

and hide them from the face of him who sitteth upon the throne. Examine yourself; consider your ways. Choose the path of peace, accept Christ and live. Reject him, and you are lost for ever!

Queen's County, Sept. 28th, 1860.

For the Christian Messenger.

The French Mission.

MR. EDITOR,

The recent discussion in your paper, concerning the propriety of appropriating a portion of the Home Mission funds, for the support of the French Mission, is calculated I fear, to make impressions on many minds unfavorable to that mission. The communication of "Voix populi, vox Dei," was in my opinion uncalled for, as the French mission is to all intents and purposes a Home mission. But I regard it especially objectionable, as calculated to diminish the confidence of the people in the French mission and induce them to withhold the pecuniary aid which at this time we greatly need.

I feel it to be my duty to make some statements in reference to the French mission, so as to prevent any such impressions being made, and also if possible to enlist more generally the sympathies of our churches in this important work.

The field in which brother Normonday labours is very large. It extends from Pabnico in the east to St. Mary's Bay and adjacent settlements in the west. In this extensive range of country, the French population is very dense, generally very ignorant, firmly wedded to their ancestral faith, and vigilantly watched, warned, and sometimes threatened by their priests. Every effort is put forth to keep the people in darkness, and exclude the light whenever introduced. It will at once appear evident, that one solitary laborer in a field so vast and amid difficulties so numerous, must toil at very great disadvantage. It would not therefore be reasonable to expect speedily a large harvest in a field upon which so little labor can be bestowed.

Before we should look for this, we must have more laborers in the field.

Notwithstanding these hindrances, our brother has already accomplished a good work, and has laid a foundation for future usefulness. In the vicinity of St. Mary's Bay a number of families have renounced Romanism, and although they have been bitterly opposed, and some of them harshly treated, yet they have thus far remained unshaken in their attachment to the truth. Several give satisfactory proofs of conversion to God, and manifest an earnest desire to study and understand the word of life. Besides those baptized previous to the last Association, another has recently gained strength to follow Christ in the scriptural way. Chiefly through the efforts of the people, a small place of worship has been reared capable of seating 100 persons. This building is nearly finished, and is intended to be used for the worship of God, and for educational purposes. When we remember that the people are mostly poor, and as yet few in number, we cannot but look upon the movement as deeply encouraging. Another favourable indication is that many Roman Catholics gave their aid to the work, many of whom are eagerly inquiring after the truth. In other places there is a spirit of inquiry, and not a few are convinced of their errors, but have not yet sufficient strength to brave the opposition they would have to encounter in leaving the Romish church. For all such, and especially for the little nucleus of disciples at St. Mary's Bay we invoke the prayers of the church of Christ.

Our beloved Missionary has a large claim upon our sympathies and prayers. He has much to contend with, and sometimes meets with rudeness and insult from those whose eternal good he seeks. So far however as I have seen and heard I believe he is gaining the respect and attention of the French people generally.

In the report presented by the French mission board at the last Association of our Western churches, which report the board adopted without a dissenting voice, the following statements appear.—"The Board would express their unabated confidence in our missionary. They believe him to be 'the right man for the work.'" Such, so far as I know, are still the sentiments of the Board.

Our brother makes no pretensions to great genius or profound learning. He has however a fair share of education, and is doing all that he can to improve himself. He is in many respects well qualified for his work, and best of all is sincerely and whole heartedly devoted to it. I make these statements in order to answer inquiries that sometimes come to us from parts

of the province which our brother has never visited, and I feel satisfied that he will excuse the liberties I have taken in doing so.

The future of our mission is hopeful. "In due season we shall abundantly reap, if we faint not." I would solemnly and earnestly remind our Brethren and sisters in the Churches that we are "debtors" to the Acadian French in this province to send them that gospel which alone can enlighten and save them. Then brethren help us. Give us your pecuniary aid so abundantly, that we will not need to ask help from the home mission fund, and pray for our missionary that God would bless his labors, and that through his instrumentality multitudes of the Acadian French may be "added to the Lord."

Yours truly,
HENRY ANGELL,
Secretary of the Board.

Yarmouth, Oct. 18th, 1860.

For the Christian Messenger.

Shelburne.

DEAR EDITOR,—

You, with other friends of Temperance, will be gratified to learn that this good cause has been much benefited here, during the past week.

There were five appeals from Fines imposed by the Magistrates, and each and all them were supported by Judge Desbarres. This will do vast good and carry much influence.

Then, on Saturday evening at the Court House, was held a very interesting Temperance Meeting. The attendance, especially of youngsters, was very good and encouraging, although the notice had been but recently given, and the evening was dull and stormy. Mr Owen interested and instructed the audience for nearly an hour: enlivening his address with anecdotes. He dwelt upon the noble instances of devotion for the good of others. John Maynard and the ship on fire; Sir Philip Sidney and the soldier whose need was greater than his own, and urged the influence of these bright examples. He depicted the happiness of saving even one soul from the drunkard's fate, and urged the duty of kind feelings to those who were led astray by the great tempter.

After excellent singing, the Lecturer read and commented on extracts from Gough's speech, on his reception in Boston. In moving and seconding a vote of thanks to Mr. O. for his labor of love, after the fatigues of Court-week, suitable remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Tweedie, A. McNaughton, and R. McIntosh, Esqrs.

On the first day of the Court, last week, Sarah Bateman was tried for setting fire to the Court House.—Acquitted. On Wednesday, an action for recovery of personal Estate was disposed of.—Verdict for Plaintiff. Owen and White for Plaintiff; Morse for Defence. On Thursday Smith conducted a similar action for Plaintiff; Owen and White defended, and obtained a Verdict. On Friday Creighton prosecuted a colored man for such negligence in the use of a gun as caused the death of a colored woman. Owen for defence. Verdict—Not Guilty. There was also tried, a charge of stealing goods saved from the Hungarian; Creighton for the Crown, Morse defended. Verdict,—Not Guilty.

Shelburne, Oct. 10th, 1860.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MRS MARGARET L. CANADA,

Daughter of Reis Stronach, Esq. and Mary Stronach, of Upper Wilmot, died of consumption on the 27th day of August last, at the age 24 years and 9 months, leaving a husband and one daughter to mourn their loss.

She professed religion about eleven years ago, was baptized by Rev. William Rideout, and joined the Baptist Church of Lower Aylesford and Upper Wilmot, of which she continued to be a member until her death.

Sister Canada was a great sufferer. She tried medical aid, both in this Province and the United States, but to no permanent avail. She was very much reconciled to the will of God, and had strong consolation in the hope of immortality and eternal life. Before her departure she placed her Bible in the hands of her husband, and entreated him to prepare to meet her in heaven, and to bring up their daughter in the way that Book directed. In her extreme sufferings she would sometimes say, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." She generally seemed comfortable and happy in mind. She kissed her parents and her sister that attended upon her in her illness. The last words that she uttered were, when her companion brought their child, and asked her if she knew who it was, she answered, "Yes; take good care of her." About one o'clock in the morning she fell asleep, as we trust in Jesus.

It was her wish that Rev. Charles Tupper, the Pastor, should preach her funeral sermon;

but as he was absent, attending the Convention, the occasion was improved by Rev. Abraham Stronach, in a discourse from a text previously selected by her, namely, 2nd Tim. iv. 7, 8, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give unto me at that day; and not unto me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."—Communicated.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

A desperate row among the rival omnibus men took place on Friday at Richmond depot. Sticks and stones were freely used; and two of the parties engaged in the melee were seriously injured. A party of police proceeded to the depot and succeeded in quelling the riot.

James Holloway and Enoch Wilson have been appointed Under-Keepers at Rock Head prison salary £60 and prison fare. Mr. Joseph Keefer, has been re-appointed Registrar of Cemetery. Mr. B. Marshall re-appointed City Architect, Mr. J. C. Craigen re-appointed Clerk of Board of Health. Messrs. John Brennan, Thomas Wilson, James O'Connor, James Fortuño, John Heenan, Thomas Shea, Joseph McGill, and E. Gaul, were appointed Gaugers of Oil.—Sun.

We learn from a gentleman in this city that a letter was received here yesterday, from England stating that the results of the Fishery Convention between Newfoundland and the French Government have been made public, and that they are entirely in favour of the latter.—Express.

Among the vessels now in this place is a small schooner, which has been chartered by a number of our young men, to convey them to the Island of Anticosti, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, where they intend to spend the winter in trapping and hunting. We wish them success and a safe return.—Bridgetown Register.

WHYCOMAH Oct. 4, 1860.—James Johnston, an aged inhabitant of this place, came to his death on Friday last from the effects of a beating he received a few days before. It happened that he was at a felling reaping on the farm adjoining him, where they had been on unfriendly terms with him before, quarrelled, and they laid upon him with sticks, stones, and sickles, so seriously that he died soon after. An inquest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder found against two of the parties concerned.—Picton Standard.

THE RAILWAY.—We learn from the N. B. News that Alex. L. Light, Esq., hitherto engaged as Engineer of Railways in that province has been engaged as chief Engineer of Railways for Nova Scotia. He is now paying a visit to some of the cities of the U. States preparatory to making a survey of Halifax for a horse railroad.

The CROPS of the present year in this Province appear to have been most abundant. HAY more than an average, and of superior quality. WHEAT ditto, with a much larger breadth than ordinary. Oats, barley, &c. not inferior. POTATOES in many places very small, but with less disease than of late years. Turnips, beets and other roots more than an average. APPLES very abundant and large, fifty per cent more than an average. PLUMS are an entire failure.

The Temperance Aid Association propose holding a PUBLIC MEETING in the Temperance Hall on Friday evening next, when addresses from several prominent men in the cause will be delivered.

The St. John and Shediac Railway is reported to be doing a smashing business—the North Shore and P. E. Island trade being, through the facility of transit offered by its operation, chiefly diverted from its former channels into the one indicated. Why cannot the Nova Scotia Railway be made to tap the Prince Edward Island trade at Picton? Who can tell us?—Bridgetown Register.

We regret to learn that an idiot boy who was on the Railway track, near the Polly Bog, was killed by the downward track on Saturday evening.—Sun.

Not quite killed we learn.—Ed. C. M.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Bridgetown Agricultural Society appears to have been quite a success.

Sehr. William Henry, Capt. William O'Brine, from St. John, N. B., bound to Hopewell Cape, Albert County, with a cargo of lime and coal, on the 7th of October, in a gale from the N. East, sprang a leak—pump choked—at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. At 3 o'clock, A. M., the lime was on fire. On Sunday morning struck on Margaretville Beach, one mile below the Breakwater. Part of the cargo saved—no lives lost.—24 feet of water in the hold when she struck.

Canada.

MR RECORDER SEXTON, of Montreal, has sent into the Montreal Corporation for payment a bill for \$99.46, the cost of a silk robe and cocked hat, donned on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales. The Pilot urges that payment be refused.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP "CANADIAN."—A portion of the wreck of the steamship Canadian has been brought into port by the proprietors, and is now lying in the mouth of the River St. Charles, off Point-a-Carcy wharf. The portion which the enterprising proprietors have been fortunate enough to save, is, we believe, the middle compartment, and measures about one hundred and twenty five feet in length.—Quebec Chronicle.

United States.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The reception given to His Royal Highness in New York seems to have been a more magnificent affair than he has received in any previous part of his tour. He arrived there on the 11th, and was received, it is said, by a gathering of a million of people. Mayor Wood received the royal party, and welcomed H. R. H. by a very brief address, to which he made a verbal reply.

On the second day as the Prince was about to enter his carriage, an Englishman, who had taken up a position near the front door, approached him, shook his fists in his face and uttered the startling prophecy, that if the Prince of Wales lived a hundred years (which would make him 119 years old) he would never be King of England, for the singular reason that the democracy of England would not allow him to ascend the British throne! Before he became more demonstrative, an officer arrested the man and led him to the station house. He said he was an English seaman, and gave his name as Edward Monc-m. It is presumed that the man is insane.

The Prince, with his suite, then proceeded to pay a visit to the University of the City of New York.

Chancellor Ferris and the council dressed in academic garb, and the various Faculties of the University, stood ready to receive the noble visitor, he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the students, and by a large crowd of citizens who had assembled in front of the building.

After the performance of the National Anthem, Chancellor Ferris read an address to his Highness.

On entering the Woman's Library, the Prince was received by the Superintendent, Miss Powell, accompanied by several ladies, all in full dress, and wearing floral wreaths. Miss Powell addressed him as follows:—"We are happy to welcome to a Woman's Library the noble son of a royal lady whom the women of America regard as a pride and an honour to all womanhood." The Prince made his customary bow. He then hastily visited the Law School and other parts of the University, and then left in his carriage accompanied by his suite—the people cheering enthusiastically.

The Astor Library, the Cooper Institute, and the Free Academy were visited, thence to the Central Park, where the Prince was requested to plant two trees—an English oak and an American elm as a lasting memorial of his visit to the city and the Park.

The Prince complied, and planted the two trees side by side, amid the cheers of a large crowd.

The Ball was another item in the list of mishaps. It seems to have been a fearful crush, an expenditure of money and dress never before witnessed. In the midst of it all a portion of the floor, on which were about 200 persons, suddenly gave way and sank down about three feet so that they nearly disappeared amidst the noise of breaking timbers. Fortunately no one was injured. From the Post we learn that,—

The assembly behaved with wonderful discretion. Not a single cry was heard; the crowd stood perfectly still, and as soon as the exact nature and extent of the danger was ascertained, the alarm, which at first was naturally considerable, subsided. One lady fainted. This unfortunate and disgraceful accident—for it was disgraceful in the last degree to the carpenter and persons charged with this portion of the arrangements—literally spoiled the whole affair. It converted the beautiful spectacle, which a few minutes before all were admiring, into a huge jostling establishment; it postponed the opening of the ball for a full hour; it diminished the space already over-crowded, by expropriating some fifty feet square of the best part of the room to carpenters and policemen, thus preventing dancing, or even walking, without difficulty, for what promised to be an indefinite period.

To relieve the floor, the company were requested to go to the supper room, which of course was filled in an instant, and about a thousand people were forward waiting for the ins to come out, that they themselves might get in, in order to get out. The accident, during this painful hour of reparation, was the theme of every tongue, grateful as all were that no serious accident had occurred, every one felt that it was through no care or foresight on the part of the committee that a thousand people were not killed; for the carelessness which would permit a floor to give way under the mere weight of those standing upon it, might as well have precipitated them thirty feet as three, and filled the whole nation, and perhaps another, with mourners.

On the third day Barnum's Museum and Brady's photograph gallery were visited. Here they spent a long time in examining the collection of pictures of eminent persons, and also sat for their own likenesses, both singly and in a group.

The firemen's torchlight parade was one of the most brilliant spectacles ever witnessed in New York. The extensive programme was carried out with singular success. And never have the firemen of New York made a more unique and elaborate display than on Saturday last. Their miles of torches and the magnificent display of fireworks were imposingly grand and beautiful. Most of the companies had gone to great expense in decorating their engines. A transparent likeness of the Prince, flags, banners, mottoes, and appropriate inscriptions were distributed along the line, giving to the whole scene a most pleasing and beautiful appearance. The whole number of companies on parade was 106. Total number of firemen, 4563. Musicians, 350. Total, 4913.

The Prince was presented with a fac-simile of the programme of the procession. It was printed on the finest white satin, and was about three feet long and six inches wide, executed in the neatest typographical manner.