

out, would forbid teaching them to read the Bible and all other religious books. He was persuaded that proper instruction was calculated to destroy false confidence, not to build it up. I would mention another trait in his character. If anything was spoken against an absent person, he would try to find something to say in his favour. If he could not, he would say: "Well, we ought to pity and pray for them, but never dwell on the subject."

"Among other afflictions, he was called to part with several of his children. Two of them died in nearly a state of infancy. The second daughter becoming ill about the same time, in reference to her spiritual condition, my father became greatly troubled. He was, however, brought to see that he had no right to plan for the Supreme Being, and became resigned to his righteous will; after which he obtained a comfortable assurance of her conversion to God, and witnessed her peaceful and happy death.

"The last Lord's day which he spent on earth, he preached from Prov. viii. 10. Toward the close of the sermon he addressed the assembly with great earnestness, especially the young. On Tuesday he was taken ill; medical aid was obtained, but his disease baffled all medicine. His pain was excruciating; but he enjoyed great composure of mind. He often spoke of the Church, and expressed a desire that she might arise and shine with quickening grace. Towards the closing scene, he was attended with stupor and drowsiness, and conversed but very little. He seemed to have so finished his work, that he had nothing to do but to die. He took his final leave of the things of time, April 5th, 1805. His mortal remains were committed to the earth on the Monday following, and an appropriate discourse was delivered on the occasion, by Elder T. S. Harding."

Here I close the third period of our history. Yours truly,  
MENNO.  
Oct. 20, 1860.

PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—FROM a monthly list of baptisms given in the London Baptist Messenger we have made a selection of the following items which will interest our readers, especially those acquainted with the localities.

- BIRMINGHAM, Henage-street, August 5—Nine by Mr. Hanson.
- BURTON, Dorset, April 6—Nine; August 19, Eleven, by Mr. Tol.
- CAERREWS, Montgomeryshire, Feb. 19—Eight; March 18, Twelve; April 15, Four; May 13, Four; June 10, Four, by Mr. Nicholas. Nine of the above were restored backsliders.
- CHESHAM, General Baptist, Aug. 31—Ten by the Rev. I. Preston.
- FROME, Ebenezer, Aug. 5—Thirteen in the river Frome, by Mr. N. Rogers.
- GREENWICH, Sept. 20—Nine at New Park-street, by Mr. Davis.
- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, Aug. 22—Nine by Mr. T. W. Medhurst, one of whom was the Rev. Henry Frock Ellery, a minister who has just left the Primitive Methodist body.
- LONDON, New Park-street, Sept. 20—Ten by Mr. C. H. Spurgeon.
- Regent's Park Chapel (late Diorama), May 30—Ten; June 27, Two; Aug. 29, Five, by Mr. W. Landals.
- LONG CRENDON, Bucks, Sept. 2—Eleven by Mr. Williams. Five of the above were senior scholars in the Sunday-school.
- MAIDSTONE, Bethel, July 29—Nine by Mr. D. Cranbrook.
- NEWBRIDGE-ON-WYE, Radnorshire — From March, 1859, to the present time, fifty-six have been added to the church by baptism in the river Wye by Mr. Jarman.
- Pisgah—Seventeen by Mr. Jarman.
- TWERTON, Bath, Feb. 26—Three; July 13, Three, by Mr. Clarke. Four out of the six have been members of the minister's Bible-class.
- WORKINGHAM, July 22—Nineteen.

## Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, OCTOBER 24, 1860.

### A Revival of Religion.

We have heard and are constantly hearing of the progress of the gospel in the United States, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in Germany, Sweden, and India. This is news which is grateful to the heart of every true Christian. No one who loves the Lord Jesus but will be glad to learn of His triumphs in the world; but all this fails to afford him satisfaction if he sees before him Zion lying desolate and no visitations of grace and power are beheld around, no gathering in of converts from those with whom he is in daily intercourse. If he sees men going on without manifesting an interest in their own salvation and the eternal welfare of dying men. We may have bountiful harvests and commercial prosperity, there may be plenty of material wealth and no complaining in our streets but if the church is receiving no accessions, and her members are contented to allow such a state of things until they become permanent, there may well be an enquiry instituted if

there is amongst them more than a name to live, and if a spirit of slumber has not fallen on those who should be as the salt of the earth, and if death does not really reign. We have had the joy of meeting an earthly prince and the satisfaction of knowing that he has visited our land and returned in safety to make a favorable report, but shall we have no higher joy than this? We rejoice in the possession of civil and religious freedom and know that every man may worship God according to the dictates of His Word without let or hindrance. We may also see the churches living in harmony and Christians securing the favor of men by honest and quiet lives; but if amidst all these causes of gratification, we hear of no conversions to God, never listen to the enquiry, "What shall I do to be saved?" we may well be disquieted and enquire, "If the Lord has forgotten to be gracious.

It is needless to enquire if a Revival is necessary in Nova Scotia. A renewal of life, an outpouring of the Spirit at greater or lesser intervals has marked the progress of truth and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom from the earliest times, and however active and devoted any of the churches of this province may be we are in no danger when we hazard the remark that the present rate of progress is altogether unsatisfactory. We might refer to the prevalence of vice in the world, and draw a contrast between the diligence in business and the fervency of spirit so apparent in Christians, and the little regard for spiritual religion manifest in every county of the province, but it might be thought if we did so, that we were indulging cynical depending feelings rather than looking at things as they are. True, the receiving of large accessions into a religious community may not always be an indication of advancement; there may be enlargement without the addition of strength, but as a general rule, the reception of genuine converts into the church of Christ is evidence of the work of reformation going on in the world, and those who undervalue this criterion, and are indifferent to such conversions should question the reality of their own love to Christ and his cause. A revival may however be in progress when the church is not enjoying such accessions; when it is humbling itself before God and returning to him with confession of sin and preparing for a reception of new converts. If there has been a wandering from the fold, and the walls of Zion have been broken down, they must be repaired, and the church must again be put into the suitable posture for the presence of the Master, before they can expect to see the manifestations of his power. A vast amount of thought was expended in preparation for the few days' visit of our temporal Prince. Money and time were lavished on the occasion. Addresses were prepared to which only a favourable reception and a brief recognition of the parties presenting them was deemed ample satisfaction. And after all this, when he came, it was but for the mutual gratification of the future sovereign and a loyal people meeting in this distant part of the realm. Shall there be less concern manifested in the reception of the King of Kings and preparation for a visit from the Prince of Peace. Let there be addresses prepared in the hearts of His subjects and let there be a general making known of the riches of Divine Grace and free communications amongst the people of God concerning the glorious inheritance which awaits them, and let a free invitation to partake of these blessings be tendered to those who have not yet applied to him for a participation of his unmerited favors, and we shall see results such as followed similar efforts in the city of Samaria, when Philip preached Christ to them and the people with one accord gave heed unto the things which he spake, and there was great joy in that city.

Why should there not be a revival of religion in Nova Scotia? Are not the souls of our neighbours and friends as precious as those in distant lands? Is not the danger of those in Nova Scotia who are not believers in Christ and not united to him as great as those afar off? Will those who know the truth and do it not be beaten with few stripes? Or will they not have many laid upon them? What is the Master's decision on this subject? Brethren let us not be content with the information that others are being revived whilst our own friends are going down to death and our own churches are languishing, but let us seek the quickening influences of the Divine Spirit to make the work of Christ powerful. Let us give him no rest till he establish and till he make Jerusalem a praise in the earth.

Our correspondent "Vox, &c." is very angry with us for publishing a portion only of his last communication. We have received a letter from him since, in which, after indulging in many hard words, he tells us "you can send in my account made up to the first of January, 1861, when our business connexion must close. For," he says, "I shall

patronize another paper, whose editor knows how to be courteous." He closes with the following alarming paragraph: "I now give you your choice to publish 'Vox' in full, or have it published in another paper, with an address to yourself." He further endeavours to terrify us into complying with his demand, and thereby giving up our own discretion with an anonymous communication, by threatening, that unless we "give 'Vox' fairplay," another of our subscribers will discontinue his paper at the end of the year.

We are aware of the mode some reckless people adopt when they wish to break in a high-spirited horse and make him subject to their will. They punish and starve him into submission—destroy his health and better nature in the effort to render him subservient, whereas, with a little more intelligent training, his good-will might be secured, and the work far better accomplished. If our brother thinks he can make us subservient to his caprice by similar measures, we can assure him he is greatly mistaken. He must adopt very different means, or he will assuredly fail.

He should remember that although editors may not be responsible for what is published over an anonymous signature, whilst they hold the author's name; they are responsible for the consequences which follow from such writing, until they give the writer's name to the public. He must not suppose, therefore, because he asserts, that "'Vox' is no coward, and when it becomes really necessary that his name should appear, he will not hesitate to give it," that that is a sufficient reason why we should allow him to indulge in charges against such a body as the Western Baptist Association. Were we to do so it would be, in effect, the Editor of the Messenger publishing an accusation against the Association for doing what he (Vox) assented to, and he might afterwards charge us with injuring him by doing this, if we had not at the same time expressed our objection to his statements. If he wishes to see his former communication in print with his own name attached to it, we shall not refuse to give it insertion in the Messenger, together with the letter, which is now before us, however much we should recommend a contrary course. We are fully satisfied that we could write nothing which would do him so much injury. We were under the impression that by publishing only the three last paragraphs of his former note, and giving them exactly as he wrote them, we were doing "Vox" nothing but good service. It shall be our aim still to do him good, whether it be by publishing or by withholding his favors from publication.

### An Enquiry.

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger,

SIR,—I should be glad to learn, through your pages, if your correspondent "Vox Populi, vox Dei" is not a member of the Western Domestic Mission Board, and also of the French Mission Board; and if so, whether he has there ever made an effort to prevent that of which he complains?  
Q. IZ.

We beg to inform our enquiring friend that names given to us in confidence, are sacred, and we must not answer any such questions as the above concerning them. If our correspondent "Vox," himself chooses to do so, he is at liberty, although we do not see that any benefit would be likely to result from it.

For the past three months we have been enjoying a feast of loyalty in our exchanges, both home and foreign. The overwhelming which we have had during this time may be expected to subside now that the Prince has returned to Great Britain. Editors and their readers will be able to give attention now to matters of a more practical nature and occupy their space with something besides the accounts of his progress.

It is matter of thankfulness that the unprecedented excitement which has attended all along the line of his tour has terminated without any very serious accident, except in the case of two or three individuals. The hopes and expectations of the most sanguine have been more than realized. It could scarcely have been expected that His Royal Highness and suite would have passed across the entire inhabited portion of North America without some serious difficulty arising. It will not soon be forgotten that so much respect has been shown by our republican neighbors to the Son of our beloved Queen. The many marks of respect to the British nation shown by the first men, and indeed by all classes, in the United States, will tend not a little to elevate them in public estimation in Great Britain. Were it not for the blot of slavery which deforms that great country, but which seems now likely to be checked, we know not whether their treatment of our Prince might not induce many in the mother country to look more favorably on their institutions, and desire a greater assimilation. It will doubtless have the effect of bringing

every year, a much larger number of the nobility across the Atlantic for the purpose of witnessing for themselves the country which they now only know by report.

What the effect of this Royal visit will be in these Provinces we can scarcely imagine. So much depends on the efforts of the people and the progress made by their governments in the regular, speedy and secure transmission of goods and passengers from one Province to another, that perhaps more attention should be paid to whatever will bring this about than to almost anything else. A Federal Union of the Provinces would doubtless be the means of elevating them in the scale of nations and would be advantageous in many other respects, yet much must be done before this can be effected or attempted. It is, however, we believe, only a matter of time, and must ultimately be accomplished.

### Sons of Temperance.

The Annual Session of the Grand Division of this body was held in the past week. The first meeting was on Wednesday last, when a goodly number of delegates from various parts of the Province assembled and proceeded to the work of the Order. The reports of the G. W. P. and the Grand Scribe indicated a hopeful state of things in the organization. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

- G. W. P., Avarid Longley, Esq., M. P. P., Paradise, An. Co.
  - G. W. A., Donald Johnston, Esq., North Sydney.
  - G. Scribe, Patrick Monaghan, Halifax.
  - G. Treasurer, Robert Boak, Senr., Halifax.
  - G. Chaplain, W. H. Porter, Wolfville.
  - G. Conductor, H. A. Taylor, Halifax.
  - G. Sentinel, Benj. S. Scaman, Wallace.
- The quarterly Sessions were appointed to be held as follows:—January, at Lunenburg, on the fourth Tuesday of that month, at 10 A. M.  
April Session on the fourth Wednesday, at Paradise or Bridgetown—as may be agreed upon by the Divisions.  
July Session, at New Glasgow, on the third Wednesday of that month, at 10 A. M.  
Annual Session, at Halifax, on the last Wednesday of October.

After an animated debate on Thursday afternoon a resolution was passed to apply to the Legislature to allow a vote for or against a Prohibitory enactment to be taken with the Census of the Province. Although not free from objection, this was deemed the most economical mode of testing the voice of the people on this great question. We doubt not if fairly treated this will shew a state of enlightenment on this question highly satisfactory.

On Thursday evening the G. W. Patriarch and the P. G. W. P. were elected to attend the next session of the National Division to be held next year at Nashville, Tennessee.

An interesting public meeting was held on Friday evening, a report of which will be found on our sixth page.

### Review of Books.

THE PERCY FAMILY No 3. PARIS TO AMSTERDAM, by D. C. Eddy. pp. 296. A. F. Graves, Boston, Hall and Beamish, Halifax.

This is one of a series of most pleasing works that can be imagined for the young. The reader is carried along, and places passed through are described in the course of conversation between the different members of the family. The reader has all the pleasure of travelling without any of its annoyance and fatigue. The historical reminiscences of the places visited are referred to by the more intelligent children or the father and the habits and customs are described in a style that cannot fail to secure the interest of both old and young.

EVERETT'S LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, pp. 348. Sheldon & Company, New York, Hall & Beamish, Halifax.

This neat but handsome book is the republication in a separate volume of an article on WASHINGTON prepared by the eloquent Edw. Everett for the 'Encyclopedia Britannica.' Perhaps no better view of "the Father of his country" could be given in the same compass than may be obtained from this work. Copies of some original documents are given in the Appendix which have not before been made public. The inventory of Articles at Mount Vernon with their appraised value annexed will interest many of the curious.

### News Summary.

The Steamer *Illinois*, from Havre, bound to New York, via Southampton, put into this port on Saturday, being short of coal. She brings London dates to the 11th inst.

A sanguinary battle appears to have been fought on the Volturno, near Capua, between the Royalist Troops and the forces of Garibaldi, in which, after some hard fighting, the Neapolitans were routed, with the loss of many killed and a large number of prisoners. The list of killed and wounded on the Patriot side was also large. Still the battle does not appear to have been a decisive one, as the Royalists were in large force and preparing for further resistance.