

magnificent scenes which have taken place within its walls, with Royalty at their head, and the blood-stained events of its subjects, render it attractive to strangers. The ditch which surrounds it was, and can be filled with water from the Thames, but is now kept dry, rendering the air more salubrious. Within, or in connection with its walls are a number of different buildings bearing distinct names: the most notorious is called the Bloody Tower, on account of the murder of the two Royal children. The guide now refuses to show where they were buried, as he says historians differ as to the spot. The scenes principally denote war in early times. Effigies of the different Kings, Earls, Knights, and others appear here in armour, cap-a-pie in equestrian style. Their armour varied in weight from 50 to 70 lbs., not including that of the horse. The effigy of Henry VIII. appears the largest, and is said to be the identical suit worn by himself. He (the guide) states that armour was first worn by Edward I., 1272, and last by James II., 1683. The Crown jewels occupy one room, their names and uses are explained by a female. The beheading block and axe at its side are to be seen. The block shows some deep impressions by heavy blows from the axe. Attention is also called to the thumb screws and other instruments of torture. The cloak in which General Wolf died is in a good state of preservation.

I wish you to understand that I have not pretended to touch a hundredth part of the scenes of the above named places, but merely skimmed the surface. For the tragical events of the Tower I must refer your readers to the pages of history.

THE THAMES TUNNEL

is quite near to the Tower, the sight is not much in itself, but taking into consideration its situation that a person might be drowning in the river, or the Leviathan and other huge ships floating above your head, renders it one of the wonders of the world.

More than a month having flown by, I forbear noticing the events which were then passing, I will only refer to the excitement, in a small way, caused here by Americans. You have seen a notice of the Nugget of gold on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. It was found by one of two brothers by the name of Napier, from Miramichi, N. B. He and his brother with two others had worked some nine months to little purpose, tired of this spot, they shifted to other ground, worked about three months with little improvement, still the pick kept moving, when one blow turned their fortunes. When Napier struck his pick in the nugget he thought he had discovered a vein of gold. He turned quite sick, but recovered so far as to get the thirty-five pound lump from its resting place. To prevent it taking to itself wings, when the other miners had gone to dinner, they got it on a wheelbarrow, hid it from view by placing an old tub over it bottom up, wheeled it to their tent, and buried it under their dining-table, where it remained until they worked out their claim.

The next is a Circus, from New York. When the Proprietor fails to clear one thousand dollars a day, he hooks forty horses to his music waggon or temple, as it is called, and drives them single handed through the streets. Then they come.

Another is, a tall Yankee has on exhibition, at the Exchange, an overgrown dog. A colored boy leads him by a string, while Jonathan, with great fluency of speech, relates his pedigree. The price is 250 sovereigns. There are plenty of the nobility, having more money than brains, who, if they take up the notion, will buy the dog at any price.

On the Northern side of London you are scarcely out of sight of one windmill before you are close to another. Notwithstanding the abundance of coal here, I have seen some half dozen in motion at one time. The country being flat, they have been substituted for water power.

[Remainder next week.]

For the Christian Messenger.

New York Correspondence.

LETTER FROM REV. W. HOBBS.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

I am pleased to inform you that the good work of the Lord is still on the advance in this city, and additions are being made to the different churches every Sabbath. The business men's Prayer-meeting has been crowded daily since the 4th of April, but in consequence of repairs about to be made in the building, the closing meeting was held yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the great heat of the day, the room was crowded almost to suffocation. There were a number of ministers present who took part in the services, and congratulated the business men on the results of the revival which had taken place, and the manifest earnestness and zeal

which had been displayed by those who took part in it, and yielded to its saving influence.

Last Sabbath evening a most solemn and interesting service was held in the Light St. Baptist Church, at which time the Rev. Mr. Harris was dedicated to the Foreign Mission. A large number of ministers were present, Dr. Armitage delivered the farewell address, and a number of others took part in the services. Some hundreds of dollars were collected at the close of the meeting, for the object of the Mission. Brother Harris goes out under the auspices of the Independent Baptist Society, free from any connection with slavery.

I have just returned from a tour to Niagara Falls and Canada West. TORONTO is its most populous city, numbering about 46,000. The Baptists have two churches here, the second church has a very commodious building for worship, and they appear to be a happy and prosperous people. HAMILTON is also a very fine city, the capital of Wentworth and Halton Counties, the seat of the Great Western Railway Company. It is built on an elevation at the head of Burlington Bay. The public buildings are very fine, chiefly of free-stone and limestone, which are found here in great abundance. It has extensive manufactories of various kinds, with steam as a motive power; population 20,000. Intemperance and profanity are too prevalent in Canada. Niagara Falls is one of the wonders of the world. The number of visitors up to this time has not been very large; but the intensely hot weather at the south is now beginning to drive northward all those who can possibly leave. The hotels and ferries, the keepers of curiosity-shops, and multitudes of others who are making their living out of visitors, (not to forget the extortionate and wicked hackmen,) are ready and waiting for the crowds to come. This place is greatly improved since my last visit. It now presents quite a city-like aspect, with a number of splendid churches and hotels on a large scale, too numerous to mention. Curiosity-shops are thicker than ever, and the imposition attempted at every corner in the sale of trinkets, Rock-ornaments carved out of the common spar, but pretended to be from the famous fallen Table Rock, is carried to an unheard-of extent.

The volume of water in the Niagara River is swollen to an unprecedented extent. Lake Erie is several feet higher than usual, the tide rushing down the river and over the Falls is considerably increased beyond the gorge below at the whirlpool and vicinity. It is said the water rushes over the perpendicular banks full fifteen feet higher up than ever before, owing to the great freshet. The joint Board of Directors of the Suspension Bridge have lately held their Annual Meeting. The stock is in the hands of a few, and being very productive a dividend is declared three or four times a year. A very large sum, enough in itself to make the stock very valuable, is received from the Railroad, which is secured under lease for many years. In addition the revenue derived from the carriages, passengers in them, and footmen, reaches as high as four hundred dollars a day, as I am informed. Many, like myself, preferred to pay 25 cents with the privilege of walking over to crossing in the cars, suspended some four hundred feet over the roaring and foaming Cataract. As an enterprise of boldness, and a structure of matchless perfection, this bridge has perhaps, not its equal, nor has it as a monopoly. It was, perhaps, right that the law should secure to the projectors a monopoly, for their enterprise and boldness in venturing half a million in its construction. While as a structure and a good paying enterprise the bridge will probably continue far beyond the present generation, whilst the monopoly feature cannot continue longer than the law allows, which is five years longer. By that time the stock holders will have got back considerably more than the original investment. In the event of a battle between England and America, Niagara doubtless will be the field of conflict. The bridge would then be of the greatest importance to both of the contending parties; however, it might be easily sent down the stream by either party.

The country all through this section shows the effects of the wet spell. The corn and potatoe crops have suffered severely throughout the western parts of New York, but as we proceeded west into Canada, the crops were greatly in advance of the States, and in several sections haying had commenced. The weather in the city is intensely hot. The Thermometer has been ranging from 100 in the shade, to 120 in the sun, unknown before at this season of the year. Ten persons died on Saturday of sunstroke. People are leaving by hundreds for the different watering places. Some of the churches are nearly deserted. I hope shortly to make my

exit from here to Nova Scotia, where we enjoy one of the most refreshing and bracing atmospheres in the world; easterly winds and fogs for a time, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The New York Baptist Association was held last week at Morisania, a city about ten miles from New York. The season was one of interest. Great additions are reported through letters.

Yours ever truly,  
WM. HOBBS.

New York, June 29th, 1858.

P. S.—I expected to have been absent during the summer, but I feel the heat too intense to stop. W. H.

Religious Intelligence.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA held its annual session at Pictou on the 16th ult., and following week. 34 ministers and 19 ruling elders were present. At the Missionary Meeting held on Thursday evening, interesting accounts were given of Mr. & Mrs. Matheson who had been heard of from Sydney on his way to Aneiteum; from Mr. Geddie and Mr. Gordon who were labouring in the islands of Polynesia. The Board had expended £900 during the year, having a large sum still in fund.

It was agreed that Mr. Geddie should be authorized to leave his field of labour for a time, and visit Great Britain, for the purpose of superintending the printing of the New Testament in the language of Aneiteum.

On the subject of Temperance coming before the Synod,—

"The discussion and decisions of Synod turned almost exclusively on one point: Shall those who continue in the liquor traffic be continued in the communion of the Church? Two resolutions were brought forward on the subject, the one being for exclusion, the other for issuing a solemn warning to all the members of the Church against the use as a beverage of intoxicating liquors, and enjoining upon Sessions the use of means to convince those dealing in them of the impropriety of their conduct. The first of these passed, there being 21 for the first and 19 for the second. On the day following a motion to rescind was negatived, but it was agreed that the resolution passed be held in suspense for a year, during which all Sessions will have an opportunity of reporting their views, and the matter will come up for final adjustment at next meeting of Synod."

PRESBYTERIANS IN ST. ANN'S, C. B. vs. A BAPTIST MINISTER.—In the Account of proceedings of the Free Church Synod at New Glasgow, given in the *Presbyterian Witness*, the Rev. Mr. McIntosh is reported to have stated in course of his remarks on the state of religion in the Presbytery of Victoria C. B. that "A Baptist minister was creating discord and apparently encouraging misconduct in St. Ann's. The party adhering to him had actually broken in the door of the Presbyterian Church, and he preached repeatedly in the pulpit, knowing that access was obtained in this outrageous manner, but he, Mr. McIntosh, had borne with him with the utmost patience and his influence for evil is now rapidly declining."

We know nothing of this matter, but publish the statement, as we find it, so that parties concerned may make explanation if they deem it necessary.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.—We learn by the Report recently presented to the Free Church Synod that the amount of the Professorial Fund now invested is £6,805. The whole amount collected last year was £700 14s. 4d. It adds:—"The College and Academy current expenses are a canker gnawing at the vitals of the Fund." They have had to draw £700 from it to meet the present demands of the College. The report states:—"A large proportion of the subscriptions from New Brunswick remains to be gathered in, and the fear was expressed that little more could be obtained from this source."

Professor Lyall had 19 students in Mental Philosophy, 11 in Ethics, and 17 in Latin. Professor King had 6 besides 2 colored students in Theology. Mr. McKnight had 13 in Hebrew and 1 in Syriac, during the past year.

The dearness of board in Halifax was supposed to be an obstacle to more young men coming from the country.

FREE CHURCH MISSION TO TURKEY.—At the recent Free Church Synod, held at New Glasgow, the Rev. Peter Constantinides was ordained as a Missionary to go on their behalf to some field of labour in Turkey. We believe he is to be settled in Constantinople. Mr. C. is a native Greek and his operations will be carried on especially among the Greeks.

The receipts for the past year for Foreign Missions, from the six presbyteries, amount to £214 18s. 3d. The entire sum in hand is £478 15s. 10d.

INCREASE OF CANADA BAPTISTS.—The Bradford *Christian Messenger* gives a very encouraging account of our denomination in Canada. In 1838, there were only 15,525 Baptists; in 1848, 28,964. In 1852, they numbered 45,353, an increase of 16,388 in three years. At the same ratio of increase the denomination in the Provinces, must now number 102,062 or upwards of six times as many as twenty years ago, and within 17,582 as many as the entire population of the Province in 1820.

United States.

Two hundred and seventy-four baptisms were reported in the Pastoral Conference of N. York the first of June.

Twelve converts were baptized by the pastor of the Baptist Church, Rev. G. F. Warren, in North Attleboro, Mass, the first Sabbath in June.

Rev. K. S. Hale of Lake Village, N. H., has baptized sixty persons into the fellowship of this church during the revival.

Rev. E. T. Hunt, of Providence, has had encouraging success. Thirteen have been baptized, others are expected to go forward soon.

The Randolph Baptist church, after various adverse fortunes, has at length been remembered and visited by the Holy Spirit, and more than sixty have been added to its fellowship.

In Medfield, Mass., upwards of forty are said to have recently expressed hope in Christ, of whom twenty-nine have been baptized, and others are expected soon to come forward. "This church is the mother of several churches in the surrounding towns."

Rev. Dr. Stratton, of Natchez, Miss., writes to the *True Witness*, in relation to the interesting religious state of things in his congregation; seventy-two persons united with his church on last Sabbath—sixty-nine of whom were received on a profession of their faith twenty of whom received the ordinance of baptism. This is encouraging news from a city hitherto regarded as more unsusceptible than most others to revival influences.

Vicksburg Miss., has shared largely in the religious interest, and twenty one have been added to the Baptist church.

EPISCOPACY IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—The attempt on the part of some of our Navy Officials to force the Episcopal prayer book upon Chaplains, as evinced in the case of Rev. Mr. Stockbridge, is arousing the spirit of the people against such acts of religious tyranny and sectarian favoritism in our Government. We are glad to observe that the Baptist State Convention of Connecticut took the matter up at its late anniversary and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Rev. Drs. Hodge, Turnbull and Phelps be a committee to memorialize Congress on the tendency manifested by our national government to establish the Episcopal form of worship in the Army and Navy.—*N. Y. Chronicle*.

A HOPEFUL MOVEMENT.—We hear that negotiations are in progress between two wealthy laymen of a neighboring city, and a well known minister, once a foreign missionary, to induce him to return to Burma—the two laymen taking upon themselves the whole expense of the voyage, and support after he reaches his field.—*Id.*

EPISCOPAL.—An "indignation" meeting was held on Friday in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, with respect to the revival of the Confessional in the parish of St. Paul, Knightsbridge. The clergyman accused is the Rev. Arthur Poole, licensed curate at St. Paul's, and the facts charged against him were, it appears, sufficient to lead the Bishop of London to revoke his license, which was done on the 28th of last month. Some of the questions stated to have been asked by this clergyman of women who were induced to go to confession to him are of a most disgusting character. The meeting expressed great satisfaction at his dismissal, and resolved that the matter required further investigation.

The service at the Royal Exchange was repeated on Sunday last. A large respectable audience assembled. After the hymn, "The Lord shall reign where'er the sun," &c., the Rev. Thomas Richardson (who stood on the steps of the Exchange), offered up prayer and read the twenty-fourth Psalm, taking his text from the first verse—"The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," and gave a most practical discourse, which was most attentively listened to by the assembled throng. After the sermon, the hymn—"All hail Emanuel's name," &c., was sung, which had a most imposing effect. The Rev. W. Goode and several other clergymen were present.

SWEDEN.—An instance of religious intolerance, which is enough to make Sweden the scandal of the Protestant world, has recently been reported in the Swedish papers. Six women have been condemned as converts to Catholicism, and have been sentenced to banishment, to deprivation of their rights of inheritance, and of all other civil rights. A certain delay is allowed by the law, during which an appeal may be lodged against the sentence, and then these poor wretches, five of whom it is stated are mothers of families, will be transported across the frontier.

The principles on which alone Protestantism can rest are now established by the consent of the European world; and Sweden, by so gross a violation of the rights of religious freedom, separates herself from all in Protestantism that is true to itself and to its real origin.