

feriority, and what is more and better, we can impart to them that higher and more important knowledge, the knowledge of salvation. And what though our efforts put forth for their temporal and spiritual good be repulsed; what though in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, yea, though in nine hundred and ninety-nine in a thousand, we seem to labour in vain and spend our strength for nought. Shall we for this reason become "weary in well-doing." The spirit and example of our Lord and Saviour, as also that of his Apostles and all their worthy successors, discountenance such a course and spirit. The Lord may be working, and we know it not. "What I do ye know not now, but ye shall know hereafter." But such is the weakness of our faith, that assurances and encouragements of this character alone, do not suffice. We seek something more specific; we want the performance, as well as the promise. Brethren, this we have. The case of the young woman, residing with us now, is a proof that God can work and man, yea, the prince of darkness himself cannot let. Miss M. now residing with us at the Mission house, is a decided convert to protestantism and to the gospel. Two years ago, she was a Roman Catholic, though even before that, her confidence began to be shaken in the Roman system. She read good books, and conversed as often as her rare opportunities would permit, with those who hold the truth; and now she is free, for ever free from the trammels and delusions of the "mystery of iniquity." Her superior education and amiable disposition give us reason to hope that she may become greatly useful in leading others to the same glorious liberty, and to the same precious Saviour.

Not a week passes in our various rounds of visiting, without something occurring of lively interest and encouragement. We have just now met with what I feel to be a heavy loss in connection with our mission.

Died, Oct. 28th, aged 80 years, Mr. Charles Belliveau. His father was among the French, banished from U. S. on the 10th of Sept., 1755. His confidence in the papal system was shaken when he was about 25 years of age, by a sermon to which he listened in Barrington, preached by the Rev. Mr. Black, Wesleyan minister. In a revival about 14 years ago, he was for the first time deeply impressed with his state as a sinner, and brought to own Christ as the only Saviour.

His zeal for the truth was great, and his desires that others should behold the same heavenly light which had dispelled his gloom and darkness, were ever ardent, and ever prompting him to active efforts for the emancipation of others. He possessed a powerful mind, and a most retentive memory, and none could resist or withstand him when he would pour in upon them the artillery of heavenly truth. To many, with whom he had not the opportunity of conversing he would frequently write. And as he was well acquainted with both the French and English language, he would write in either as the occasion demanded.

After the commencement of our mission, he received a new impulse; and it was to me, always a feast to meet and converse with Friend Belliveau. His earlier zeal and efforts to diffuse light, savoured perhaps somewhat of harshness and severity, but in his last years he became more mild and kind; and he seemed to say from his conversation and conduct, "I could wish myself were accursed from Christ for my brethren, my kinsman according to the flesh." He felt that he had a zeal for God, but that it was not according to knowledge. He expressed, during some of my last visits to him; some discouragement, as he had laboured so long and with such ardent desire to do good to his Catholic relatives, neighbours and friends, with so little apparent success. And so it will ever be with those labouring in a like field. Unless their faith be strong and lively, they will be assailed by distrust, discouragement and doubt. "Sorrow may endure for the night, but joy cometh in the morning." I saw our departed friend for the last time about the middle of September. I preached at his house at that time. The meeting was appointed to be in French, but as none speaking that language came, had service in English.

His death was sudden. Occupying himself at some light labour in the field, he at length sat down upon a piece of timber, as he was wont to do, to rest. One of his little grand-children, passing along near him, discovering that he did not move or notice anything, came to the house and made it known. Some of the family hastened out, and he was dead. Without a struggle or a groan the spirit escaped and returned to God who gave it. We deeply feel our loss. But what is loss to us is, we trust and hope, gain to him. May the friends and relatives of the departed who yet

remain attached to the dark and delusive system of Romanism, call to mind and lay to heart, the repeated, earnest solemn lessons of their departed relative and friend, Mr. Belliveau. May they embrace the gospel of grace of God, the and know that freedom with which the truth makes free.

In Fubnico the Lord has of late revived his cause, and sinners have been converted. A church has just been organized there, of 15 members, "May the little one become a thousand." Farewell,
O. CHUTE.

Tusket, Dec. 25th, 1856.
For the Christian Messenger.

DEAR SIR,
With much surprise I read a communication from you in the C. Messenger of Nov. 26th, stating that you "have never authorized travelling Agents for the C. Visitor to act as Agents on behalf of the C. Messenger in Nova Scotia," and that "our Agents are not instructed to canvass N. Brunswick churches for subscribers." As I have considered myself an Agent for the C. Messenger by your appointment, and have frequently so asserted, justice to myself and the interests of our denominational periodical, demand that I should state the ground on which I formed such opinion, and made such assertion. This I should have done at an earlier date but had not your correspondence with me. In a letter under date of Dec. 15th '55, addressed to me at Fredericton, after requesting me to come to Nova Scotia to act as your Agent, I read, "if however you are not desirous of leaving N. Brunswick and would rather pursue an Agency on our behalf in that Province we shall be very glad if you will do so." Then follow the terms of remuneration for my services, a part of which was to be a percentage on the papers circulated among new subscribers.

Again under date of April 11th '56, to the same address, expressing your thanks for efforts I had already made on behalf of the C. Messenger in N. Brunswick, you write, "we shall be very glad if you will act as an Agent wherever you go in your important work."

From these passages I did consider myself fairly authorized to act as your Agent in N. Brunswick and wherever I went, and the general time of your communications confirmed the conviction.

If however I have seen in them a meaning which they do not convey, my own obtuseness must be the only apology I can make to our friends to whom I have made such statements.

Your obt. Servant,
T. H. PORTER.

Dec. 25th, 1856

[Our young brother may see, by referring to our reply to his repeated applications to us for an agency on our behalf, that we were unwilling to interfere with Agents of the Visitor, and could not with propriety comply with his requests to acknowledge him as Agent for the Christian Messenger while in the employ of the Editor of the former paper. We were of course willing for him to obtain subscribers on the credit of his own name and to render us any other service in his power, for which service we would willingly make him remuneration, but to give him the powers of an Agent to act for us, and to send him the accounts of our subscribers, whilst acting in the former capacity, was a request which we were not prepared to comply with.]

Our letter of the 15th Dec. 1855 referred to by Bro. Porter, was written with the express intention of obtaining his exclusive services as our Agent, certainly not for undertaking a joint Agency for another paper, to which we always entertained decided objections.]

For the Christian Messenger.

A Meeting of the Foreign Missionary Board

Was held at Wolfville, in accordance with notice given, on the 6th inst.
Rev. C. Tupper was appointed Chairman, pro tem, and Rev. J. Stevens, Secretary, do.

The Chairman laid before the Board a Letter from Rev. S. Peck, Secretary of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Union, U. S. As this furnished the necessary information, it was—
Resolved, that the sum of fifty pounds, voted by the Convention for that purpose, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the American Baptist Missionary Union, to be devoted, with one hundred pounds previously remitted, to the support of Rev. A. R. B. Crawley and family during the current year.

Resolved also, that the sum of eighty pounds, allowed by the Convention to Sister Burpee for the current year, be paid to her order.

Resolved, that Rev. C. Tupper be Chairman of this Board during the present year.

Resolved, that Rev. S. N. Bentley be the Secretary.

Resolved, that Bro. J. W. Barsa be requested to retain the office of Treasurer till the next meeting of the Convention.
C. TUPPER, Chairman.
Aylesford, Jan. 9, 1857.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. MARGARET ANN SHAFFNER.

Died at Clarence, December the 31st, of Malignant sore throat, Margaret Ann, consort of Mr. Marshall, and daughter of Mr. John Shaffner, in the 35th year of her age. Our departed sister was one of those who remembered her Creator in the days of her youth. When about fourteen years of age she made a profession of her faith in Christ, and continued to adorn the same until death. She united with the church in Nicotauz, with which she continued to walk in holy fellowship until she removed her membership to the church in Wilmot, and with us she enjoyed unbroken fellowship until suddenly called to her rest above. Her death is painfully felt by our dear Brother. She was a companion indeed, in all that pertained to life and religion, but the deepest pang that we feel is for the six dear ones she has left—the youngest only 11 days old. No angel we believe can feel a mother's love or exercise a mother's care, but God our Heavenly Father, who has taken her to Himself, has more than a mother's love or a mother's care. To Him we commit them all, assured that the Judge of all the earth has done right. This severe affliction of her husband was preceded by the death of his dear mother on the 11th of the same month, and a nephew on the 15th, we doubt not but their happy spirits have greeted each other in those transports of joy and delight which flow from the presence of God and the Lamb.—Com. by Rev. N. Vidito.
Wilmot, Jan. 5th 1857.

MRS. DOLIVER.

DIED, at Milton, on the 26th inst., Mrs. DOLIVER, in the 84th year of her age. Mrs. D. was among those who composed the Baptist Church in Liverpool, at its first organization, and consequently professed religion in the days of her youth. She was baptized by Bro. Nutter, now of Portland, N. B. Her useful and exemplary life, leave a memento of most intrinsic value. For several years after the Baptist Church was organized here, they met in her house for religious worship, until a Meeting-House could be raised, affording better accommodation. The fathers in the Ministry (now dead) always met a hearty welcome at her house. Her name, will long be affectionately cherished, by all who knew her. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—Communicated.
Milton, 30th Dec., 1856.

European Intelligence.

WAR WITH CHINA.

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

The following telegraphic despatches have been received from Trieste:—

TRISTE, Dec. 27.
"The steamer America arrived here to-day at 10 p. m., in 147 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 20th of December.

"A serious collision had taken place at Canton between the British authorities, and Yeh, the Chinese Governor-General.

"A lorcha, under the British flag at anchor off Canton, was boarded on the 8th of October by a Chinese force and twelve of the crew seized. Consul Parkes proceeded on board, and was insulted and threatened with violence. The remonstrances made to Yeh were treated with contempt.

"On the 21st of October the matter was placed in the hands of Admiral Seymour.

"Hostile measures commenced on the 24th of October. The forts of Canton were taken, and several of them destroyed.

"Yeh persisted in rejecting Admiral Seymour's demands for satisfaction or even an interview.

"On the 27th of October fire was opened on the city walls and on the Governor's palace.

"The city walls were breached and stormed on the 29th of October. The troops penetrated to the palace, but were withdrawn in the evening.

"The loss was three killed and twelve wounded.

"Attempts at negotiation continued fruitless, and on the 3rd and 4th of November the old city was bombarded.

"On the 6th of November, twenty-three war junks were attacked by the *Barracotta* and all destroyed.

"Time was again granted to the Chinese, but no signs were given of submission.

"According to the last accounts the Bogue forts had been captured. The factories had been almost totally vacated by the foreign community.

"Property to a large amount had been destroyed by fire.
"Commerce was at a standstill."

power, and to be no longer a source of anxiety to the West. Its rivalries of influence, and the lamentable misunderstanding on the treaty of Paris, have prevented it from occupying itself with the great commercial and financial measures which its wants require.

The Emperor's "munificence" has become proverbial. People have been profane enough to wonder where all the money expended in largesses and pensions comes from. There is reason to believe that his Imperial Majesty feels the inconvenience of his position as almoner-general.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contains a report of M. Fould, the Minister of Finance, upon the budget of the civil list for the year 1857. He comments upon the extraordinary circumstances of the past year, which occasioned the disbursement of large sums in charity and acts of munificence; and observing that this unforeseen expenditure has absorbed the whole of the surplus which remained from the civil list of the previous year, he recommends the Emperor to restrain his liberality within the limits of prudence for the future.

ITALY.

A kind of sullen tranquillity seems to reign at Naples. Fuller accounts of the conduct of the people after the late attempted assassination, state that they did not show any further sympathy for the King than what might be implied in the courteous raising of hats.

EXPLOSION.—A powder-magazine at the head of the mole blew up on the 17th, with a noise resembling the discharge of great guns. The explosion killed five sentinels and an officer, threw down a part of the fortifications with their armament of cannon, and caused a great alarm in Naples. The first thought was that a revolution had broken out. "People began to fly in all directions. Some mounted whatever carriage they could lay hold of, others rushed into the houses; in short, there was a universal panic. Shops were closed, and churches were filled; and the horrors of a revolution, it was believed, were again to be endured. An architect, calculates that 60,000 panes of glass have been broken; not a house has escaped.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

The hope that the affair with Switzerland would end in a mere demonstration is rapidly declining; and well-informed persons declare, with consternation, that, unless some unforeseen lucky change intervene, war, on an extended scale, is inevitable. War between Prussia and Switzerland—from the Baltic to the Alps—from Tilsit to Geneva—a train of gunpowder straight through the very heart of Western Europe! Who can say where the conflagration, once lighted, will end? And a war right along the Protestant tract, doubtless to the secret gratification of the Roman Catholics on the right and left! A slight glance at the map must reveal the imminent peril to which Prussia, without any general sympathy or firm ally, wedged in on all sides by powerful and rapacious neighbours, must expose herself by entering on a contest which may so easily embroil her with parties now dubiously neutral.

It is generally believed in Paris, says a correspondent of *The Morning Post*, that the Federal Council of Switzerland has accepted the mediation of England; but it is sought to infer also that England takes the same view as France on this subject. "I presume her Majesty's Government certainly does not subscribe to the policy embodied in the note of the *Moniteur*. France has urged the liberation of the prisoners without trial, while in all probability England has suggested that the law should take its course, and then the prisoners could be amnestied. According to the *Press*, General Dufour has declared himself ready to take the command of the Swiss army, which in his opinion, is quite powerful and willing enough to defend the country from invasion. My impression is that the prisoners will be tried, condemned, set at liberty, and then the Powers which signed the protocol in London will succeed in satisfying all parties."

The *Frankfort Journal* of Saturday last gives the following news from Berne, dated on the previous day (Friday):—

"The Federal Council has received a proposition of arrangement from the Emperor Napoleon.

"The popular enthusiasm is continually increasing.

"The Swiss Confederation is organising for the defence of the national soil.

"Military preparations are actively going on. An appeal has been made to Swiss women to provide for the service of the ambulances."

DEATH OF HUGH MILLER.

This well known author, and editor of the Edinburgh "Witness" has terminated his life in a most melancholy manner. On Wednesday Dec. 24th he was found on the floor of his bedroom, shot through the heart with a pistol ball. He had been incessantly occupied in the preparation of a treatise on "The testimony of the Rocks" and had been subject to attacks of somnambulism and mental derangement. Being apprehensive of robbers in his house, he had kept a revolver in his room.

Up to Monday it appears he had spoken to no one of these mental paroxysms. On Monday he was called on by Dr. Balfour in Portobello. "On my asking," says Dr. Balfour, "in a communication in *The Witness*, what was the matter with him," he replied, "My mind is giving way. I cannot put two thoughts together to-day."