 14th Nov. From them we learn the relief of Lucknow by General Havelock's small, but gallant little band, reinforced by the troops under Sir James Outram. It is said the relief was just in time to save the British garrison in the fortress from being blown up by a mine which the Mutineers had prepared for the purpose. Gen. Neill had been killed, and there had been hard fighting. Further particulars of the capture of Delhi had been received. The King had been captured and his two sons killed. In what manner is not precisely known as yet. The slaughter in Delhi must have been fearful, as it appears that none of the inhabitants found under arms were spared. The full details will no doubt be brought by our own steamer, which is hourly expected.

Since our last direct accounts from England a fearful money panic has taken place,

throughout the kingdom. Some of the largest and apparently firmest Banks and best established Mercantile houses have failed, and a universal suspension of specie payment had or was on the point of taking place, when Government came forward and exercised the power which it seems is vested in it, of suspending the charter of the Bank of England, by which it is compelled to pay in specie, and guaranteeing its payment in notes upon all good paper. This seems to have had the immediate effect of stopping the panic, and restoring public confidence. The cause of this disastrous state of affairs has evidently been the immense over-speculations in America, and the failure of remittances from thence.

It appears that Gen. Walker has again sailed from New Orleans with a large party in two steamers, on another filibustering expedition against Nicaragua.

During the past week we have been put into closer communication with Europe than hitherto by the steamers for New York being intercepted off Cape Race, Newfoundland.

The Vanderbilt, on Wednesday last, brought the above intelligence, which was transmitted to the Merchant's Exchange Reading Room in a despatch of near 500 words. The enterprize of the managers of the News Room is a credit to the city.

Again on Monday the Fulton was intercepted off Cape Race with intelligence to the 18th, from Southampton. Besides several more failures of large firms, it gives the following:—

"The steamship Fulton has 81 passengers, \$220,000 in specie, with boxes of rich freight. Europa arrived at Liverpool 16th. Money Market firmer, demand for money on Bank of England less pressing. Bank of France about to extend circulation. Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank stopped payment! Great excitement!—liabilities estimated at from £400,000 to £500,000!

Nothing new from India. Consuls 17th, latest price 89½ to 90 for money, 90 for 7th December.

Bank Stock 211 to 214, reduced 88½ to 91. New Threes 88½ to 91. Foreign Stock limited, and no change.

Sugars—advance of 4s. per cwt. Rice and Coffee markets dull. Tallow flat. Slight improvement in Woolen Trade at Leeds; at Huddersfield a good feeling existed.

Liverpool 17th.—Wheat and Flour met slow retail sale at decline on the week of 4d. to 6d. per seventy pounds. Flour 1s. 6d. to 2s. per barrel and sack.

Indian Corn—little enquiry. London, 17th inst.—Great fall in Grain market yesterday! caused a panic in the trade.

General Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HALIFAX, Nov. 25, 1857.

APPOINTMENTS.

To be Custos Rotulorum of the District of Barrington—Josiah Coffin, Esq., in the place of Winthrop Sargent, Esq., resigned.

To be additional Justices of the Peace for the District of Shelburne: Alex. H. Cocken, Hugh Houston, John Bower, senr., William T. Kelly, Abiel Hagar, John Purney, Xerxes Chipman, James Nelson, junr., David Eisanhour, William McMillan, James Holden, and Edward Pizant, Esquires.

To be the Commissioners of Schools for the District of Shelburne: The Rev'ds. Thomas H. White, George Clarke, and Samuel Avery; and Robert Currie, Joshua Snow, George Snyder, M.D., Andrew Barclay, Alex. McNaughton, John Locke, Alex. H. Cocken, and Hugh Houston, Esquires.

The first Lecture for the season before the Young Men's Christian Association, was attended by as many as the Temperance Hall would hold, crammed to the very utmost. The Lecture of the Rev. Mr. Hunter is very highly spoken of for eloquence, and for soundness of argument, as well as for those impressive lessons to the young, to which his subject would naturally lead. Regret has been indeed expressed, that the Reverend gentleman did not give himself time to unfold his subject more fully and enter more into detail on the various topics into which he judiciously divided his discourse. And if it be so, that among the injurious influences of the age upon young men, he entirely passed over that which is more destructive and universal than any other, namely Intemperance, we think it is to be regretted. We have, however, observed similar omissions on former occasions by those (Clergymen too,) who have touched on the dangers of youth, and we have felt that a good opportunity of warning against the monster evil of the day was thereby lost, and perhaps positive injury done.—Journal.

We were also grievously disappointed that vice was treated by the Rev. Lecturer so much in the abstract, and no reference made to the great destroyer of young men—intemperance. At the present day, when the fatal results of drinking are seen on every hand, a vast amount of good is left undone if no warning voice is lifted up on such occasions against the use of intoxicating drinks by young men.