

I have been trying to get you a new subscriber or two to-day; hope yet to accomplish it. I have nothing new to write. I would not have sent the above, but as an opportunity presented itself, I thought it as well to drop you a line.

With best wishes for your prosperity, I remain

Your brother,
G. F. MILES.

Amherst, Oct. 19th, 1861.

[Being desirous of having the answers to the enquiries contained in the above, published at the same time as the questions, we sent the letter to Rev. S. W. DeBlois, who informs us that he thought the handwriting of the resolution constituting the Freeman Scholarship like that of J. W. Johnston Junr., and consequently supposed that he was the mover.

The financial question is answered by the Treasurer of the College in the following note: Ed. C. M.]

MY DEAR SIR,

The \$22 referred to by Bro. Miles was money paid by him to Bro. Freeman on his own account, being balance of his subscription to Tutor's salary made at Cornwallis, 1859.

The money paid by Bro. Miles at the Convention for Amherst Church and Bro. Black, \$30, was paid in on 28th August. As the accounts of the past year were closed on the 20th of that month, this Account will appear in next year's Minutes.

If explanations were sought in the proper quarter, instead of from the editor of the Messenger, it would not be necessary so frequently to bring local matters before the public.

J. W. BARSS,
Treasurer A. C.

Wolville, Nov. 2, 1861.

For the Christian Messenger.

Dedication at Granville.

DEAR BROTHER,—

The new Baptist Meeting House at Granville Ferry was dedicated to the service of God, on Sabbath morning the 20th inst.

In compliance with the request of the Building Committee, the Dedication Sermon was preached by the Pastor: Text, Psalm xx. 5. The Rev. George Armstrong, A. M., preached in the afternoon and the Rev. Henry Achilles in the evening. The attendance was large and the services solemn and encouraging.

On Monday morning, after several appropriate addresses the sale of pews commenced. A very liberal spirit was manifested by the purchasers.—Rather more than three fourths of the pews were sold, realizing a sum about equal to the cost of the building. The remainder of the pews will readily sell, and will aid in constituting a fund for the benefit of the church.

On Monday evening the Rev. S. T. Rand preached, and thus closed the special services in connexion with the dedication.

The house is neat, comfortable and commodious and suited to the rising Village in which it is located. It cost about \$2,400. Much credit is due the Committee, brethren Reed Hall, R. Delap and W. M. Weatherspoon Esq., and also to the architect Mr. Morse, for the energetic and faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties.

May the divine blessing richly descend upon this praiseworthy effort to build a House for God!

Yours in christian love,
ISAIAH WALLACE.

For the Christian Messenger.

Church Discipline &c.

Dear Brother,—

In common with many of your readers, I am deeply interested in the question of Church Discipline, and, as a result, in the discussion of it with which you are now favoring us. But the article that appeared in your last issue has engaged my attention more than any that have preceded it, on account of the similarity of the "cases," alluded to by "a Church Member" as having come under his observation, to at least some of those with which I myself am acquainted. It is evident, as you have admitted, that such are instances of not infrequent occurrence, and, if we examine the list carefully, we will find that more than one of them affects, or is affected by the very foundation principles upon which our church organizations rest. Therefore, with due deference to yourself, allow me to say that I cannot regard your remarks as having done that justice to your Correspondent's communication, that they would, had the cases to which he referred, been less important than they evidently are.

We all agree in believing that "we must not legislate for the Church of Christ," and, it is self evident, that "it would be impossible to give specific directions" adapted to every case, but does it follow that there should not be unanimity of action in all churches of "the same faith and order" in the treatment of cases that involve the principles upon which those churches are founded and governed, when the questions are precisely similar in their nature? Had you clearly drawn the boundary lines between important and unimportant cases, or pointed them out if they already exist, it would have entirely obviated all further difficulty, but now, it appears to me, your readers are almost left to doubt whether you do not include the remarks of Dr. Hiscox, as well as those of "A Church Member," in your brief comment.

In order that you may fully understand my meaning let me refer to some of these cases he has cited. For instance, in the first we have an offence just as marked as any of those described by the Dr.; but we cannot properly regard it as a "private offence," nor can it be included in his list of "public offences." And the same may be said of those who refuse to walk in the fellowship of the Church, and manifest it by absenting themselves from its meetings, who are otherwise consistent. Now it seems to me that the only difficulty here is, to clearly understand what constitutes a refusal to continue in the fellowship of the Church. But how is this to be decided?—And till it is decided how are Churches to act in concert?

But in some of the other instances in your correspondent's list we have plainer cases than these, and those that better illustrate my meaning. The second, for instance, shows us the necessity for some common rule of action respecting those who deliberately decide, often becoming Church members, that they are still unconverted, and wish on this account alone to leave the Church.

Again, in that of the individual who, according to his own conviction was converted after his baptism, we see the absolute necessity for an established rule by which to be governed in all such cases.

Again, ought there not to be unity of action in all our churches respecting the reception of members, whether it be unanimous, and so expressed, and ought we not to understand what are the true limits of the action of women in the church, not only on this, but all subjects, and likewise what the true terms of admission to Church membership are?

And finally, to close these extended remarks, should there not be unanimity in the act of excommunication, not only as respects "pronouncing the vote," as to whether it should be done privately or in public? Hoping you will treat this communication as sincere and earnest, in every part,

I am, Dear Brother,
Yours in gospel bonds,
A CHURCH OFFICER.

Missionary Intelligence.

[From the Missionary Magazine, November.]

LETTER FROM MR. CRAWLEY.

Baptisms in Mrs. Ingalls' Field.—Henthada, May 13, 1861.—Since my last date I have had another call from Mrs. Ingalls, more candidates for baptism the fruit of the labors of herself and assistants.

We are so near each other, that at any time, and without the least inconvenience, I can foot it over to her place, and can get back again before my own work has had time to suffer from my absence.

On this occasion there were fifteen candidates for baptism. All appeared very sincere and in earnest; but a very immature understanding of the way of salvation on the part of some, made it necessary to advise them to wait, until they could give clearer evidence that they were new creatures in Christ Jesus. Seven were received by the church. Three, either yielding to the entreaties and threats of heathen friends or from some other cause, did not make their appearance. Five were advised to wait, and reflect with reading and prayer, until they arrived at a clear understanding of what was necessary in order to be disciples of Christ. Among the latter was a man, advanced in years, of the tribe called Yalaings. His earnestness and honesty of purpose, and repeated heartfelt declaration, that he should seek Christ until he found Him, interested us exceedingly. We can not doubt that he is one of God's chosen ones.

As I intimated in a previous letter, the whole community for miles and miles is awakened, and probably before the close of the year one hundred at least will represent the harvest of seed sown in tears and prayers. This last remark truly describes the character of the labors of sister I. and her native preachers, which, combined with a peculiar tact for reaching the hearts of the people, has done much to silence forever those who speak of our mission as a failure.

Encouraging Tokens.—Here in my own field proper, though there are not equally abundant indications of prosperity, still I can never feel otherwise than encouraged when I find on all sides a readiness to listen, and when I know there are many inquirers who have rejected the superstitions of their fathers.

LETTER FROM MR. THOMAS.

The Chapels at Henthada.—Henthada, June 21, 1861.—Since we have been in Henthada, we have built four chapels.—The first one was built immediately after our arrival, and cost about ten rupees, or five dollars. This was designed simply for strangers to rest and sleep in, and for evening worship when such strangers were about us.

Our second chapel was built at the beginning of the first rainy season we were here. It was situated near our old bamboo house, and designed to serve the double purpose of a school room and chapel or place of worship on Sundays.—This building cost fifty rupees, or twenty-five dollars, and answered our purpose for two years. At the expiration of two years, the chapel was nearly ready to fall from age. It was too small; for God had turned many of the heathen to Himself, and hence the number of young men studying for the ministry had increased beyond the capacity of this larger bamboo chapel.

Hence arose our third chapel. This still stands, its posts being durable wood. This chapel cost between three and four hundred rupees, which was all contributed by English officers resident in Henthada. This chapel is sufficiently large to accommodate a hundred and fifty worshippers on the Sabbath, or sixty pupils of the normal school; besides having two small rooms for books and apparatus. But this building has no pandols, and it is rather low. Hence we have been unable to stop in it much in the heat of the day. I have therefore been compelled to have nearly all my recitations in our dwelling house. Also all my visitors, both Christians and heathen, were received into my study.

Our fourth, and I hope, final chapel, is built of the best material, and is seventy-two feet long by forty-five wide. A pandol runs around the building on all sides, which keeps the heat of the sun from the walls, and the posts are very high. Hence the building is very cool.

The house is divided into two parts. Eighteen feet in depth is taken from the room inside, for my study and recitation room. In fact, this room is my "office," while in the city. Here I am found nearly every hour of the day. Here I can write, talk, preach, plan and direct, with no interruption to myself, or injury to any one else. I am now writing in this study.—There is just now a storm of wind and rain; but it comes not nigh me; for the monsoon side of the study has glass windows.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF MR. HASWELL OF THE MAULMAIN MISSION.

Visit to a Pagoda.—Thirty or forty men, mostly young men, have been in, to whom Oung Men has preached. Whenever I have visited this village, the young men have come in to see and hear, more than any other village. Still not one has been converted.

2.—Numbers came in, to whom we preached. After dinner went out through the village; but finding no favourable opportunity for preaching, passed on to look at the pagodas and idols.—The pagoda here is a celebrated one. An annual festival is held at the full moon in February and multitudes from the surrounding country come professedly to worship, but more to witness to foot races, wrestling and boxing which always take place. Strange accompaniments of a religious festival; but natural to heathenism! The pagoda is in very good repair, having had a new gilded umbrella put upon it at the last festival, and having been nearly covered with a material which glitters in the sun, and causes it to look somewhat as though it was gilded. The idols are very much out of repair. Little patches of gold leaf are stuck upon them here and there, as if to render them ridiculous.

In the evening we had a large company of men, mostly young men at the zayat, and Moug Oung Men and I preached by turns till after ten. We then had prayer and lay down to sleep; for what retirement can there be in a building with a road running through the centre of it, without doors or even bars to close it?

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

A young man named Joseph Frizzle, was dangerously wounded by a gun shot, while plundering a cabbage garden, in St. John, on Thursday night last. Frederick Doherty has been arrested charged with the shooting.

The St. John Freeman says a young woman named Elizabeth Hall, about 19 or 20 years of age, committed suicide by taking laudanum on Thursday night last, in her mother's house on the Straight Shore. It is said that the mother and she were constantly quarreling.—Chron.

NOVA SCOTIA PEARLS.—Considerable excitement has prevailed among our fellow Colonists in the Counties of Annapolis and Kings, Nova Scotia, by the supposed discovery of a new source of wealth, in the shape of pearls, in the fresh water clams, found in the head waters of Annapolis River, and other muddy streams flowing through the interval in that section of the Country. One respectable gentleman was observed to be gathering during the spring and summer immense quantities of these rather uninteresting and apparently useless testacea. It was generally supposed he intended to burn them into a kind of lime for farm manure; but it is now said that he really gathered them in order

to extract the pearls which he had found out they contained, and that he cleared some \$1200 by the summer's operations. Others have set to work; and no doubt small substances very much resembling the pearls existing in similar situations in South America have been discovered in them; but whether of any real value is scarcely and reliably determined.—Newbrunswick.

[We have learned that pearls have been found in the streams of the Annapolis River and other places. Whether the above statement of \$1200 worth being taken therefrom be true or not we have no means of knowing. The subject we find was brought before the Exhibition Committee on Saturday last.—Ed.]

Canada.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred at Toronto on Sunday morning Oct. 20th, which consumed the Methodist Church, three houses, and other property supposed to amount in value to not less than \$25,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—Lord Monck and family arrived in Quebec this morning, by the steam ship North Breton, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst. At 9 o'clock a salute was fired from Durham Terrace when his lordship stepped on board the Grand Trunk ferry-boat at Point Levi, and on landing at the Railway wharf, he was received by Sir Edmund Head and suite, together with a guard of honor of the 17th Regiment and the band.—Lord and Lady Monck drove from the landing place, in Sir Edmund Head's carriage, the latter taking his seat in a separate vehicle with the remaining members of Lord Monck's family. On arriving at the Parliament Building, Lord Monck was received by a guard of honor of the 60th Rifles and while the band of that corps played the National Anthem and the assembled citizens cheered the distinguished party entered their temporary residence. Our new Governor General is described by those who have seen him as about forty years of age, of robust appearance and above the medium height. His lordship wears a very formidable beard and from that fact, we suppose, is thought to resemble the Duke of Newcastle.—Quebec Gazette, 23rd.

Latest from the States!

The following are the latest items of intelligence that have come to hand.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—The rebels are preparing for a desperate campaign in Kentucky.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune says the Private Secretary of Commodore Dupont in command of the great Naval Expedition, absconded on Friday carrying with him the sealed orders, charts, &c., &c.

It is reported that Gen Scott will soon resign the chief command of the army on account of ill health.

Rations were served to 100,000 men at Fortress Monroe and Hampton Roads yesterday.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The great naval expedition sailed from Hampton Roads yesterday morning.

There is no truth in the report that the Commodore's Private Secretary had absconded with the sealed orders, charts, &c.

Mason and Slidell, the Rebel Commissioners to Europe, have been heard from at Cardenas. They were about to pursue their journey overland via Mexico.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The Arago which arrived at New York to-day brought complete equipments of arms and clothing for 12,000 men.

Despatches from Washington state that the property of several hundred citizens who are serving in the the rebel army will be confiscated immediately.

Rebel pickets at Edward's Ferry acknowledged the loss of 350 killed and wounded, in the recent fight.

The main body of the Rebels are at Manassas.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1st.—Washington despatches state that a large number of incompetent Federal officers have been rejected.

Gen. Scott is expected in New York to-morrow, en route to Europe.

Rebels are strengthening works on Potomac. News from Great Expedition via Richmond is expected to-morrow.

A captured rebel reports 60,000 Virginians under Gen. Smith and an equal number of other troops around Centreville, including 20,000 at Manassas.

VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph to Express.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2nd.—General Scott has resigned on account of failing health.

Major General McClellan has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the U. States Army. It is stated that the great naval expedition which sailed on the 29th from Hampton Roads is not aimed at any important cities on the coast, but that troops will land at thinly settled places, which have spacious harbours and open cotton ports, and also establish basis of operations for additional forces now mustering.

Gen. McClellan has issued an order exonerating General Stone from responsibility of the Ball's Bluff disaster.

General Fremont is now at Springfield, which is the gateway to South-western Missouri.

News from the naval expedition is expected shortly, although it is supposed that the first accounts are likely to come through rebel sources.

A lawyer has been arrested in Washington for the novel crime of applying for a writ of habeas corpus, on behalf of a prisoner in custody of the Provost Marshal; and Judge Merrill, who granted the writ, has also been placed under arrest, and his pay stopped.