

less inclination for grog—and (pity that "Charity" did not appreciate it) more means for usefulness. Recommend, Mr. Editor all your patrons, and friends to change the tobacco into gold; and if they should love gold, and worship the idol, it will not be worse than the prostration of their faculties before tobacco.

That is truly a deplorable picture of the students for the ministry presented to us by "Charity." Are they indeed such living skeletons—clothed, not in sackcloth and ashes, but in rags—and just ready to expire from want and cold neglect. If "Charity" can draw forth no money from the misers—he should at least afford some consolation to the solitary victims. If those students, by foraging or any other lawful means, can only live through the privations, they will have learned lessons as useful as those of their preceptors, and be qualified to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ. And if any should die under the vigorous treatment, it might be a happy release from hardships and suffering for many years to come. It is a consolation to know that some of the ablest and best men that have adorned the christian name were of the humblest origin and schooled in abject poverty. The man who endures such discipline, and never yields to circumstances but marches through his specified course, is a hero, worth fifty young men nursed in the lap of indulgence, whose wants have always been supplied for them.

But Mr. Editor did you not lately publish some appeal to the churches over the signature of several gentlemen in Halifax, in favor of ministerial students. We suppose those men were authorized to make that appeal, and we have confidence in the liberality of those for whom it was intended (if they only have money) that the needful funds will be provided. If application were made by such students as are deserving and worthy we doubt not there would be a favourable response. I will vote that the Tobacco money be no longer hoarded with the treasures, but given up to the sustenance of these deserving theological students.

Notwithstanding Mr. Editor all my liberality in favor of such students I would not recommend disbursements too profuse. Too much money might be as injurious as too little. As well die of starvation as of prodigality. Young men having too much money become idle. Young men repairing to "the school of the Prophets" for education, should not waste their time and spend their energies in wandering over the country preaching? As I understand the subject they go to school, not to preach, but to learn how to preach. There are other snares and dangers arising from a gossiping habit—they gain the complacent smile of young women, which, if it is reciprocated, is thereupon interpreted to be an engagement; and if the frivolous gossip is not sustained, it becomes a breach of promise—and the poor sniveller is on the horns of a dilemma, (as the literati would say,) he must either rivet the chains which will consign him and her, to poverty and misery, worse by far than the poverty of the dying student; or his brilliant morning sun must set under a cloud of infamy. I have known more than one whose course ended ingloriously.

CURRENCY.

For the Christian Messenger.

"Charity," versus "Currency."

DEAR BROTHER,

"Currency" is again in the field.

In addition to the long list of evil habits assailed by him in his previous letter, he has now enrolled that of idleness, and then the ministers come in for a share of his censure. Whether it is better to charge the whole battalion of vices at once, he is at liberty to decide for himself, but not for me. Bonaparte's plan was to destroy the enemy by detail. Whether "Currency" would eradicate evil by hewing at the branches rather than at the root, he is also at liberty to choose, but on my part equal liberty is claimed. He acknowledges that the love of money is the root of all evil, and yet contents himself by cutting off a few thrifty scions. He is at liberty to do so. But, for my part, while I can wield an axe, here's at the root. If he succeeds, I have still work to do. If I succeed, he will soon find himself among the sapless boughs and withered leaves prepared for burning.

In alluding to the destitution of our missionary field, the severe remarks of "Currency" against the ministers are based on the erroneous idea that they alone are responsible for diffusing the gospel. I do not deny their responsibility, nor excuse them for any dereliction of duty. They ought, doubtless, to carry the news of salvation to every section of

the land. But have the churches no responsibility in the matter? Are the ministers to make all the sacrifices and the people to make none? As well might he say that heaven is opened to the former and closed against the latter. "No cross, no crown" has passed into a proverb. When ministers have no brethren to sustain them, then they must endure the loss of all things. It were as absurd to suppose that ministers now should go as missionaries without support, because they did so in primitive times, as to imagine that they should erect dungeons and forge chains, and kindle faggots for their bodies, because they had to suffer these things in the time when there was no Christian population to rally around them. The primitive times of Palestine and Nova Scotia had no support for missionaries. But it is not so now. As soon as churches were formed in the times of the Apostles, those churches took the responsibility of sending missionaries, as we read in the 13th chapter of Acts. The Holy Spirit, through the church at Antioch, sent Paul and Barnabas on their first missionary tour. So in Nova Scotia the first missionaries had to go alone, and endure the privations alluded to in the letter of your correspondent. But to suppose that now, since churches have been raised up throughout the land, ministers should continue to leave their families destitute, and go like mendicants through the country, would also subject them to the necessity of avoiding the roads and bridges, of swimming the rivers, and travelling "the woods on snow-shoes," because they had to do these things in early times, if not for fear of being seen by decent people in their shabby wardrobe. To plead that ministers should do the one in our times is as consistent as that he should do the other. When we survey our missionary field, we see that blame must fall somewhere. But where does it rest? On ministers alone? Surely not. But both on ministers and people. Do we enquire after the principle that is to be blamed? Where do we find it, but in Covetousness, or in some form of selfishness?

The time has come, however, when Christians begin to feel their individuality; they begin to act on it. And what is the result? Such glorious results have never before been seen in the history of Christianity. In both the old world and the new this individual responsibility is doing wonders. It is high time for us to awake in Nova Scotia. When we do, then,—and not till then,—can we witness the Pentecostal seasons of other lands, and other times.

Yours in the bonds of

CHARITY.

Nova Scotia, March 1st, 1860.

For the Christian Messenger

Donation Visits.

TO REV. GEORGE RICHARDSON.—Mr. Editor.—A number of friends had planned to give Elder George Richardson a Donation Visit on Friday last, but a severe storm prevented its being carried out, and partially broke up the arrangement. However, determined not to be wholly disappointed, yesterday evening, quite a number of the brethren and sisters belonging to the North Sydney Church, with a few belonging to the church here, assembled at Elder Richardson's, each taking with them a little of the needful, or something quite as useful.

An excellent repast, prepared by the ladies present, was first discussed with due zeal, and ample justice awarded to its merits, after which a pleasant and we trust a profitable evening was spent in the interchange of kindly feelings, christian communion and sacred music. Bro. W. H. Porter, gave an address founded on the words—"He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire," well calculated to add fuel to the flame of christian love, and incite to more zealous effort, and more fervent prayer, on behalf of both the church and the world. We have to regret one drawback to the enjoyment of the occasion, arising from the ill health of Elder Richardson, who was suffering much from pain, preventing him from taking an active part in the proceedings. Four pounds ten shillings in cash, and useful articles to the value of eight pounds, were left by the friends when they separated, as a slight token of the affection and esteem they have for our venerable brother.

ONE PRESENT.

Sydney, C. B., Feby. 22th, 1860.

TO REV. E. O. READ.—Dear Mr. Editor.—Allow me through the *Christian Messenger* to return my warmest thanks to the members of my church and congregation for a Donation made me on the 11th. of Jany, which amounted to £12 16s. 3d. in cash, and other articles, sufficient to raise the sum to £34 7s. 5d.

The large number assembled listened with deep interest to excellent speeches delivered by Revs. S. W. Deblois, W. G. Parker, James Parker, and Brethren Home, Pick, and Payzant. Closed by singing and prayer.

Yours &c.

E. O. READ

Parsonage, Gaspereaux, Feb. 28th, 1860.

TO REV. A. MARTELL.—Mr. Editor.—I wish to acknowledge through the pages of the *C. Messenger*, a very superior donation made to myself and family on the 5th of January last. My friends in Tusket (members of my church and others) felt desirous of giving an expression of their sympathy for us, and of appreciation of my services. Accordingly on the above date they met at *Mount Providence House*, and with a suitable address, presented us with a very excellent donation, being very wisely selected, which together with some presents since received, amounted to £23, some five or six pounds of which were cash.

This is the more to be appreciated when it is known that the church here is very small and has to make a very great effort to sustain their pastor for half of the time. The generous kindness of the people here goes beyond all praise. They seem to anticipate the wants of the minister's family, and study to supply them. I could mention acts of generosity that would surprize you. May God give me grace to become a faithful devoted pastor to this dear people, which is the height of my ambition.

The cause of God is dull among us, yet we are not without encouraging circumstances. We expect to erect a new meeting house at East River on Thursday next. In this part of the field there has been much destitution, being eight miles from the village. But there is now a gleam of hope; and I trust a brighter future, for this people. Divisions and contentions had well nigh ruined the cause here, but we hope a gracious God will yet smile upon the land and revive his cause with power and glory.

The *Christian Messenger* is a very welcome visitor among us.

Yours, &c.

A MARTELL.

Mount Providence House,
Tusket, Feb. 25th, 1860.

LOWER GRANVILLE.—The Rev. James Spencer, in a letter just received refers to a notice of a Donation visit we copied two or three weeks since from the *Bridgetown Weekly Register*, and says:—

"Dear Editor,—My people have done better than was represented. Their donations which I hereby gratefully acknowledge, amounted to \$124, instead of eighty; forty of which were in cash. We had all the good things usually enjoyed on such occasions, viz., good speeches and music; kindly feeling, and brotherly love; good tea and pleasant faces by the ladies, and heartfelt gratitude by Pastor and family."

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

ROBERT BEACH

Was the son of John and Janet Beach, who reside in Brookfield. In early life he became a member of the Baptist church in Greenfield, and continued an honorable member until death. Patient in affliction, it was a pleasure to visit him during his illness, and witness his triumphing over death. In conversing with him about his departure, he said, "all is peace within; with regard to myself, I feel it is best to be with Christ, but with regard to my family it might be the best to abide in the body, but I am in the Lord's hands."

On the 18th of Sept., 1859, his spirit took its flight to dwell with Jesus, in the 42nd year of his age.—Com. by the Rev. John McKinnon.

DEACON ALLEN FREEMAN.

Death, for the third time in a very short period, has visited our small settlement, and laid prostrate beneath his stroke our highly valued brother, Deacon Allen T. Freeman. Our brother's health has been gradually declining for many years past. Frequently his symptoms were very threatening. In his life he exemplified the truth of that passage, "To be spiritually minded is life and peace." His actions clearly pointed him out as being under the government of that Kingdom which is "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." He quietly breathed his last December 16th, 1859, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, leaving a wife and ten children to mourn his departure.—Jb.

Greenfield, Feb. 16th, 1860.

Religious Intelligence.

HALIFAX.—The ordinance of believers' baptism was administered in the Granville Street and North Churches in this city last Lord's day evening.

WOLFVILLE.—By a letter received from the Rev. Dr. Cramp, we learn that daily meetings for preaching and prayer were held during the past week. On Saturday last about 200 persons attended the Conference meeting, and four were received for baptism, which was administered on Lord's Day afternoon.

INDIAN HARBOUR, MARGARET'S BAY.—Mr. Editor.—On my way home, as requested, I visited Indian Harbour,—found a very interesting state of things there;—the Church much revived, and eleven hopeful converts received for baptism. I arrived there on Tuesday evening last, too late to have meeting. The next morning however, quite a large number assembled at 10 o'clock. After a short sermon, we spent a half an hour in social exercises, in which the candidates all took part to the entire satisfaction of all present. At 3 o'clock P. M. a large number met at the water side, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather and

roads, where I performed the ordinance of baptism. At 5 o'clock I preached again, and gave the hand of fellowship to the newly baptized.

Such are the gratifying results of the labours of our young brother Paoli R. Foster of Upper Aylesford Church. He will continue for a short time, I believe, with the brethren at the Harbour.

Truly yours
J. C. HURD.

New Brunswick.

The Revival in St. John appears to be increasing in interest. We learn from the *Visitor* of last week that the Revs. Robinson and Bill administered the ordinance of believers' baptism to twenty-five converts on the Sunday before last, at the Bellast Wharf in the presence of an audience said to consist of from 4,000 to 5,000 persons. The Editor remarks:

"This blessed work of grace is proceeding with distinguished success. Scores, who a few weeks ago were living without God and without hope in the world, are now exulting in the riches of God's regenerating grace. The social, as well as the Sabbath meetings are crowded, and the tokens of divine favor are manifold and impressive. Ride on thou conquering Prince of Peace! Last Sabbath was a high day for pastors and churches. Never were so many baptized at one time in the city before, and never were there so many in attendance. The impression to many minds was overwhelming."

General Intelligence.

Domestic and Foreign.

THE ELECTIONS.

WINDSOR.—The usual amount of contradiction appears in the statements of the different parties concerning what took place at the nominations on Tuesday last.

Hon. Mr. HOWE was proposed by P. M. Cunningham Esq. and seconded by Col. Butler.

After which E. McLatchey Esq. proposed W. A. JOHNSTON Esq. which was seconded by C. Smith Esq.

Hon. Mr. Howe addressed the electors at great length on the several questions which have been before the country, of course maintaining that he and his party would be the most competent to the management of the provincial government, and he was quite sure that a large majority of the electors would agree with him in that view.

W. A. Johnston Esq. spoke for about two hours in controverting the statements of Mr. Howe, in defence of the late administration, and in exposing what he considered the weakness of the party from whom Earl Mulgrave is at present receiving advice, and to whom he has entrusted the functions of government.

Dr. Tupper afterwards addressed the meeting on several public matters—disqualified members—proscription—the railroad, its new Board! and its extension to Hantsport and Pictou. Several interruptions took place during his speech. This with a brief address from Mr. Howe occupied the time till dark, when the meeting was adjourned.

TRURO.—It is said that near two thousand people were present at Truro on Tuesday last. Some manœuvring took place as to taking possession of the court house, some parties being desirous of hearing the speaking out of doors, where the majority of the people were obliged to remain.

After the nomination of the two candidates, the Hon. Mr. ARCHIBALD and J. J. MARSHALL, Esq., they severally addressed the assembly. The former was supported by the Hon. Messrs. Young, McCully, and Wier and the latter by W. Henry Esq.

EAST HALIFAX.—The Sheriff's court was held at the Temperance Hall, near Kaulback's, Musquodoboit, on Tuesday the 28th ult. Alexander Fraser Esq. proposed and Samuel Braden Esq., seconded the nomination of the Hon. Wm. ANNAND.

Mr. W. M. Gould proposed C. W. FAIRBANKS Esq., which was seconded by Matthew Gould Esq. The proceedings are said by both parties to have been satisfactory.

The Candidates with the above gentlemen, and John Esson, Esq. severally addressed the audience on the general politics of the province, and on the local matters of the county, each candidate, of course, believing himself better able to serve the constituency than his antagonist.

The polling at all the Districts was to take place yesterday. Each party give expressions of confidence—the members of the new government, of being triumphantly returned; and their opponents of greatly reducing the majorities by which they were previously returned and probably of their men being elected. Colchester is the great point of interest. It is supposed that parties are there more evenly balanced and the success thereof either side would be more decisive with regard to the continuance of the party at present in power.

It could not be expected that we should give the result in our present issue as we go to press before the close of the polls.