

For the Christian Messenger.

THE GERMAN MISSION.

DEAR BRETHREN,

A few days ago I received a communication from the Rev. J. G. Oncken, inclosing an appeal to the Baptist Churches in Canada, on behalf of the German Mission. The letter was sent to Montreal, brother Oncken supposing that city to be still my residence. I send you a copy, that the wants of the German Mission may be made known to our churches. That Mission contains 61 stations, 441 out-stations, five missionaries, 71 native preachers and assistants, and 61 churches, with 5900 members. The number baptized in the year ending May, 1856, was 1170.

I shall be happy to take charge of any contributions for the German Mission. Yours truly, J. M. CRAMP.

Acadia College, Jan. 31, 1857.

Rev. J. G. Oncken's Letter.

To the Baptist Churches in Canada.

BELOVED BRETHREN IN THE LORD.—On reading to-day an article in the 'Freeman' of yesterday, entitled 'Baptists in Canada,' it occurred to me that you might render essential aid to the German Mission, especially at the present crisis, when the Board of the Baptist Mission at Boston has been under the painful necessity of not only deducting one-half of the annual appropriation, but also the amount promised when I visited the States in 1853 and '54, for the erection of Chapels.

I inclose a copy of the statistics of our Churches for 1855, as also a copy of my Appeal to the Christians of Great Britain, from which you will learn how greatly our feeble efforts have been blessed, and how much may yet be accomplished, by the divine blessing, if our more affluent brethren in other lands will come to our aid. I beg, therefore, to propose to the Baptist Churches in Canada that they support four missionaries, in Germany, Switzerland, France, Denmark, or where the Committee for the German Mission may judge best. Fifty pounds [sterling] for each missionary would suffice. Some get a little more; some, less, as circumstances require. Or, if the brethren in Canada preferred it, two missionaries and three or four Colporteurs might be employed by them. The latter receive about \$150 per annum, but have lately had an addition of \$10, on account of the high price of provisions.

The journals of the brethren, which are regularly transmitted to us quarterly, might be forwarded to Canada, in German or English, and the missionary intelligence, I have no doubt, thus furnished, would be such as to awaken a deep interest in a mission which is destined to become a blessing to the millions in Continental Europe who are perishing for lack of knowledge.

I commend the cause in Germany and the adjacent countries to your warm and liberal support.

I am, my beloved Brethren, Yours in the best of bonds, J. G. ONCKEN.

Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street, London, Dec. 18, 1856.

The article in the 'Freeman' to which brother Oncken refers, was by some mistake entitled 'Baptists in Canada.' It should have been 'Nova Scotia.' Brother Oncken's intention in writing to me was to address the Churches with which he supposed me to be in connection. Let the foregoing letter, therefore, be understood as addressed to ourselves. Might we not support one Missionary in Germany? J. M. C.

For the Christian Messenger.

Female Education.

DEAR BROTHER,

How refreshing the revival of loved objects. I presume many will read and reread with increasing delight the may and deeply interesting remarks of "Gulielmus" on the subject of Female Education. I wonder that no more pens are employed in its behalf especially as so many of our young men who by their praiseworthy efforts are obtaining an education for themselves, are now capable of writing to purpose on this and many other subjects. Surely they should feel no ordinary zeal in this cause, and although they may not in all senses of the word be really disinterested, yet their efforts should not be withheld or weakened on that account. It would be a very unnatural desire on their part to think of a settlement in life without an anxiety to have that settlement associated with some cultivated genius.

Your correspondent has shown in the brief summary of means to be employed a commendable knowledge, "prayer, benevolence, self-denying exertions, liberal contributions." Yes, these are the mighty levers which under God's blessing shall overcome and triumph in this and in every other good work.

Without venturing an opinion as to the site for a Female Seminary, leaving this for those better

able to judge, I would have no objection, nor can I see why any should object, to the plan he proposes to settle this already somewhat mixed question. A committee of a few honest-hearted public spirited men would be fully competent to weigh the pro's and con's, and not only as regards Berwick and Hantsport, but also of any other place or places that might be brought to their notice.

The people of Hantsport or Berwick might act with propriety on the suggestion given by your correspondent. Either or both perhaps would be more quickly induced to act had "Gulielmus" given his name in full and attached thereto a hand some donation as a commencement, according to his accustomed liberality.

I believe your readers love short articles and therefore I will defer a few other thoughts for some future occasion.

Yours, respectfully, B. U. B.

Religious Intelligence.

Revival at Advocate Harbour.

Brother Samuel H. Spencer writes from Advocate Harbour January 19th, 1857:—

"The Lord has been graciously pleased to revive his work in this place. We have been holding a series of meetings, these two past weeks, assisted by Brother Keilor, Licentiate. The Holy Spirit has been poured upon us from on high. Christians have awakened to duty, backsliders have returned with weeping and supplication, and sinners have been converted to God. Ten or twelve have professed to enjoy peace by believing in Christ, and others are mourning because of their sinful and lost condition. We have sent for brother McKeen to come and baptize and assist us in our labours. Dear brethren, pray for us."

Wales.

On sabbath evening, Sept. 14, our pastor, Mr. H. W. Jones, delivered a short address from, "What saith the scripture?" after which fourteen believers put on Christ by being baptized into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Ten were young men, and four were young women, and they were all added to the church the same evening. We have yet about thirty candidates before the church.

On Lord's-day, Oct. 12, after an impressive discourse by our minister, Mr. H. W. Jones, twenty-three persons made a public profession of faith in Christ by baptism, and were admitted to church-fellowship the same day. Several more have given in their names as candidates for baptism. May the Lord continue to shine upon us.

SARN, Montgomeryshire.—On Lord's-day, October 5, two young men put on Christ by baptism, and were received into the church at the Lord's supper the same morning.

ABERGAVENNY, Zion Chapel.—The first sabbath in October was a good day with us, when our pastor, Mr. Young, baptized four candidates—believers in Jesus.

BURWELL.—On Lord's-day morning, June 29, our new minister, Mr. Lewis, baptized four believers, and the wife of one of the four followed on Lord's-day, Sep. 14. On each occasion we had a large concourse on both sides of the river, and along the bridge, all listening with attention, and conducting themselves with order and decorum. Our minister has weekly a bible class of more than fifty young people.—Reporter.

EPISCOPAL.—The premier has another bishopric at his disposal. All eyes will be turned upon him now. Much will depend upon his decision in this case. The vacancy is that of Cork. It is thus announced by one of our contemporaries:—

"The Right Rev. Dr. James Wilson, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloynce, and Ross, died on Monday, in his seventy-seventh year. The annual value of the bishopric is 2,000l., with the patronage of 174 livings. The diocese includes the county of Cork." A Romish priest at Brompton has addressed a pastoral to some of the inhabitants of that suburban locality to the Metropolis. The cardinal has allotted him a parish, and he now avows that they sustain a new relation to him, and that he must exercise authority over them. The Record brands this as a piece of Romish impertinence, and says that it ignores the existence of any provision for the spiritual exigencies of this large portion of the Metropolis. All true! It is a fine specimen of Romish arrogance. But then The Record forgets that it is only carrying out lessons which have been taught in many forms. Romish priests are not the only priests who ignore the Christian efforts of others. Nonconformists, in many forms, have been thus insolently treated.

THE EPISCOPAL ORDAN ON CHURCH-RATES.—The Record has the following appeal:—The Committee of Laymen beg to call the attention of the members of the Church to the announcement recently made by the Attorney-General, that the Church-rate question would form one of the first measures for discussion and settlement in the ensuing session. This will render it necessary for every exertion to be made to prevent Parliament legislating on the subject without full knowledge of the opinions and wishes of the people. The committee will re-assemble next month, on the meeting of Parliament, and we trust that Churchmen will enable them to act

with vigour and efficiency in resisting any proposal to despoil the Church of one of her most ancient sources of income."

WESLEYAN.—The Wesleyan Missionary Society of Canada has this year supported twenty-one Indian Missions, eighty-two Domestic Missions, numerous Sabbath schools, nineteen Day schools, two Industrial Institutions, twenty-six Missionaries to Indians, 116 Missionaries to the whites, twenty teachers, and ten interpreters, besides providing for the contingent expenses of management, of outfits and travelling, and printing and publications. There are on the Indian Missions 1,312 members of the church, and on the Domestic Missions 11,099 members." The Wesleyan Reformers are retiring from the agitation with the old body. Their funds appear hopelessly exhausted.

ROMANISM.—The influence of Rome has waned, it is still waning, and it must do so as the intelligence and social improvement of the people advance in these countries. "A secret conclave was held at Rome on the 15th inst., when the state of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico, South America, and Switzerland was taken into consideration, and an allocation since published by his Holiness on the subject clearly shows that the Papal influence is considerably less in those countries even than in the United States. The Pope complains bitterly of the new Government of Mexico, which has completely set aside the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and sequestered the property of the Church. We are told that the monastic establishments have refused to permit the 'visitation' of the bishops, and that some of them have, in open defiance of the canonical laws, sold part of their property. The permission given by the Government to all sects publicly to practise their religious rites is denounced as 'an abominable measure, which is calculated to undermine the most holy Catholic religion.'

PRUSSIA.—The religion of the state in this kingdom is Lutheran; but the people are divided into vari ous religious sects. Their classification and numbers are as follows:—6,250,000 are Romanists; 10,290,000 are Protestants of various sects. There are 15,000 Mennonites, and 50,000 old Lutherans, who exist distinct from the Established Church. The Mennonites repudiate infant baptism, refuse to take oaths, and decline the profession of arms. They are the followers of Simon Menno."

CHINA.—As might have been expected, the sudden outbreak in this country has more or less affected all evangelical efforts in relation to the nation. We are happy to find that though some missionaries have been in great peril, that the hand of their Father has held them safely. We glean the following facts from a correspondent to another journal, and transfer them with pleasure to our own. "Immediately after the collision between the British and the Chinese at Canton, it appears that the Chinese Governor-General, Yeh, proclaimed a reward of 200 dollars for the head of every foreigner. Four German missionaries—Mr. Lobschild (of the Chinese Evangelisation Society) and Mr. Genahar, Mr. Winins, and Mr. Louis (of the Rhenish Missionary Society), labouring at stations on the mainland of China, varying from thirty to fifty miles' distance from the British island of Hong Kong, were placed thereby in circumstances of imminent peril. By the prompt and humane interposition and help of the Governor, Sir John Bowring, a party of British soldiers and sailors was despatched in a steamer to a part of the Chinese coast situated nearest to the missionary station, and were in time to save two of the missionaries, who were on the point of being murdered by some lawless Chinese, instigated by the hope of head-money." Others had obtained refuge from the infuriated mob. Information about others we gather from the columns of The Watchman:—Schools, native teachers, medical missions, and the missionaries themselves, have been dispersed, with considerable loss, in some instances, of property, books, and furniture. The earliest Wesleyan missionary to China, the Rev. George Piercy, has sent his family to Macao; and the Rev. Josiah Cox, with the rest of our mission, will for some time be withdrawn from Canton. The hospital established by the London Missionary Society is deserted, and the missionary family has been obliged to retire to Hong Kong. The American Presbyterian Mission has suffered still more severely, having had its premises and property destroyed by the fire which broke out under the bombardment, and three of the missionaries having been obliged to depart for Macao. We learn by another account, that the ferocious offer of a reward for the head of every Englishman had nearly been fatal, not to our own countrymen, but to several German missionaries."

European & Foreign News.

[From late English papers.]

THE CHINESE WAR.

The Chinese affairs are assuming a more serious aspect. The East India and China Association has addressed a letter to Lord Clarendon, which has been favourably acknowledged, preferring to his lordship any aid the Association can render through the personal acquaintance of its members with China; urging also on the Government the importance of requiring the fulfilment of the evaded treaty, to the neglect of which present difficulties are due; and suggesting the requirement of a yet more liberal treaty with China for all civilized powers. At the same time, intelligence eleven days later from

Canton (to the 25th of November,) has arrived, by which it appears that fighting has been renewed; that the Americans have joined in it; and that three Americans were captured, beheaded, and their heads exhibited on the city walls. These statements accord both with our previous information that foreigners entirely approved of the proceedings of the English authorities, and with the known character of the barbarous Governor Yeh.

The affair of the Lorcha might have assumed a very different aspect had it not been preceded by a state of things which the British, and indeed other foreigners, felt it was high time to bring to a close. The alleged cause of a war of a barbarous with more civilized nations is seldom the real one. Previous encroachments, and misunderstandings, and ill-will, prepare for the outbreak, which may commence on the pretext of some almost trivial insult; and the war with China—perhaps we should rather say with Canton—is no exception to the general rule.

The legal view of the case turns on two points—whether the vessel was a British vessel and whether the British flag was flying when the Chinese junk boarded her and took from her two or three men on a charge of piracy, and two others as witnesses. Now the first point, Sir John Bowring, our own plenipotentiary, appears to have settled conclusively. She was a Chinese-built vessel, and could become a British one only by a colonial registration, which had to be renewed annually. The Chinese delinquency occurred on the 8th of October, while the lorcha's license had expired on the 27th of September. She was thus clearly not even technically a British vessel, and, therefore, not entitled to hoist our flag or enjoy our protection. Sir John Bowring's singular defence is, that the Chinese did not know of the expiry of the license; since their only defence was that they were not aware that the owner of the vessel was a British subject.

It would, therefore, appear certain that the vessel was not legally a British vessel at the time, her license having expired for eleven days, though the Chinese did not happen to know it; and there is further, the strong probability that she had not, contrary to custom, hoisted the British flag, and that the Chinese had not even committed the alleged insult.

There can, however, be no doubt that the quarrel having begun, Admiral Seymour was right in demanding, "for all foreign representatives the same free access to the city and authorities of Canton (where all the Chinese high officials reside), as is enjoyed under treaty at the other four ports, and denied to us at Canton alone." From 1842 to this time Canton has contrived to evade the fulfilment of the treaty. At first, a little time was conceded by our authorities to carry out the stipulations of the treaty there, on the ground that the people were alleged to be more difficult to manage than those of the other ports; in 1847, however, it was distinctly agreed that in two years more the city should be freely opened. Since that date, even the engagement has been evaded. Yeh, the present Governor, is a savage old Chinese Tory—his cruelty in slaughtering in cold blood 15,000 of the insurgents who came into his hands, and even now his offering a reward for the heads of the British, shows the sort of a man our Admiral has to deal with.

The Chinese themselves are fond of traffic, and would probably not object to any steps by which it was facilitated. Admiral Seymour informs us that "between the 8th and 12th of November, the consuls received three deputations from the principal merchants and gentry of Canton, who seemed anxious to bring about a settlement of the present disastrous state of affairs; they were obliged to admit that our demands were not unreasonable; but that such was the inflexibility of the High Commissioner's (Yeh's) character, they feared it would be useless to alter his expressed determination, not to admit our representatives into the city.

The "populous city" was not bombarded, but Government property only, and all possible care taken not to injure the inhabitants. Government forts and buildings, the walls, and the obstinate old Governor's official residence, were the objects of attack. Temporising with the semi-barbarians of China has been thus far attributed to fear; have the results been a series of insults and misunderstandings which this is the time to terminate; we ought, therefore, to acknowledge the error respecting the lorcha, to throw the blame of our using force on the obstinacy of the Governor, and to insist on such intercourse being fully and at once established.

FRANCE.

The Conference has signed a protocol which puts an end to the difficulties which have delayed the execution of the treaty of the 8th of March. As it is already known, the nature of the locality had not allowed the Boundary Commission to come to an understanding upon all the points of the new frontier line between Turkey in Europe and Russia; and on the other hand, it was necessary to make up for the silence which the treaty had kept relative to the fate of the Isle of Serpents. This island is to be considered as part of the months of the Danube. The Conference has decided, moreover, that the boundaries shall be settled and take effect by the 30th March at the latest, and that at the same date the Austrian troops and the British fleet shall have evacuated the Danubian Principalities and the interior waters of Turkey.

The assassin who murdered the Archbishop of Paris was again interrogated on Monday week in the Mazes prison by M. Treillard, the Judge of Instruction. He gave his answers with the same coolness as before, and avowed his intention to kill the Archbishop. Among the numerous persons present at the ceremony at St. Etienne-