

At the Gut of Canso, I met with a cordial reception from the friends, only regretting that I could not remain any longer among them. At Margaree, we held several meetings, and had refreshing seasons; and hope that good was done,—the great day of account will unfold all. According to promise, I intend shortly to return to Margaree, and spend a few days among them, as Brother Shields then intends to be at North Cape. At Baddack, both in the English and Gaelic settlements, I have spent the greater part of the time, a door being opened far exceeding my expectations. Some are hungering for the bread of life, and it is their desire that I might continue my labours partly among them. I hope that the Lord is opening the hearts of the people, and that refreshing showers may soon, very soon fall upon this parched land. God grant it for his name's sake.

Yours in Christ,
WILLIAM McPHER.

STREET PREACHING IN HALIFAX has been maintained regularly every Lord's Day during the Summer at different places in the city and suburbs and by ministers of different denominations. It speaks well for Halifax that there has been so much attention given and scarcely an interruption worth noticing during the whole of the services. On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Humphry preached on the parade. A large number of persons were present and listened most attentively to an earnest and highly appropriate discourse, on the question, "What must I do to be saved?"

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS are still sustained and continue to command a considerable degree of interest. The absence of the City Missionary, Mr. Morton on account of severe illness is much felt; he having gone to the United States for a week or two, with the hope of restoration.

The loss of Mr. McLearn is also one which many still feel is not soon to be forgotten and has left a vacant place there which cannot be easily filled.

MR. SPURGEON AND THE "METROPOLITAN" TABERNACLE.—On the 21st ult. a considerable number of persons assembled in the Tabernacle now in course of erection near the Elephant and Castle, Southwark, to hear an account of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's tour on the Continent, the object being to obtain funds to proceed with the undertaking. According to the statement of the treasurer, 22,196l. 19s. 2d. has already been expended on the building, and about 5,500l. more is required to complete it. In a preliminary speech Mr. Spurgeon remarked that he should feel himself a "guilty sneaking sinner" if he came into the place with a 1000l. debt upon it. The ground had been as much given to them by the Lord as if an angel had come down from heaven and cleared it. He eulogized the design of the building, but said he would have no towers upon it, unless some of the brethren wished to hang him on them. Before the promised lecture on the Continental tour numerous speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. Spurgeon having announced that he would not begin until 1,000l. had been collected. By about seven o'clock 960l. was raised, and Mr. Spurgeon then delivered his narrative. He had, he said, received offers from two well-known publishers to issue a book, containing a description of his journey; but the fact was, he had taken no notes. However, he would give them a few rough sketches. In the vessel which took him to Antwerp were a number of Irishmen who were going out as the Pope's Brigade. He felt thankful to the captain for taking such a lot out of the country.

At Aix la-Chapelle he saw some more of the Pope's Irish guard, and a beautiful lot they looked. They seemed as if it would be necessary for others to guard them soon. He hoped the day would come when Ireland's brave sons would find a nobler occupation than the attempt to prop up a rotten throne, which he prayed might fall and might Garibaldi be the means of shaking it. This observation was received by the audience with repeated rounds of applause.—Times.

The London Christian Union says—"A few years ago there was but one Protestant or Evangelical church in Belgium. There are now between thirty and forty such churches, and a population of at least ten thousand professed Protestants. This growth is the result of missionary efforts, especially those put forth recently. The desire for evangelical labors there is extending on every side."

For the Christian Messenger.

Indian Troubles.

MR. EDITOR,

The Committee of the Micmac Mission, in dissolving the relation which existed between Ben Christmas and the Society, left it to me to make any explanations respecting the steps taken, which might be called for by the supporters of the Mission. I beg to state then that Ben has been employed since January, 1859, until April last, as Assistant Missionary, with the understanding that he would labor under my direction and control. During the last winter, we allowed him the privilege of attending the Nor-

mal School. In March he notified me by letter that he intended to leave the Society on the first of April, and wished me to notify the Committee. Thus I did; but at the same time wrote to Ben, urging a reconsideration of the matter, and advising him by no means to leave. The reason he gave was that he was in debt—that he could not live on the salary allowed him, and that he must travel and lecture on the customs, &c., of the Indians, by which he hoped to obtain funds enough to pay all his debts, and to go to school another winter. I was satisfied, and told him so, that he mis-calculated—that he was "reckoning the chickens" a little too soon; and he so far complied with my request as to try the perilous experiment of attempting both plans at once; and, to use another "old law," he has "fallen through between the two sticks." We are sorry to learn that he is deeply in debt, that he has borrowed money and can't pay it, and detained monies collected for the Mission, sending them to his wife, to keep his family from starving, hoping to pay up and make all straight when in funds, and that he has got embarrassed in his financial affairs, generally and particularly, and into all the other entanglements and scrapes that such a state of things usually involves. I know of nothing else amiss on the part of poor Ben. He has worked nobly for the Mission, for the last seven or eight years, doing for us what no other living man could do; and up to April last, his conduct so far as I am aware had been unexceptionable. I am very unwilling to believe, and don't believe that he has intentionally done anything wrong since, or that he meant to be dishonest. But I concur in the decision of the Committee, especially as it was at Ben's particular request. I think the salary allowed him—£100 per year, and his travelling expenses, was liberal, though not near so much as the rate at which Indian hunters are paid by the officers, who often I am told give them 10s. per day, and find them; the ordinary charge being 6s. and the whole of the venison, except head and horns.

I have just received two very interesting letters from Ben. He thinks he can open a school among the Indians. He says he has had a unanimous invitation from the Indians of Eskussonie, in Cape Breton, to come and teach a School there, and he is promised a liberal support, provided he will go back to the Roman Catholic Church. But he says he cannot think of this for a moment. I urged him to get up his school in Nova Scotia, and try living on "short commons" for a while, and see if it won't teach him the value of money, and a little economy. I encourage him that if he will conduct himself properly, get out of debt, and then come under solemn bond never to buy any thing again that he cannot pay for right down, we may employ him again. I am almost inclined to act myself upon my own advice, and to recommend it seriously to my ministerial brethren generally, of the pale-faced tribe as well—and I am not sure but others too might find its adoption an improved method of domestic economy. Then we must have the same law here which they have in Canada, that an Indian shall not be subject to legal process for debt. I think the above explanation is sufficiently explicit, and trust it will be satisfactory.

I feel compelled to add another word by way of caution. Debts, like quarrels, cannot be perpetrated without the consent of two parties. If it be wrong for an Indian to go in debt, it must be equally wrong for a white man to give him credit. While I feel sorry for those friends who have been so very imprudent as to lend Ben money, I can scarcely refrain from blaming them more than I do him. It does seem to me they should have known better. That they acted with the most benevolent intentions I don't doubt, so probably did poor Eve when she urged Adam to eat the apple. But had ten dollars here, and twenty shillings there, and three dollars in another place, been withheld, it would have saved the foolish fellow and us a world of trouble, and they would have saved their money. As a general rule if you wish to do an Indian a permanent disservice, lend him money, or give him credit. These remarks may not be very palatable to any of the parties, and it gives me pain thus to write. But unpalatable does have to be administered and swallowed occasionally, by way of prevention, as well as for purposes of cure.

Finally, the friends of the Micmac Mission will be pleased to learn that we have no intention of giving over our efforts. While I, for one, feel grieved and sad that any thing should have happened to call for the above communication, I have met too many discouragements and headwinds in this work, to be much moved by them. Too often have I seen them overruled for our good and for the furtherance of the work, not to hope the same of this. If we are led to trust more in God and less to our own understanding, or to an arm of flesh, we shall speedily reap the benefit. Meanwhile many encouraging incidents have occurred this summer, which shall be published in due time, which exhibit a very bright side to the cloud. Let us have more of your prayers, and faith, and all will be well.

Yours truly,
S. T. RAND.

Hantsport, Sept. 10th.

Colonial & Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

The furniture used by the Prince of Wales at St. John N. B., has been sold by auction. The Prince's bedstead brought \$126; the Duke of Newcastle's bedstead, \$53 25; reception chair, on which the Prince sat to receive company, \$13 56; dressing table, with glass and marble top, \$64. These are only a sample of the prices, and considering the value of the articles the prices are not high.

SACRILEGE.—On Sunday last sometime between the morning and evening services, the Cathedral was entered by a thief or thieves, who broke open the poor box and emptied it of its contents. The amount stolen is not known. Frederickton will soon acquire an unenviable notoriety.—Frederickton Head Quarters.

Canada.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

The opinion we expressed last week that the course taken by the Prince and his attendants respecting the orange demonstrations, that it would prevent their reputation at his receptions in other places, we find has been realized.

HIS ARRIVAL IN COBURG.

When the Royal party found that the Orangemen were resolved to persist in displaying party colors and insignia, they left in the "Kingston" and proceeded on their way, after his Royal Highness had received and replied to several addresses on board the steamer.

The Prince arrived late on Tuesday evening at Coburg, and landed at ten. The town was very prettily decorated, and there was not in any part of it any emblem which could offend the most fastidious, and there was not the slightest disturbance. In landing, his Royal Highness stepped into a carriage which he was surprised to find drawn by a number of well dressed gentlemen who pulled the rope with one hand, while in the other they carried torches. A troop of Volunteer cavalry, and a company of Rifles followed his Royal Highness and a great concourse of people to the new City Hall. Arrived there, as beautiful a sight was presented as has been witnessed during the Prince's journey. The Hall was beautifully illuminated. Its columns being completely wreathed round with spirals of gas jets. Several addresses were presented, and after having replied to them the Prince entered the ball room, where he enjoyed business as usual.

He left Coburg at half-past nine by the railway. His reception at Peterboro, Port Hope, Whitby, was very fine. Nothing whatever occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion.

THE PRINCE IN TORONTO.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales reached Toronto about half an hour before dusk on Friday, Sept. 7th. The preparations that were made for his reception were really magnificent in every respect. Nothing whatever occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. The Orangemen had been parading town all day with banners, bands and robes, but before the arrival of the Prince they took off their gowns, as prepared, as they passed under the arch, and emerged on the other side of it as a body of private citizens. The only mark on their arch which could be taken as a party emblem was the likeness of the Prince, over its centre, in the traditional posture of King William at crossing the Boyne.

Under the gorgeous canopy were the Prince and suite, members of the Corporation, Judges, many members of Parliament and the Press, and a brilliant array of officers of militia and regulars stood where the Prince landed. He stood for several minutes quietly contemplating the scene. Noblemen in his train were evidently impressed with a sense of the absolute sublimity of the scene. After a brief pause during which a thousand children sang the National Anthem, people following it up with deafening cheers.

It was a spectacle, which for magnificence, has probably never been surpassed. A semicircular platform, whose radius was at least 200 feet, had been erected, and tier upon tier of seats were arranged around it, each behind and above the other. This was ornamented with shields, banners &c., and more than 10,000 were in position upon it. In an open space was a troop of cavalry, and in the centre was a level platform with a dais and throne.

The Corporation presented addresses, and then a procession, the equal of which the writer never saw, took place. Crowds began to pour in on each side of the great platform, which had been made for the purpose, at a great rate marching six a breast; the Militia, Fire Co.'s, National Societies, &c., marching past in endless succession, drooping banners and cheering the delighted Prince, who had advanced to the front of the platform, and as they went out under a magnificent arch immediately in front, their bands began to play. Unfortunately it was dark before the whole body of men and youths had passed, and some of the grandeur of the effect had consequently been lost.

When all had defied the Prince and suite took a carriage and followed the procession through the city, up one street and down another for miles. Illuminations very fine; light not in any way lacking. Every man in long file cheered the whole way along; every window illuminated or filled by ladies waving handkerchiefs, &c., and strewing flowers before the Prince. It was a universal jubilee, a complete carnival.

The Prince finally proceeded to Government House, where his headquarters were prepared.

On the 8th the Prince was to lay the foundation stone for the statue of the Queen.

HUMAN RELICS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—In Toronto, a few days ago, while a body of workmen were excavating near the old fort, they discovered the remains of fifteen bodies of British and American soldiers, who fell in the war of 1812. Several buttons, bayonets, epaulettes, &c., were also found. One button had the initials of "Pennsylvania Rangers" on it, another is marked "U. S." and another "8th British Grenadiers." A few American coins were also found. From the position of the bodies it is evident they were buried in the trench where they fell. General Pike and 200 Americans, and a number of British, were killed near the spot in 1813 by the explosion of a magazine.

THE COLOURED RACE IN CANADA.—J. E. Helmer, of Seville, Medina Co. Ohio, puts the following questions to us:—

1st.—Do coloured persons in Canada exercise the elective franchise?

Answer—yes.

2nd.—Do coloured persons in Canada, hold office?

Answer—In those sections where they are numerous they do. They have done so in Chatham, we believe.

3rd.—Are they considered capable of conducting business successfully?

Answer—We have numerous examples of it in this city. At recent common school examinations here, some of the highest prizes were carried off by coloured pupils.

4.—Are they considered quiet, orderly, honest, good citizens?

Answer—They compare not unfavourably with the white population taken as a whole.—Canadian Baptist.

A YOUNG MAN named John Purden, of Queenston, C. W., was drowned on the 23rd ultimo, in attempting to swim across the Niagara river from Lewiston to Queenston. He had accomplished about half the distance when he sank.

The Montreal Witness says:—"We have said many hard things of Mayor Rotier, but we must confess our opinion of him has risen greatly since the Prince of Wales' visit. His conduct, so far as we can judge, in preparing for the Prince, in going to meet him, and in welcoming him to the city, has been that of a patriotic citizen and a gentleman."

SINGULAR LETTER.—The following is a verbatim copy of a letter received a few days ago by a Solicitor in the County of Waterford from his clerk in another part of the same county: "Sir, I am happy to inform you that two murderous assaults were committed near this town yesterday evening, and that your attendance will be required here at the party sessions to defend the parties in both cases."

The gold chain provided for the Mayor of Ottawa weighs 10½ ounces, and the gold is 18 carats fine. The Montreal Transcript says that it throws in the shade the chain of the Mayor of Montreal.

United States.

FEARFUL CALAMITY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

An awful catastrophe occurred on Lake Michigan on Friday night the 6th inst in the loss of the Steamer Lady Edgin which left Chicago for Lake Superior about 2 hours before, having on board about 400 passengers. It appears, that she was struck by a schooner during a storm of rain and wind and in less than half an hour she sank with nearly the whole of the company on board. There was music and dancing in the saloons when the collision took place.

The clerk of the steamer makes the following statement:—"The Lady Edgin left Chicago at 11.30 P. M. for Lake Superior. Among her passengers were the Union Guards, of Milwaukee, composing a party of 250 excursionists from that city. At about half-past two this morning schr. Augusta, of Oswego, came in collision with the Lady Edgin when about 10 miles from shore. The vessel struck the steamer at midships on larboard side. The two vessels separated instantly and the Augusta drifted by in the darkness."

At the moment of the collision there were music and dancing going on in the forward cabin. In an instant after the crash all was still, and in half an hour the steamer sank. I passed through the cabins; the ladies were pale, but silent. There was not a cry or shriek—no sound but the rush of steam and the surge of the heavy sea. Whether they were fully aware of the danger, or speechless, I cannot tell.

A boat was lowered at once with the design of going round upon the larboard side to examine the leak. There were two oars belonging to the boat, but just at that moment some person possessed himself of one of them and we were powerless to manage the boat.

We succeeded once in reaching the wheel but were quickly drifted away and thrown upon the beach at Winetka. Only two boats were left on the steamer. One of them contained 13 persons, all of whom were saved.

The other boat had eight persons, but only four of them reached the shore alive, the others being drowned at the beach.

Before I left the steamer the engine had ceased to work: the fires having been extinguished.

The force and direction of the wind was such that the boats and fragments of the wreck were driven up the lake and would reach the shore in the vicinity of Winetka.

As I stood upon the beach hopelessly looking back upon the route over which we had drifted, I could see in the grey of the morning objects floating upon the water, and sometimes I thought human beings struggling with the waves.—H. G. CAYLE Clerk, Lady Edgin.

A despatch from Chicago on the 9th says:—"No accurate list or number of the persons on board can be given, but the following is estimated"