

drunkards, swearers, prostitutes, but are now walking "as children of the day and not as children of the night." Mr. Eccles has labored there with great earnestness, and has reaped a rich reward in the ingathering of many precious souls to the Redeemer. On the Baptist church at Tubbermore, rich showers of heavenly blessings have descended. The pastor of the church, the Rev. R. H. Carson, who has entered heartily into the work, has been continually cheered by administering baptism nearly every week to converts who are anxious to obey this commandment of the Lord Jesus. In company with two students of Belfast, I likewise addressed meetings in Presbyterian churches at Dromore, Dromara, Garvaachy, and other places.

As a stranger, I experienced the greatest cordiality and kindness, not only from friends in connection with the churches of Ranbridge and Tubbermore, but also from ministers and members of the Presbyterian churches which I visited. It was delightful to see the large attendance at the meetings, and the deep earnestness of the people when listening to the simple exhibition of the gospel. Stormy weather and long distances are no obstacles to the majority of the people, if a meeting is to be held.

I am happy to state that, in the meetings which I attended, there was but little, and in most instances, no *unwholesome excitement*. A friend from Dublin, who was with me at Tubbermore and expected to see great excitement, was surprised to find nothing of the kind. True, there may be an excitement that does not manifest itself in noise and bluster, but in an intense earnestness about the welfare of the soul.

Many things I have seen in connection with the physical manifestations which I cannot understand, and which I believe even Dr. McCosh's really good pamphlet does not at all explain. I am content to leave them unexplained.

To the Editor of the "Christian Messenger."

SIR,—I have read Mr. Rogers' letter, and your editorial remarks, in the Messenger of the 9th inst., and I am compelled to say that I do not think you have been just to your readers, to independent journalism, or to yourself.

A paper obliged, by any consideration, to give publicity to that which the Editor *knows* to be false, and calculated to mislead, cannot command the respect and confidence of the community.

The charges which you have allowed Mr. Rogers to say, were "trumped up" against him, were—that he, when Collector of Colonial duties, gave a false certificate to Mr. James Ferguson, that certain goods had been "duly entered, and duty paid," when he knew that neither had been done, and that he subsequently denied to the Government that he had given such a certificate.

You, Mr. Editor, have seen the certificate,—you have seen Mr. Rogers' denial that he ever gave it,—you have seen his admission that these goods had never been entered, or any duty paid thereon,—and all these in the handwriting and over the signature of W. H. Rogers.

It was also within your own knowledge that Mr. Rogers' father moved an amendment at the Eastern Association at Pughwash, reflecting upon you for having published my letter, when it was stated by a member of the Baptist Church there, that the resolution exculpating Mr. Rogers, had been altered before publication, after which statement the amendment was withdrawn, and a resolution passed in favor of the Messenger.

More than this, Sir, a highly respectable member of that Church informed me, that he told you that he heard Mr. W. H. Rogers say, that he would not have the resolution respecting himself published as it passed the Church, for one hundred pounds!

Now, Sir, I respectfully submit, that under these circumstances, you should either have rejected Mr. Rogers' letter, as calculated to mislead, or that its insertion should have been accompanied by such criticism as would effectually prevent a similar liberty being again taken with the paper under your Editorial management.

Gratifying as Mr. Rogers' letter may be to rabid political partisans who care little for the means by which their objects are promoted, I cannot think such communications are likely to elevate the character of either Baptist Churches, or their organ the *Christian Messenger*.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
CHARLES TUPPER.

Halifax, 14th Nov, 1859.

A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good woman, nor anything that is worse than a bad one.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 16, 1859.

To our Agents and Patrons generally.

Dear friends,—In prospect of the commencement of a New Year, we are desirous of shewing that we appreciate your efforts to extend our circulation, and, of co-operating with you in securing that desirable object.

As the large number of new subscribers we are accustomed to receive during the first two or three weeks of the New Year, have sometimes rendered it difficult for us to attend to other pressing duties at that time, we therefore propose to all who forward their names any time between this and the end of the year, sending the paper from the time of receiving their names, and charging only from the first of January, 1860. We would further briefly intimate our wants, our intentions, and our offers.

1. OUR WANTS.—One thousand new subscribers before the first of January, 1860. PAYMENT FROM ALL WHO ARE IN ARREARS.

2. OUR INTENTIONS.—To strike off from our list of subscribers those who have for several years neglected to forward their subscriptions; and place the names of such in a list FOR IMMEDIATE COLLECTION.

3. OUR OFFERS.—For the names of two new subscribers, sent at one time, with the payment, (£1) besides sending the Messenger to their address, as above, to Dec. 31, 1860, we will also send a copy, for three months, to any other address desired by the person sending.

For the names of four new subscribers, sent at one time, with the payment, (£2) besides sending the Messenger to their address, as above, we will also send a copy, for six months, to any other address desired.

For the names of eight new subscribers, sent at one time, with the payment, (£4) besides sending the Messenger to their address, as above, we will also send a copy, for one year, to any other address desired.

Religion in Halifax.

The religious character of Halifax has been hitherto, we believe, far below many places in other parts of the country. The influence of Christians in the promotion of evangelical truth has not been such as should go forth from the metropolis. Parties coming from the midst of an active body of Christians, in the country, have been disappointed in finding so much of worldliness and so little of warm-hearted piety in the city. The social religious meetings of the various churches have not been so generally attended as in the country. Men who come in contact with each other in commercial and professional life seem to feel less the necessity of meetings for prayer and exhortation. They are regularly in their places on the Lord's day, but on the other days of the week appear immersed in the pressing duties connected with this world. Not considering the claims of others upon them they have chosen the quiet of their own homes to the welfare of those they might have benefited by their counsels and example, and have too often regretted the consequences when it was too late. Young men, who, in the country, have been under the genial influences of a religious home, on coming to reside in Halifax have found but comparatively little of such society as would cherish and foster a spirit of devotion and Christian feeling; and being free from both the restraints and comforts of their own parental fireside, have too often become indifferent to the claims of religion, and so by getting farther and farther from christian society, have been drawn into a vortex of frivolity and dissipation, until in some cases, alas, they have closed their days in shame, and dishonor. There are however some noble exceptions, with religious principles early implanted in their hearts, they have stood the test, and have arisen to posts of usefulness and honor in the city as well as in the country.

A very considerable change must be made before such an alteration will take place as will fill the capital with good influences, and make it what it ought to be—a centre of religious interest, and a pattern of Christian zeal and devotion to all parts of the province.

An improvement, we trust, is taking place, and we hope the day is not far distant when every good work will find many zealous promoters among our fellow citizens. Among the hopeful signs of the times, the Daily Union Prayer Meetings are not the least promising. We do not at present anticipate that these will directly effect any great change, such as large additions to our churches, or become occasions when those who have been classed amongst the impenitent or openly profane, will arise and make confession of sin

and intention of newness of life; but we do look for a higher order of piety in church members, less reluctance in them to "stand up for Jesus," a more general gathering of professing Christians at their several churches for the purpose of prayer and exhortation, and a better understanding to prevail amongst those who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, connected with the different congregations in the city. A spirit of forbearance must be brought into operation; and whilst a desire for Christian fellowship, in these general meetings, inspires the hearts of hundreds, a greater degree of union and a higher appreciation of the bonds of Church fellowship must combine those united in covenant relationship. When the Lord visits Zion we may expect to see men brought in like a flock. When God's people occupy the high position to which they are called and sustain the Standard of the Captain of their salvation, then may the nations be expected to flow unto it and be saved.

We are glad to learn that Windsor is following the example of the city and either has begun, or is about commencing similar Union prayer meetings. May a large blessing be bestowed in answer to their prayers. We know of no place, except it be Halifax, where there is greater need of a revival of true religion. Let those who see the desolations caused by iniquity beseech God to come and save them, and doubtless he will open the windows of Heaven and pour them out a blessing.

Every mail from Europe brings us some accounts of the continuance and extension of the Revival in the North of Ireland. The great and unquestionable moral effect of this most remarkable display of Divine Grace, upon numerous and separate portions of the population, both in towns and country, is so manifest that even worldliness and infidelity have, in a great measure, ceased their cavils and their misrepresentations, and are compelled to admit that whatever may be the cause, the results are productive only of purity and righteousness. The violent bodily exercises that in some instances accompany the strong convictions of sin, which the subjects of the revival experience, are such as have often been witnessed in similar cases both in Europe and America: and spring from the weakness and frailty both of our mental and corporeal structure. They are no part of religion or of repentance, although they may sometimes accompany their first manifestations; and where faith and holiness follow them, will cause few reflecting persons to stumble. Looking at these striking interpositions of God in Ireland, Scotland and America, which have lately occurred, with the multiplied proofs of the increase of vital religion among various Christian denominations and in different parts of the world, it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that a far greater effusion of the Holy Spirit upon our race is at hand than has ever yet been witnessed since the Great Redeemer announced the glorious and life-giving truth, "If I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto me." May the time be near at hand when our own land and country shall witness like manifestations of God's forgiving love!

Thankful at all times for suggestions from our readers and friends with regard to our course, past, present or future, yet we have no idea of allowing any parties to dictate to us what we shall publish or what communications we shall reject.

We are not at all surprised that our independent course should occasionally be such as may not meet the entire approbation of some individuals.

The letter of the Honorable Provincial Secretary in another column lays upon us a charge which we are not quite prepared to admit. To have adopted either course suggested by him—that of rejecting Mr. Rogers' letter, or else accompanying it with such criticism as would effectually prevent a similar liberty &c. would, we conceive, have been far more unjust to our readers, to independent journalism, and to ourselves than allowing the letter to appear in our own columns and speak for itself. With regard to the statements made by Mr. Rogers we do not consider that their truth is either confirmed or denied by their appearing in the *Christian Messenger*. The explanations we made last week with regard to the said letter and some of the statements it contained, do not appear to have given entire satisfaction to Dr. Tupper. Knowing that Mr. Rogers and his friends give an interpretation to the said certificate and his subsequent statements different from that which they literally bear, we were not disposed to enter into the question. We did not consider it consistent with our position or necessary, for us to discuss either the truthfulness or falsehood of Mr. Rogers' statements, nor yet the propriety of the proceedings of the Pughwash church in passing the resolution re-

ferred to him, neither do we deem ourselves at all responsible for the phraseology of communications sent to us for publication. It is true we saw the documents to which Dr. Tupper refers, but as his note, published in the *C. Messenger* of July 21st 1858, stated that fact to our readers we did not suppose it at all necessary for us to repeat it.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary is quite at liberty to enjoy his opinion as to what "will command the respect and confidence of the community." We shall only say, in reply, that we take the liberty of thinking for ourselves on all such matters; and we are well satisfied that our readers generally, will sustain us in so doing. The laudable remark in the honorable gentleman's second paragraph we shall not trouble ourselves to notice.

Had we adopted any other course than that we have taken in this whole matter, we should have seriously compromised ourselves. As it is, with all humility, we feel that we still stand on firm ground, far above that of more expediency or party, and shall pray to be kept from sacrificing the important interests God, in his providence, has committed to us at the hands of our brethren throughout the province.

We have to present our acknowledgements to the publishers of the Provincial Wesleyan Almanack, for a neat copy, bound in cloth and interleaved. It is adorned with a fine engraving of the Rev. H. PICKARD, D. D.

Although the unsettled state and future fortunes of Italy may be said almost to absorb, at the present moment, the whole thoughts of the political world, there is another question, undoubtedly of greater moment, especially to every subject of the Crown of England. We refer to the future relations of England and France. With an Army of nearly half a million of soldiers, whose interests and passions he is compelled, by his present position, to consult and pander to, Louis Napoleon, with no personal dislike to England, is so circumstanced as to render it far from improbable that he may ere long be tempted to provoke a collision with her. The defeats of the Spanish Peninsula, of Waterloo, and the military occupation of Paris, still rankle in the bosoms of the French Army, and, with little or no exciting cause, they might easily break out into some excess which their talented Emperor could not restrain. That such an event is contemplated, on both sides of the water, at no distant date, is evident. France is enlarging her Navy to a vast and needless extent—unless it be in view of such a consummation, and having this fact before her eyes, England is arming and disciplining her population from one end of the kingdom to the other, to meet the emergency whenever it may happen. She is also making a vast addition to her Navy, beyond any occasion she can possibly find for its employment, except to meet the fleets of France. We fervently trust that the good providence of God may avert a collision which would give a stroke to the interests of humanity beyond any other that could be imagined; but the danger although not perhaps immediate is undoubtedly a real one.

The SUPREME COURT for several days past has been occupied in the trial of a cause which has created a good deal of interest among our citizens. It refers to a claim made by the Commander of the Forces here to the northern portion of the extensive Common lying to the westward of the Citadel, originally granted for pasturage, to the town. The question is, how much of the Common can be legally claimed by the troops in garrison for the purposes of drill and military evolutions necessary for the proper instruction, training and efficiency of the Army. The right is dependant on certain grants, orders of Sessions and Provincial Statutes made from time to time, as also on the length of time, extent of ground and manner in which the Common has been used by the military. It is to these latter points, of course, that the present trial applies, as, whatever legal questions may arise from the Documentary evidence, must be left for the decision of the Judges. Numerous witnesses have been examined on either side to substantiate the claims of the respective parties, and warm and elaborate addresses made to the Jury by Messrs. Murdoch, (the City Recorder,) and Young, (Queen's Council,) on the part of the Plaintiff, and Mr. Ritchie and the Attorney General for the defence. The evidence was closed on Saturday, and the cause adjourned over until Monday. A great part of Monday was occupied with Judge DesBarres' charge to the Jury, who retired at 2 o'clock. After being out 4 hours they returned without having agreed on their Verdict. They were consequently discharged by the Court, and the case stands over for another trial.

The case of Preeper for Manslaughter will, we believe, come on to-day.