

Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, writes, that Labuan is again tranquil, and recovering from the effects of the late Chinese massacre.

Why? Because the Chinese were treated as beasts of prey, and hunted from further mischief.

CONSPIRACY versus LOUIS NAPOLEON.

It is one part of the duty of the conscientious police of Paris, to get up, at stated intervals, reports of diabolic, mysterious, and concealed conspiracies against the Emperor's life.

Now the late Italian insurrection was too good an opportunity to let slip; so the Monsieur gravely announced a conspiracy to have been discovered, in which (of course) Mazzini was chief, and the exiles Ledru Rollin, Campanella, and Massarenti, were coadjutors—all plotting from London, and the scheme being of such magnitude as, after assassinating Louis and revolutionizing Italy, to spread even to Spain.

The Emperor is coming to pay a visit to our Queen at Osborne, and it is said that many topics touching continental politics will then be discussed.

The Austrian Government has entered into a convention with various Italian States, to prevent revolution. They may so join; but freedom, though baffled long, will at last assert itself.

YOUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

For the Christian Messenger.

The Nova Scotia Baptist Home Missionary Society.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Perhaps a few statements in regard to the above Society may interest some of your readers.

The Society was formed a few weeks ago at Hantsport, during the session of the Central Baptist Association, the Association having given its hearty approval.

A delegation from the Eastern Association was present, and represented the favoring sentiments with which the movement would be regarded by the Eastern churches; which representation was unanimously affirmed by the

* [We referred to this highly important movement in the C. M. of July 1st and 8th.—Ed.]

Association when in session a fortnight later at Onslow. The co-operation of the Western Churches, whose Association had met previously could not be received immediately, but it was anticipated and taken for granted.

When the demands for missionary labor, the hope of effecting more by the new plan and the almost suspended action of the Boards of the Central and Eastern Associations were considered, immediate action seemed to be our duty.

The advantages of combined effort are nevertheless apparent. Our churches are not distributed throughout Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, in proportion to the missionary ground.

One well sustained organization will possess great advantages for procuring and profitably employing labourers. Agents will be able from personal acquaintance, to recommend to the Board those Brethren who may be disengaged, and who would be best adapted to certain places.

True it is that concentration of power, unless when exercised legitimately for the very purpose which gave it birth, is an evil to be deprecated.

In the strictly popular and representative character of this Society, may we not believe that there are sufficient guards and checks? The offices, the Board of management and the location of the Board are matters of public annual choice to be submitted to the whole body of members.

In a succeeding letter, the writer hopes to present some facts drawn from the letters of our Eastern churches and from other sources, showing the necessity of greatly increased missionary effort.

For the Christian Messenger.

Prince Edward Island.

OBITUARY NOTICE AND BAPTISM.

DEAR BRETHREN,

On the 30th ultimo the writer was unexpectedly summoned to his former field of labor to officiate at the funeral of a long tried and much esteemed friend, sister Ann Warren, the amiable companion of Brother Joseph Warren, of North River. The deceased was in the enjoy-

ment of her usual health, was struck with apoplexy, which, a few hours after, proved fatal. Our worthy sister made a profession of religion and was baptized twenty-nine years ago by our much lamented Father Harding, when on a missionary tour to this Island.

During the religious exercises at the house and grave the people appeared more than usually solemn and attentive.

Having deposited in the ground all that was earthly of our worthy sister, a number of friends with the writer repaired to the house of our greatly afflicted, but comforted Brother. While there, two of his sons, with their wives, and a daughter, related the dealings of God with their souls, and requested to be buried with Christ in the likeness of his death.

It is worthy of remark that these brothers and sisters alluded to are all heads of families, and I believe like the Eunuch, "went on their way rejoicing."

MALCOLM ROSS.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

MR. JAMES MCLEARN

Was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to this country with his parents when quite young. He died at his residence in Kempt, Queens Co., on the 22nd of June, 1857, at the advanced age of 95 years.

MRS. MARY BROADWELL.

Died, at Charlottetown, June 21st, 1857, Mrs. Mary Broadwell, aged 53 years, for many years a member of the Baptist Church in that town.

Our departed sister felt deeply interested for the cause; only a short time before her death she was earnestly desirous that the church should seek for a pastor from Nova Scotia.

Religious Intelligence.

The Rebellion in India.

We find in the London Missionary Herald of the 1st of August, several letters from missionaries on this subject. It says:

The paragraph of the Governor-general's proclamation, alluded to by Mr. Wenger, is as follows: "The Governor-general enjoins all such persons to pause before they listen to false guides and traitors who would lead them into danger and disgrace."

"Mr. Bion, under date of May 29th, thus describes the effect of the proclamation:—

"All over the town there is quite the wrong impression, and expressed most insolently to our preachers, that the Government has forbidden us all preaching and distribution of books, and that we can no more do our work. Others understand that Government commanded the Hindoos and Mussulmans not to change their religion, but keep fast to their caste; that is to say, we are exposed to all insults in the bazaars, and if any one would murder us in open daylight, people would think so to do was a service to Government, and probably we would find no redress.

"You have no idea how bold and impudent the Sepoys have become, and also some of the Hindoos and Mussulmans here. Instead of shooting down these murderers at Meerut, etc., Government seem to dread them, and issue such foolish, miserable stuff as this proclamation. It is getting serious, and safety for life is only with God, but no more with the English Government. Any day we may be cut down. We have two companies of wicked, rebellious Sepoys here for a population of 50,000 people, half of whom are Mohammedans. There is no European regiment in all East Bengal, which speaks badly

at the present unsettled time for the ruling powers. I am determined to preach just as usual, even should the magistrate forbid me.

"No doubt there will be some order restored after some months, and the great catastrophe for India with regard to the reception of the Gospel may be near at hand. Caste must now be overthrown, though Government, foolishly enough, strengthened caste by this proclamation; and if caste is once on the ground, we shall have plenty of work."

"Mr. Lewis, after referring to the events at Delhi, writes:—

"During the extraordinary troubles from which we are now emerging, nothing has so much cheered our own minds as the fact, which appears to be now well established, and the disaffection of the native troops has originated in their dread of the growing power of Christianity. Most strangely have they erred in believing that the Government was endeavouring to entrap them into the sacrifice of their caste, yet we believe they are right in apprehending that their idols and superstitions are decaying and will be speedily overthrown, though 'not by might nor by power.' We cannot but anticipate also this outbreak of seditious fanaticism will itself be productive of the happiest results. It will rouse the British Government from its careless confidence in faithless men.

"One thing is increasingly plain, that it is a Mohammedan movement rather than Hindoo. And the Brahmins have been, to a great extent, it is thought, the tools in the hands of the former. Report says, that Mohammedans in civil employ have been found in close conference with sentinels; disbanded Hindoos have complained of their companions having treacherously used them. In Jessore there have been disturbances with the Mohammedans; the Calcutta papers of to-day speak of a rise of 2,000, where there are no troops; our native preachers have been threatened by some of those who have recognized them as Christian teachers, and who, if occasion presented, would become the first victims. Mohammedan butchers perpetrated some of the most fearful outrages at Meerut, and treasonable correspondence with Persia is said to have been carried on by residents in Calcutta. Our fears for our brethren at some of those stations are great.

"The Lord reigneth! this is our hope and joy. You will, I am sure, sufficiently realize our danger as to cease not to make mention of us in your prayers. 'Our God is the God of salvation, and to him belong all the passages of death.'"

"Mr. Pierce, writes May 30th:—

"On the first arrival of the news of the outbreak in Calcutta also, for at least a week the greatest alarm, and even terror, prevailed. It was not quite without cause; we had five native regiments in the city, fort, and at Barrackpore, while in the fort there were only 300 or 400 Europeans. Many persons at night took refuge on board ship, in the river. Fearful will be the effect of this crisis, even when it shall have passed away, upon the condition of the upper provinces. Much private property will have been destroyed, and many a European family will find themselves reduced to beggary.

"It will take a long time to restore confidence in the north-west; Government will be heavily blamed in the matter, and well they deserve it, for of the wide-spread disaffection among the native army they have been well acquainted, as all have been for the last three months, and so they have been forewarned, but have taken no heed; and, least of all, it would seem the Commander-in-chief, for at the time of the murderous onslaught of the Sepoy regiments, he was amusing himself, by shooting on the mountains, two days' distance from Simla.

"The effects of all these commotions upon missionary work, will be, indeed is, for the present, to bring all nearly to a stand-still. For ourselves, we may say that Delhi and Muttra are gone. It will be a good while ere confidence will be so restored as for brethren to feel justified in settling there again.

"There are not wanting intimations that hereafter missionaries will be made to bear a large share of the blame of this catastrophe, and most probable that attempts will follow to curtail our liberty. I mention this to put you on your guard.

"Let us have your prayers, the prayers of the Committee, the prayers of the churches at large; we are manifestly in the Lord's hands, and are lying under his strong rebuke. My last words on taking leave of the Committee, you will remember, were, 'God will be glorified, and we must come to his feet.' I said this at the time, under the strong conviction that in respect to prayer, neither the Committee nor the churches at large were honouring God as he ought to be, and will be, if he prosper our work. Bear with me in saying this."

We are sure that the closing words of this extract will meet with a devout response. Let missionary prayer meetings be multiplied; for our God heareth and answereth prayer.

REVIVAL.—The Rev. Mr. Spalding has recently baptized fourteen persons at Calais, Maine.

St JOHN, N. B.—Rev. E. B. deMill, we are informed by the C. Visitor, has accepted an invitation of the N. B. B. Home Missionary Society to labour as a missionary in the city of St. John. A missionary chapel is being erected by the joint efforts of the Brussels and Germain St. Churches, at Marsh Bridge, the pulpit of which he will occupy in connection with other stations in the city.