

therefore, immediately be seen how the number attending must affect him. Enlargement of numbers is the enlargement of his ability (disposition is not wanting) to effect the elevation and enlargement above referred to. It would be most desirable to engraft upon the present course, other studies pressing required by the friends of thorough education. The fees from many of these are not sufficient to warrant the employment of separate teachers. The Committee have not the means. The Principal would gladly do what they have not the ability to do. Enlarge the number of pupils—and thereby augment the income of Mr. Hartt, and at once he is enabled to give a higher tone and impart a more healthful influence to every department under his supervision. Such an enlargement would make the Boarding Department, what it certainly is not at the present time, a desirable position for some one, not quite wholly resigned to the sacrifice of happiness and property to sustain an important and indispensable office. The enlargement of numbers in the Academy, would also tend greatly to cheer and brighten the prospects of the college.

The Committee are not now asking for money, they are beseeching their brethren, and the friends of Education, to encourage the Horton Academy by sending in large numbers, the youth of Nova Scotia, to receive the inestimable blessing of a good education. They aim to fit the rising generation, for entering successfully upon the great and ceaseless struggle of life—that they may act their part well, and present a character formed under the influence of culture which acknowledges the wisdom and grace of God.

During the past winter and spring, the institution, enjoyed a gracious manifestation of Divine power. It pleased the Father of mercies again to vouchsafe tokens of His Spirit's power, and many a pupil who began the term, without God and without hope was brought to rejoice in a saving knowledge of the Gospel. The value of such scenes and such changes, as motives, to induce pious parents to have their sons in Horton, cannot be overrated. God has often honoured the Academy with such visits of mercy. We doubt not, that more are yet in store, to gladden the hearts of many a parent and son. Were this consideration rightly estimated, could the issue of embracing and neglecting such advantages be seen, our difficulty would soon vanish, and hundreds at almost any sacrifice would seek what the Committee are labouring to bestow, and what the wise and good of all ages will ever value.

Mr. Hartt, has made his arrangements for the ensuing year. They are such as will fully sustain the reputation of the institution. The Committee, would record their grateful feelings at the remembrance of past mercies, and humbly hope, that God in goodness and in wisdom, will so direct all our actions, as that the result will be to the glory of His name.

The financial state of the Academy will appear from the Treasurer's accounts.

A. S. HUNT—Secretary.

For the Christian Messenger.

Notes of a Tour in the United States,

BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

MR. EDITOR,

My last left me at Boston. To say anything further of this well known City would be no less unnecessary than unprofitable. The stranger on viewing it for the first time, is usually much disappointed. In sailing up the harbour he has a fine view of the suburbs, as also of the numerous Islands which every where meet the eye, all rich with grand and picturesque scenery; but little of the city itself can be seen from the water. On entering the city he finds himself buried in a dense mass of human beings who perpetually throng its very narrow and irregular streets, and he finds it exceedingly difficult to find anything or anybody that he wishes to see. Boston has many objects of attraction and interest to the tourist; among those generally most admired are Mount Auburn Cemetery and the Common.

But I must proceed to New York, via. Fall River. Taking a seat in the cars at 5 o'clock, we were speedily wafted over a flat, level, part of the country to a distance of nearly 100 miles, where, before dark we found ourselves embarked on board the Steamer "Bay State." This is a large boat, elegantly fitted up, and has everything on board to render the trip as agreeable as could be desired. After partaking of the necessary refreshments, we found it rather convenient to turn in, when we were soon rocked into a refreshing oblivion of toil and care, from which we recovered amid the din and bustle of the great city New York. Americans boast,

perhaps with as much truth as arrogance,—that this city is not only the "great commercial emporium of the Western Hemisphere, but is fast becoming the intellectual focus of the civilized world." No pent-up Utica contracts is powers, for the metropolis already embraces within its limits the populous suburbs of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Harlem, Hoboken, and Jersey city—if not in legal jurisdiction; and is the third city in population and wealth in Christendom." In the lower part of the city the streets resemble those of Boston; but in the Northern part they are wide and more regular, with structures of brick, marble, granite, &c., of various styles of architecture, and presenting a magnificent appearance.

Time would fail me now to glance at many grand and interesting objects, which everywhere meet the eye of the visitor. There are its Museums to gratify his curiosity; its public buildings of exquisite architecture to excite his admiration; its institutions for the relief of suffering humanity, and its numerous parks, styled the "lungs of the city." Most of these are neatly laid out, and beautifully ornamented.

There are in New York, no less than 254 Churches. Most of these are of decided architectural beauty. Grace and Trinity churches are said to be unsurpassed by any in the Union.

The city is supplied with water by means of the "Croton Aqueduct, one of the greatest triumphs of art for which this century is distinguished, seizing, as it does, a river and bringing nearly all its waters through innumerable conduits into the streets and houses of the metropolis."

"It was seven years in building, and cost \$12,000,000. The distance from the dam to the Battery is fifty miles. The High Bridge over the Harlem river, which is the support of the Croton Aqueduct, is a magnificent structure, and one of the objects of interest to the visitor. The receiving reservoir, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, covers a space of thirty-five acres, with a capacity for 15,000,000 gallons of water. The distributing reservoir on the west side of Fifth Avenue, near the Crystal Palace, has an area of four acres, and is about fifty feet above the surrounding streets. It will hold 23,000,000 gallons of water. On the top of each of the reservoirs is a fine promenade from which the whole upper portion of the city can be seen." First rate conveyance to any point of the city can be secured at any hour for the merest trifle.

To describe the horrible iniquity which is daily practised in this vast city would require many volumes, and then the one half would not be told! Murder, cruelty, and crimes that make humanity blush are of almost daily occurrence. And judging not less from the number of wholesale and retail liquor establishments, which are scattered like a pestilence through the city, than from the strong current of public sympathy in their favour, I am of opinion that the day is yet far distant when a Prohibitory Liquor Law will be successfully enforced in either Boston or New York. The cause has still many warm advocates; but there has been much relaxation in some quarters, and difficulties have greatly increased. The work is an important one, and by God's blessing may yet succeed.

Truly yours,

J. C. HURD.

Niagara Falls, June, 1857.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MRS. JOHN SANFORD.

Died on the 15th ult. in Peraux, Cornwallis, at the residence of her son Mr. James Sanford, Lucy, widow of the late John Sanford of the above named place—aged 80 years.

Mrs. Sanford was born in Annapolis County. In early life she experienced a saving knowledge of Christ, and was baptized by the late Rev. Handley Chipman, and united with the Church then under his pastoral care. On her first marriage to the late Mr. John Eaton, she settled in Cornwallis, and united with the church of which the Rev. Edward Manning was pastor, and continued with them until removed to the church in Heaven. Her connexion with the church was in its most trying times—during which, her attachment to the cause, and to her much esteemed minister, knew no diminution. She might truly be called one of the "burden-bearers." Her attachment to the doctrines and ordinances of the gospel grew with her years, and ceased only when called to her eternal reward. The illness that preceded her death was not of long continuance. She however was happily sustained, and enjoyed much of the presence of her Saviour, without fear or regret. She calmly met the last foe, and departed to her heavenly rest. Our departed sister was universally esteemed, as a kind mother, a good neighbour, and a sincerely devoted disciple of Christ. Eleven children remain to mourn their loss. May it be sanctified.—Com. by the Rev. A. S. Hunt.

For the Christian Messenger.

English Anniversaries.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

London, May 28, 1857.

MR. EDITOR,

My reports nearly draw to a close with this letter. I regret that in the first, the great pressure of Anniversaries compelled my sketch of the Baptist Missionary Society (which, for denominational reasons, may have been most interesting to your readers) to be somewhat meagre; but perhaps you were able to give from other sources, a more extended notice of it than mine. I have before said, that so many points of interest abound in the various speeches, as to render selection somewhat invidious, and also impracticable as regards the space at disposal. Therefore I have chiefly confined myself to such reports as give a summary of operations.

First this week, I must notice that great institution which belongs chiefly to the Independents—THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY; and give, as its importance demands, a rather more lengthy summary.

The annual meeting was held on the 14th inst., and Exeter-hall was crammed. Many failed in getting tickets who would gladly have gone; and of late years this demand has been so great, that special restrictions are placed to admission. The adjourned meeting in the evening, at Finsbury chapel, serves to allay disappointment in some measure; but the morning meeting is most esteemed, by far. This year, Lord Robert Grosvenor occupied the chair; and an analysis of the report, which is a most voluminous document, presents the following grand features. A wise practice is now being initiated of circulating the report before the annual meeting, instead of there reading them. They are never paid proper attention to, and become a bore instead of a pleasure, while also losing much time that a good speaker might fill to advantage. As has been well said, "the comparison of its present sixty-third report with a similar document ten years ago, exhibits, an amount of progress and success which must fill the heart of a thoughtful Christian with increased confidence in the power of the gospel, and in the certainty of its ultimate triumph. Now that the Society has survived two generations of the objects of its benevolence and of its supporters, it has acquired the solidity and calm dignity of an established institution. Its present constituents are the grand-children of its founders: who, passed from their labours to the presence of their Lord, have thus left "a seed to serve" Him; and from their divinely blessed exertions, has arisen "a generation to call the Redeemer blessed."

In the West Indies, the training of native teachers and preachers is making great progress: the Mission Churches, increase in the midst of social prosperity, and the free-will offerings of the people amounted during the year to £5,387.

The Churches of South Africa, delivered from the horrors of war, have become independent of the funds of the Society. Robert Moffat has at last achieved his great work of a translation of the entire Bible into Sichuana—a work which, he says, "has given my heart sometimes the habit of pulsating like the strokes of a hammer."

The report deplors the outbreak of war in China, thus suspending the work of the Missionaries at Canton, though the hospital and Chinese places of worship have been preserved from the surrounding desolation—a preservation ascribed to the respect of the people for Dr. Hobson, in his generous labours to relieve the afflicted multitude. At Amoy, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, the work is still carried on peacefully, with many hopes that true religion is steadily progressing in the favour of both mandarins and people. In and about Amoy there are now 363 Chinese Christians. The Directors are fully alive to the retarding influences of the opium traffic, one of the greatest obstacles to the spread of the gospel in that empire.

In India the most gigantic evils of former days have disappeared—infanticide, sutteeism, caste restrictions, the non-marriage of widows, the public indecencies of idolatrous worship, have either fallen into desuetude or been totally abolished. The education of Hindoos (and especially females, hitherto so fearfully neglected) finds increasing favour, and the schools receive the countenance of persons high in rank and office. A reformer has established in the northern provinces nearly 100 schools for girls, and many similar institutions flourish in the older presidencies.

The most peculiar features of the report are—Madagascar and Dr. Livingstone's discoveries in Africa. Mr. Ellis's second mission to Madagascar has opened bright prospects affecting the social and the spiritual welfare of the people in

that island. The Directors have determined to make a beginning of missionary labour among the tribes of the newly-discovered regions of Africa, towards the expenses of which a sum exceeding £2,000 has been subscribed. The characteristics of this report are: first, The unruffled assurance of the guardianship of the author of the gospel in the onward movements of the society; and, secondly, the manifest consciousness of the directors that they cannot carry out their operations. Of the receipts for ordinary purposes, which amount to £67,297, being an advance on the preceding year of £579, £13,319 have been raised at the mission stations, and £1,182 in Australia, leaving less than three-fourths of the first-mentioned sum as coming from contributions in Great Britain. The lamented decease of Mr. Drew, at Madras, and of Dr. Medhurst,—who served the society forty years, in China, afford the directors occasion to remark, "that the vacancies, occasioned by disease and death, have been barely supplied by the new labourers sent forth."

Dr. Livingstone, the African missionary, whose fame is now exalted and established among not only religious, but scientific men—who has just received the freedom of the City, in a public presentation—whom our learned Societies rejoice to honour—and who is worthy of it all, and far more—was the chief speaker at this meeting. After describing his chief routes of travel, he said, with reference to the peculiar character of the African, climate seemed to have great influence. Wherever people were found living on hot, level plains, they were not very dark coloured; but in hot humid places, they were very black. South of 20 degrees of latitude he found the people very cautious in coming to conclusions, especially on religious matters. If you went to the people beyond 20 degrees of latitude, you found them to be a different people—totally black. Amongst them, brass buttons were of more value than golden sovereigns. In conclusion Dr. Livingstone thanked the Portuguese Government for their kindness to him; and for having enabled him to remain longer in this country than he had expected, by maintaining, at the public expense, 100 men he had left behind him till his return. He hoped to do this very soon.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting was held on May 18th, at Poultry Chapel: Edward Bull, Esq., M. P., in the chair. The report said, that on many of the churches in Canada showers of divine influence have descended, and "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord" have been enjoyed. From a general summary, prepared by the Secretary of the Canadian Congregational Union, it appears there are 74 churches recognised as belonging to the denomination; 51 ministers stationed, and, with one or two exceptions, settled, as pastors over the churches; 2 professors in the Theological Institute; 3 missionaries, and 3 native Indian missionaries; 2 superannuated ministers, and 4 others without pastoral charges; the average attendance on the preaching of the gospel, nearly 11,000; 3,383 church members; 517 chapels, which have been erected by the colonists at a cost of £36,706; 54 Sabbath-schools, with 306 teachers, and 3,000 scholars; 400 young people attending Bible-classes. The sum of £3,492 has been raised by 54 churches, during the year, for all purposes. The success which has attended the Society's efforts in Canada, is owing, in no small degree, to the beneficial influence of the Theological Institute at Toronto, presided over by Dr. Lillie, assisted by the Rev. A. Wickson, A. M. The committee cannot express in too strong terms their estimate of the services of their friend, Dr. Lillie. The committee have but little to report concerning the Lower Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. At St. John the seat of Commerce of the former, the church, which was originated in 1843, by the Rev. J. C. Galloway, A. M., and was presided over with much efficiency for several years by the late Rev. C. Mackay, have unanimously invited the Rev. G. Schofield, of St. John's, Newfoundland, who has entered on the duties of the pastorate with encouraging prospects of success. In the death of Mr. Mackay, at the early age of thirty-seven, the Society lost a valuable agent.

A chapel has been erected and paid for by the residents at Graham's Town, Africa, who are also willing to support a minister, if the Society will provide for his outfit and voyage. At Port Natal another chapel has been erected, and a minister stately appointed.

Rev. Mr. Poore, who has just returned from Australia, gave a most cheering account of the cause in that colony. The churches in Victoria are new and young, but work heartily and do what they can. One Church in Melbourne has in seven years raised £14,000 for its district. Mr. Poore then related his labours at "the gold fields," and other parts of Australia. He had