

said Mercy, 'hear me;' and while he paused for a moment, she took a bunch of hyssop and sprinkled Conscience with the blood, saying, 'Hear me, Conscience, 'the blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanseth us from all sin.' Now hast thou ought to say?' 'No,' said Conscience, 'nothing—

"Covered is his unrighteousness; From condemnation he is free."

Henceforth I will not grieve him; I will be a good conscience unto him, through the blood of our Lord Jesus Christ. The trumpet rang a third time, and growling from the innermost vaults, up there came a grim black fiend, with hate in his eyes, and hellish majesty on his brows. He is asked, 'Hast thou anything against that sinner?' 'Yes,' said he, 'I have; he has made a league with hell, and a covenant with the grave, and here it is signed with his own hand. He asked God to destroy his soul in a drunken fit, and vowed he would never turn to God; see, here is his covenant with hell! 'Let us look at it,' said Mercy; and it was handed up, whilst the grim fiend looked at the sinner, and pierced him through with his black looks. 'Ah! but,' said Mercy, 'this man had no right to sign the deed; a man must not sign away another's property. This man was bought and paid for long beforehand; he is not his own; the covenant with death is disannulled, and the league with hell is rent in pieces. Go thy way, Satan.' 'Nay,' said he, howling again, 'I have something else to say: that man was always my friend; he listened ever to my insinuations; he scoffed at the gospel; he scorned the majesty of heaven: is he to be pardoned, whilst I repair to my hellish den, for ever to bear the penalty of guilt?' Said Mercy, 'Avaunt, thou fiend; these things he did in his unregeneracy; but this word 'nevertheless' blots them out. Go thou to thy hell; take this for another lash upon thyself—the sinner shall be pardoned, but thou—never, treacherous fiend! And then Mercy, smilingly turning to the sinner, said, 'Sinner, the trumpet must be blown for the last time!' Again it was blown, and no one answered. Then stood the Sinner up, and Mercy said, 'Sinner, ask thyself the question—ask thou of heaven, of earth, of hell—whether any can condemn thee?' And the sinner stood up, and with a bold loud voice said, 'Who can lay anything to the charge of God's elect?' And he looked into hell, and Satan lay there, biting his iron bonds; and he looked on earth, and earth was silent; and in the majesty of faith the sinner did even climb to heaven itself, and he said, 'Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? God?' And the answer came, 'No; he justifieth, 'Christ?' Sweetly it was whispered, 'No; he died.' Then turning round, the sinner joyfully exclaimed, 'Who shall separate me from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord?' And the once condemned sinner came back to Mercy; prostrate at her feet he lay, and vowed henceforth to be hers for ever, if she would keep him to the end, and make him what she would desire him to be. Then no longer did the trumpet ring, but angels rejoiced, and heaven was glad, for the sinner was saved.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Letter from Chicago, United States.

DEAR SIR:

I have enclosed two dollars in payment for the C. M., for the year commencing in March of the present year. I have a growing appreciation of your valuable paper, and I would not upon any consideration be deprived of the useful information which it furnishes.

I intended to have thrown together some items of intelligence for the benefit of your readers in regard to the prospects of our denomination in this city and State, but other engagements have prevented me. I would state, however, that in this city we have great reason to be thankful for what the Head of the church has done for us during the past year. Three Baptist churches have been organized during the year making five in all. We have also in addition an African and a Scandinavian church.

Our churches are all supplied with able and efficient pastors, and are enjoying a reasonable measure of success. Missionary labor—under Baptist auspices—has been commenced upon the north side of the city in the form of a Sabbath school and Sabbath preaching, which, we trust, will result in the formation of a church in that division of the city. A noble effort has been made

towards the establishment of a denominational University of a high order, but as you have been advised in relation to the matter I need not allude to it.

Sympathising with you in your recent loss, and wishing you success, I remain, Respectfully yours, A. SPROTT.

Chicago, April 1st, 1857.

For the Christian Messenger.

French Mission.

To the Churches composing the Eastern, Central, and Western Baptist Associations of Nova Scotia.

DEAR BRETHREN,

By order of the French Mission Board I now address you. The Board has just held a Quarterly Meeting and finds itself minus some thirty pounds, in the payment of the missionary's salary. This debt will be larger by the time the Associations meet unless considerable money is paid into the Treasury in the meantime.

The Board, however, concluded that as the time for the Associations to meet is drawing near, and the churches are probably about to raise money to forward there for the benefit of the various religious objects we are laboring to promote, that it would make no other effort to procure funds than to ask you, dear brethren, to open a column in your Union Society papers, if you have not already done so, or in some other way collect all you can for the French Mission, and forward it to the respective Associations to which you belong, to be paid over to the Treasurer of the Board. The expenses of an Agent will thereby be saved, and the mission relieved of embarrassment. Let us labor in the Lord and we shall not labor in vain.

Yours fraternally, W. G. GOUCHER, Secretary.

Hebron, April 10th, 1857.

For the Christian Messenger.

To the Rev. Charles Tupper.

DEAR BROTHER,

I received your letter of the 10th inst. Many thanks for your interest in the Mic-Mac Mission. Your subscriptions will be in a good time. I shall probably be in that direction before long. I hereby authorize you and all whom it may concern, to deny the Report referred to, if you think proper. I have no recollection of ever having written or caused to be written any communication whatever for the "Nova Scotian," "Chronicle," or "Colonist." I know nothing of the article referred to, signed "A Baptist Minister." I have not yet seen it. I will read it out of curiosity, in case any body will lend or send me the paper containing it.

Ever yours in best of bonds, S. T. RAND.

Hantsport, April 15, 1857.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, APRIL 22, 1857.

A Church of Christ is in its very nature a Missionary Society—its great purpose being to diffuse the blessings of gospel light on every side, and carry the message of life and salvation to the souls that lie in darkness far and near within its precincts. To this great end, if it acts at all in accordance with its heavenly mission and right spirit, will its talents, its wealth, its prayers be consecrated. We have at times thought that the great Christian organizations for sending forth the gospel to distant nations, or diffusing its blessings at home, have had the effect of lessening the sense of duty and the use of means in this respect in individual churches, by producing the erroneous impression that these great Societies had undertaken all that could well be done. Such view of the case ought not, and in many cases, no doubt, does not prevail. In our own Province many instances occur, where churches act under a deep sense of their obligations and character, and contribute largely both of their means and by active efforts to promote the Missionary cause. Many of our churches are well able to sustain a Missionary for the greater part or even a whole year, to minister to the spiritual necessities of some one or other of the destitute localities that abound in most parts of the Province, and we may safely venture the assertion, that those of them who have acted up to their duty in this respect, have suffered no loss either in their spiritual or temporal interests,

but on the contrary, that they have been richly rewarded for all the sacrifices they have made. We trust that increased and prayerful attention will be given to this subject, and that our several Christian Societies, as they shall be blessed with the means, will feel it one of their first duties to send the gospel to those who are perishing at their very doors for want of the Bread of Life.

THE frequent occurrence of late of the kind and christian consideration of churches and congregations in administering to the comfort and temporal wants of their ministers is a pleasing trait in the character of the times. It shows, we may hope, the growing estimation in which the services of the man of God, who has relinquished all worldly avocations for the work of his master and the spiritual welfare of men, are beginning to be held. Our own ministers, like those of most other denominations in this country, depend solely on their flocks. Such we take to be the true gospel method of sustaining the ministry, nor would we have it otherwise. The greater, however, becomes the obligation of the flock to provide for the supply of their wants. A proper sense of duty in this respect is one of the most necessary ingredients in the economy of a Christian Society, and will no doubt return in a blessing on those who manifest this laudable anxiety for their pastor's comfort. Although the kingdom of God does not depend on the application of earthly treasures, yet if it truly reign in the heart, it will soon destroy all undue attachment to the possessions of this world, and one of the sure proofs of such effect, will be liberality and kindness to the ministers of Christ.

WE observe in the N. Y. Examiner the notice of a most munificent offer of one of the merchant princes of that great metropolis. This truly Christian Philanthropist has offered to contribute \$300 per annum each for the support of fifty young men in a course of four years preparation for the ministry, to supply the pressing wants of the Union, of the preaching of the gospel. The donor himself is a Presbyterian, but his offer is irrespective of denominational character in the persons receiving the benefaction, and only restricted to their evangelical adaptedness to the gospel ministry.

WE should be glad if writers on the Australian Mission, and generally on other subjects, would in future affix their proper names to their communications. Allusions are often made to anonymous writers, the wrong persons are judged, and unpleasant feelings are created. It may sometimes be a public duty to speak out, freely, and yet the writer be unwilling to make himself so conspicuous. When this is the case we should guard against any infringement of the great law of love, and avoid any remarks which we should be unwilling to own and likely to regret in future.

WE have received a copy of the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick's lecture on "Woman in Christian Society."

Whatever tends to raise women in the estimation of man reflects back on him a more refined civilization. Woman's rights in the common acceptation of the term are rather injurious than otherwise to the gentler sex. Let us have Christian women and we need not fear that they will demand more than the rights to which they are justly entitled.

The subject is treated in this pamphlet in a highly interesting and instructive manner.

IN our report of proceedings in the House of Assembly will be found the result of our Petition for a remedy against the injury sustained in consequence of the fire.

The advice given by the Committee will, as a matter of course, be taken, and the case be submitted to the decision of a jury in a court of justice.

By special request we have this week given more space than usual to the proceedings in the Legislative Council.

SINCE the termination of the Crimean War, and the sudden cessation of hostilities with Persia, there has been little to gratify the taste for excitement in our public news, and now that the Chinese difficulties are said to be at an end, we may reasonably hope to return to the calm and quiet current of affairs which existed previous to the year 1853.

The inauguration of Mr. Buchanan as President of the United States, and the late meeting of the Congress, seem to betoken a less turbulent state of things than was

anticipated. Lord Napier, the British Ambassador, has been cordially received at Washington, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the friendly intercourse of the two nations may suffer no further interruption. There are not wanting, however, sources of apprehension, while Cuba offers so tempting a bait to the numberless rapacious speculators that swarm in the middle and southern States of the Union. We see it stated in the New York papers that between 4 and 5000 American citizens have been victimized by Gen. Walker's filibustering exploits in Nicaragua. His position there at present seems a very critical one, although the most contradictory accounts are almost daily received of his motions and prospects.

It would seem by the most reliable accounts that important changes in the road to civilization and improvement are going on in Turkey. Still the old Mussulman bigotry is opposing serious barriers to any very rapid reformation. The cause of enlightened Christianity has undoubtedly obtained in many parts a strong hold as compared with what existed a few years since. The spread of Protestantism among the Turks and Armenians is far more hopeful than in almost any country where the Greek or Roman Catholic creeds prevail.

It is said that our own Legislature will be prorogued on the 27th inst.—several days later than we recollect it to have been for many years past. The present prospect of an early Spring must render a much longer delay in the capital undesirable to most of the members.

AUSTRALIA.—We received a newspaper from a friend in Australia by the last steamer, and were not a little surprised at the advancement it indicates. In size and typography it is equal to the best of the London papers, and shows clearly that the press in that country is in no respect behind any part of the world. Its editorials manifest talent of the first order. The Speech of His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, at the opening of the first session of the Legislature, under the new constitution, securing responsible government, is a document which exhibits high administrative ability. The Estimates given of the Revenue Department, and the various public institutions dependent upon it, in the colony, (South Australia,) manifest great efficiency in the government arrangements. We should be glad to make some extracts but want of space forbids. The list of the market-prices, in provisions, is very similar to our own. Wages are something higher, domestic servants with board and lodging, males, receive from £40 to £50 per annum. Females, £10 to £20. Mechanics get from 8s. (Shoemakers, &c.) to 15s. (Engineers) per day. Seamen get £6 per month.

Telegraph Despatch.

Merchants' Exchange, Halifax, April 17th, 1857. The Steamship Arabia arrived at New York yesterday evening. Dates from Liverpool to 4th inst.

Peace has been arranged with China. Difficulties between Austria and Sardinia are increasing. The elections continue favorable to Palmerston government.

General Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, APRIL 15, 1857.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to reinstate and appoint, to be Justices of the Peace:—

For the County of Cumberland,—George Bergman, John Morse, Thomas Swallow, John Roach, James W. Dolaney, Esquires.

For the County of Guysborough,—James B. Hadley and John Kirk, Esquires.

For the County of Annapolis,—George Robinson, Tunis Bogart, John Mills, Walter Willett, John Wiswall, Henry Gesner, Esquires.

And His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, has been pleased to direct that the gentlemen above named shall severally take the rank and precedence in the general Commission of the Peace which they would have held and enjoyed had their names been continued therein according to their priority in the previous General Commission—and also that the several Justices named in the general Commission, whose precedence has been thereby changed, shall be restored to their former rank in the Magistracy.

To be Custos Rotulorum of King's County, Hugh L. Dickey, Esq., in the place of the Hon. John Morton, resigned.

To be one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou,—James Joott, Esq.

Two remarkably fine specimens of Laminated Lime Stone, one of a clear gray and the other of a deep black color, brought from Shubennadie, may be seen at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms in this city. The former is apparently adapted for building purposes, and the other will make elegant mantle-pieces.—Chronicle.