haps one brother was a Presbyterian. He was a Baptist; but if the Baptists were close communionists, they felt in close communion with all others who were concerned for Sabbath Schools; nor were there, he believed, any people who went together more steadily shoulder to shoulder, in the education of the young, than the Baptists of the United States. They knew that if they should instruct the children aright, it would be impossible for any tyrant to forge his chains for them hereafter. The American brethren felt united to their Canadian friends, and felt the necessity of this union, not only because they recognized the differences of denominations, but also of nationalities. One thought had occurred to him, which he would mention. It was the dignity of being a Sunday School Teacher. There were young ladies and gentleman who said;—"Well, about this Sunday School teaching—this getting half a dozen boys and girls on to a bench, with a testament and question book—is it not rather undignified?" But here was a fact. The Chancellor of the University of New York; Theodore Frelinghuysen, one of the ripest scholars and best Judges in America, at seventy-two years of age, is a teacher in a Sunday School. Mr. Pardy, a gentleman whom, if they all knew, they would all love, a very extensive merchant, was now engaged in the work of building up Sunday Schools; and he mentioned that, having once asked a friend, what induced him to be a teacher, he received in reply:—"Because it is so dignified an occupation to teach the immortal mind, and because I love it." Mr. Pardy asked again:—What capital do you represent as a broker?" He was told, $6,000,000 per annum.—Yet that man, with such large concerns on his shoulders, sat down every Sunday in a little school, with a company of ragged children. Let the rich men of Canada say what they thought of that. Was not that man fulfilling his mission in putting the stamp of God on the youthful mind?

Rev. Mr. Short (Port Hope) said the motto of Sabbath Schools was go ahead, and the spirit which this motto indicated was not confined to the United States, as was proved by the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, to whose proprietors as to those of the other railways, whose fares had been reduced in favour of the delegates, much gratitude was due. By that means they had been brought to Kingston—now the Capital City of Sunday Schools.

Thursday morning.—Prayer meeting at 7 o'clock.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock, and after the usual devotional exercises, the following committee on Credentials were appointed, viz:

Messrs. B. Lyman, Montreal.
" Sherwood, Sherbrooke.
" Senwick, Kingston.
" A. J. Nelson, Montreal.
" Harcourt, Toronto.

The Convention then resumed the discussion.

Mr. Sheriff Treadwell said he had been engaged in Sunday Schools for thirty-three year, and had visited many in Canada, the United States, and Europe.

The following resolution was then carried:

"That this convention, recognizing in the Sabbath Schools an important means of instructing the lambs of the flock as well as an auxiliary to aid parents in instructing their children in the fear of God—Resolves, that in connection with each Sabbath School there should be a visiting Committee to canvass given districts for the purpose of bringing in those who do not attend any Sabbath School; and that teachers be earnestly requested to aid the Committee in the work, and that the scholars themselves should be taught that they can do much to bring in those who are without."

[Notwithstanding all our efforts in condensing the foregoing report, we are unable to insert more than half in our present number. The remainder is equally interesting, and may be given in a future number.—Ed.]

Rev. Dr. Granger.

We have been prevented by a press of other matter for two or three weeks past, from complying with the request of a friend to give some notice of the Rev. Dr. Granger, who died in Providence some time since.

The position in the denomination, and character of Dr. G. deserve at our hands something more than a passing notice, and we should have been glad to give a fuller account, but rather than defer it longer, we make the following extracts from the Providence Journal.

He was educated as an Episcopalian; but his strong convictions made him a Baptist. He had every inducement to engage in schemes of worldly advancement, from his inherited wealth; but he gave himself a sacrifice to the cause of Christ.

Dr. G. had long been the able and highly esteemed pastor of the old Roger Williams Church in Providence, Rhode Island.

"We are grieved to be called upon to announce the death of the Rev. James N. Granger, D. D., the beloved and respected Pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city. He died at his residence in Angell Street, yesterday morning at nine o'clock, in the forty-third year of his age. He had been suffering for several weeks past, from a recurrence of a chronic sialady which was thought to have been contracted in the east, during an official visit made by him some four years since to the Baptist Missions in the Kingdom of Burmah. It was not, however, till within a week that his physicians and friends began to apprehend a fatal result, and not till within two or three days, that they anticipated such a result to be so near at hand. He has fallen in the full vigor of his days, in the midst of his varied and extended usefulness, and his death will be mourned not alone by his church and congregation, but by people of every class throughout the city.

He came to Providence in the autumn of 1842, to assume the charge of the ancient church of which he has ever since been the pastor.

His life, as a man and a citizen, corresponded to his life as a Christian minister. He combined in his character, in prominent and graceful proportions, the sentiment of religious piety and the sentiment of manly honor, and none could know him without feeling towards him that kind of confidence and respect which a lofty Christian manhood never fails to inspire. Thus has he borne himself in the various relations of life, through the entire period of his prominent ministry in the oldest and one of the largest of our churches, and now that he has been prematurely summoned away by death, his character and services will long be cherished with gratitude and honor, alike by the congregation to whom he preached, and by the community among whom he has long resided.

The First Baptist Church in this city is known to be, not only the oldest of the denomination in the State, but in the United States."

Religious Intelligence.

Revival at the North Halifax Church.

The interesting state of revival in the North Church still continues. Meetings are held every evening in the week, and in answer to the prayers of God's people the good seed of the kingdom which has been sowed is bringing forth fruit. No aid has been obtained further than from those residing in the city. A visit is anticipated by the Church from Rev. W. G. Parker, of Nictaux. We hope Bro. Parker will be able to come and spend a short time in Halifax.

Rev. S. N. Bentley baptized fourteen persons in the harbour on last Lord's-day morning. Although it was at an hour not usual for public service, 10 o'clock in the morning, yet a large number attended to witness the administration of the ordinance. In the evening the Meeting-house was literally crowded. Many of the members of the Granville Street Church and congregation were present at the baptism and at the reception of those baptized, into the church in the evening.

Revival at Lake George, Yarmouth Co.

Dear Brother,

Believing that many of your numerous readers will rejoice to hear of the prosperity of the cause of God in this place, I beg to place a few lines in the columns of the Messenger.

Notwithstanding the faithful labours of our beloved pastor, and the anxious desires and earnest prayers of himself and many of the people of his charge, we have to mourn over the languishing state of Zion. Few came to her solemn feasts, and the mass of the people were apparently indifferent to the claims of religion. We therefore concluded to hold a series of meetings, which were commenced on the 28th Feb., and continued every day through the following week. God, who is rich in mercy, boundless in love, and ever ready to bless those who put their trust in him, has visited us with a gracious outpouring of his Holy Spirit, and we have been made to rejoice while we have seen the church revived. Backsliders, like the prodigal, have returned to their Father's house, and a goodly number that have long been looking towards Zion, with others that profess to have received the pardon of their sins, through the blood of the Cross, during the meetings, have united their interests with God's people, and our dear pastor has had the privilege of baptizing at four different times during the week. On the 4th inst. two, on the 5th, nineteen, on the 6th four, and on the 8th, fourteen—thirty-nine in all.

The weather being unfavourable, we were not favoured with many of the brethren from other churches, nor any of the ministring brethren, until Thursday evening, when brethren Angell and Goucher very opportunely came to our assistance. May the Lord continue to bless and prosper his cause in this place and elsewhere, till all our churches shall experience a revival of pure religion, is the sincere desire of

Yours affectionately,
Benj'n. B. Moses.

Richmond, March 9th, 1857.

Episcopal.—An Ordination was held in St. George's Church, Halifax, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, on Sunday, the 8th inst., when the following Gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:

Priests.—Rev. James J. Ritchie, Assistant Minister of Annapolis. Rev. Joseph Alexander, Missionary at St. Mary's River. Rev. Thomas Crisp, Curate of St. George's.

Deacon.—Mr. John H. Drumm, of Bridgewater, for the Mission of Sackville.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, MARCH 18, 1857.

We have great pleasure in giving place in another page to the Rev. Henry Angell's communication, with the letter of the late venerable Harris Harding. We also yield our hearty assent to brother Angell's observations on the great desirableness of our possessing some "faithful record of the labours" of those devoted men of God, whose Apostolic zeal first laid the strong foundations upon which the Baptist Churches of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been built. It is a subject we have often adverted to in our pages, and one which we cannot believe, in this period of our increased numbers, and abundant materials and capacity for such a task, will be much longer neglected. It should be remembered that every year will be diminishing the means of preparing such a memorial with accuracy and effect. Surely some of our young brethren, who have been receiving the blessings of mental cultivation, which has been afforded them as one of the results of the labours of those excellent men, may ere long be found, who shall have the zeal, and are endowed with the pecular fitness for presenting such a boon to the Baptists of these Provinces.

In reading over Mr. Heading's letter to the Editor of the Massachusetts Bap. Magazine, we have been forcibly struck with the difference of effect which such a communication must have had upon the great mass of society in that day, and in the present. A revival of religion such as there described, would have appeared, except to the meagre band of Baptists and Methodists scattered over the Provinces, the most contemptible outburst of fanaticism which could be imagined. The saving and converting influences of Divine grace as so abundantly manifested in these latter days, among every section of Protestants, was in that day viewed by the world at large with incredulity and indifference. A dead and formal uniformity, which scarcely recognized many of the most essential doctrines of the Gospel, was the spirit that brooded with its deadly shade over the face of society. It was to such instruments as good old Harris Harding and his noble band of co-workers in the Lord's Vineyard, that was committed the heavenly task of awakening the dead to life, and introducing the rich supply of spiritual blessings, which we now enjoy. They indeed are reaping their everlasting reward; but shall their names be suffered to perish in the land where their labours were so signally blessed?

The "Highly Important Movement."

We did not intend to refer again to the so-called "important movement among the clergy," but as the Editor of our contemporary, the *Presbyterian Witness*, has afforded us further information, and says it is due to ourselves, our readers, and Mr. McGregor, that what he calls our misstatement should be corrected, we do not hesitate to give his statement to our readers that they may judge for themselves whether what we said had any foundation in fact or not. He says, referring to ourselves:—

"First, we are quite aware that he could not have been guilty of the meanness of intentionally withholding the names of Messrs. Martin and Hunter, when he gave that of Mr. McGregor as convening the meeting."

We can only say in reply to this, that after making enquiries about the matter, we had not then heard nor have we yet learned the name of one clergyman on whom any person but the Rev. Mr. McGregor called. We were however assured that that gentleman did call on several, and at the residence of one Baptist minister three times, and yet he did not attend the meeting.

It will be perceived that our contemporary does not say that Messrs. Hunter and Martin did call on any; yet as he wishes us to believe that they did, we are quite willing, if they have no objection, to allow them to share the honor. He says:—

"Secondly, Every minister who was invited was made distinctly to understand the causes why and the objects for which the meeting was convened. These were embodied in two carefully prepared resolutions passed at a previous meeting of Presbyterian ministers, and nobody who was present could have had the slightest uncertainty on this point."

To this we simply reply that no "carefully prepared resolutions" could so clearly reveal the real objects of the proposed association as the use which was made of the movement by some of the political papers, and the proceedings which arose therefrom, on the following day. He says:—

"Thirdly. The Rev. Mr. Hunter, the Secretary, before the meeting broke up, put the question "what information am I to give to any person who may make inquiries about this meeting?" After deliberation the answer was that the minutes and the names of those present were not to be published, but that any thing else might be given."

We cannot conceive what could have been made public if the minutes and the names of those present were not to be published. What "else" of importance could be given we should like to know. The anxiety exhibited about publishing and the fact of the question having been asked, "What information am I to give to any person who may make enquiries about this meeting?" would lead to the conclusion that the intention did exist in the minds of some; and that both the minutes and names of those present would have been given to any such person, but for the disinclination on the part of the other gentlemen who were at the meeting.

Our readers will, by these explanations, learn more fully the real facts of the case, and will draw their own conclusion about misstatements. We wish to give them all the information we can, so that they may understand whether all denominations have joined in this alliance.

We highly approve of alliances of religious men for the promotion of general benevolent objects, Bible Societies, Temperance organizations, Sunday School Unions, &c., but think a combination of clergymen for the purpose of securing political ascendency or for the preparation of political manifestoes should not receive our countenance.

In relation to the Newfoundland Delegation, to which reference is made in our Parliamentary Intelligence, we find the Attorney General of that Province had submitted enquiries to the Bishop of Newfoundland, as one well qualified from his local knowledge of the parts in question, to give an opinion. The Bishop has given a most unqualified condemnation to the measure, and sets forth the mischief likely to arise from the treaty being carried into effect. After giving an account of his visits and operations for the past twelve years and an enumeration of those with whom he has had intercourse on his tours, he states:

"Relying on these sources and opportunities, I venture, at your request, to give my opinion on the probable effects of the recent Convention between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. Your first question is, "What in your opinion will be the effect of the concessions made to France by this Treaty as regards the interests of the people of Newfoundland?" If I were to answer this question generally, and speak of the concession collectively and as a whole, I say, *very injurious if not ruinous.* They would probably double the amount of the French catch, which, with their bounties, would enable the French at once to command the European markets, and probably in a few years, those of the West Indies and South America. They (the concessions) would seriously disturb and distress the poor "livers" (so the inhabitants are generally called, and call themselves,) on the North East, North, and North Western coasts of Newfoundland, [from Cape St. John to the Bay of Islands,] and on the Labrador; and lastly would give occasion to much collision and strife between the French and British fishermen, particularly in the Straits of Belle Isle."

The Royal Mail Steamer *America* arrived on Thursday the 12th inst., London dates are to the 28th Feb.

Parliament was in Session, but nothing of much interest had occurred. The Earl of Derby, in the House of Lords, had moved a resolution of censure in the Ministry for the origin and subsequent occurrences of the China war, but his motion was negatived by a large majority. After a great variety of contradictory reports on the subject, it would appear pretty certain that the difficulties with Persia are at last upon the point of a satisfactory arrangement. England by the proposed Treaty is to evacuate Bushire, and to have ceded to her the Islands of Kishon and Ormuz in the Persian Gulf, with the right of appointing Consuls in certain Persian Commercial ports and cities. Persia is to evacuate Herat.

Government it would appear have determined not to send a further expidition to the Arctic regions to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin and his Ships.

A dreadful explosion has lately taken place at Barnsley, in Yorkshire, in a coal-pit, by which 170 lives were lost.

The King of Naples is still living at swords, points with the Western Powers, refusing to alter a course of policy which every moment is calculated to produce an explosion throughout Italy, which would in all human probability be first fatal to himself, and, perhaps involve the whole continent in a fierce and protracted war. The best reason that can be given for his conduct, is, that his mind is unsound. He is stated to be living almost in seclusion, and harbouring suspicion of all that are about him. In the mean time the prisons continue to be filled with persons of various ranks, seized and committed by the police and the military.