

the mild and genial sway of science. May the dismal abodes of iniquity also be speedily demolished, and give place to the omnipotence of the gospel.

PHILOMATHES.

Three Rivers, Lot 59, August 27th, 1861.

For the Christian Messenger

Gold seeking and Sabbath Desecration.

We have received the following from a friend at New Albany:

Dear Brother,—As you keep us posted up in the news on the Gold question, I wish you would speak of the fearful growing immorality and Sabbath desecration along the high-ways leading to the gold fields.

For the Christian Messenger.

MR. EDITOR,—

To thrust a lady's name in the public prints, is an act neither of good taste, nor discretion, and is only to be excused on account of the well-known zeal of Brother Cullen.

In connection with this matter a few circumstances ought to be carefully borne in mind by all the churches.

In the first place upon the engagement of Br. Burpe by our F. Mission Society, a positive agreement was made with him that in the event of his death, his family should receive assistance from them.

All will acknowledge the propriety of such an agreement. The Missionary Societies of the United States, have adopted this as a rule that the families of those Missionaries who die, shall receive some pension from the common fund.

A little reflection will also show no less the propriety than the justice of such a principle.—When a Missionary has sacrificed home, country and all that is most dear for the cause of God, justice demands that no anxious thought about the probable future suffering of his bereaved family should be allowed to impede his work.

It is the duty of a Missionary Society to relieve him from this worst anxiety, and in the event of his death, to ward off destitution from those whose future welfare he committed so completely to his master.

The field at Sackville is one of the most inviting in the Province, and we doubt not, our Brother's talents and energy, combined with his zeal in promoting the cause of his Master, and with his ripe experience in pastoral life, will, with the Divine blessing, render him extensively useful in his new field of labor.

It is not likely that the influence of the Pastor of the Amherst Church will interfere with the action of its democratic principles. Surely, neither the influence of the one nor the power of the other will be withdrawn from carrying out a duty which belongs to the entire denomination.

Happily there is no such disposition among our churches.—Recognizing not only the justice of the principle, but the force of the obligation, they will continue their support, even though a

pension may appear to be the most thankless kind of outlay. But let it be remembered that even a pension may have as large a result as the salary which is paid to a living employee, since it will stand as a perpetual monument of good faith, and a lasting guarantee of fidelity to elevated christian principle.

ANON.

Religious Intelligence.

New Brunswick Western Association.

This body held its Annual Session during the past week at Keswick.

An hour was spent in devotional exercises, under the presidency of Rev. A. D. Thomson, the Moderator of the past year. The election of officers resulted in Rev. Dr. Spurden, Moderator; Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D. and Rev. T. Todd, Secretaries. The Revs. Robinson Thomson, Bill, McInnis, Chase, Todd, Harvey, Campbell and Rees preached on the Lord's Day. Rev. G. F. Miles also preached in the evening from. "We wept when we remembered Zion."

Rev. J. C. Hurd preached the Introductory Sermon, from Jeremiah iii. 15. "And I will give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding."

The Visitor remarks respecting the letters from the churches that they "were read by Brothers Miles, Todd and Harvey.—We regret to say that they did not exhibit any marks of signal revival progress during the year. About 20 churches reported baptisms, the largest number baptized was reported by the Carleton Church, 26, and by all nearly 140. This was small when compared with what it should have been. Has the Lord shut up his tender mercies? Is He not yet mighty to save? O for more activity in his churches in bringing poor sinners to Jesus."

"Monday afternoon and evening" the same paper states "were principally occupied in Committee of the whole Association upon the claims of the Christian Visitor. The discussion took a very wide range, and the several charges which have been so often made against the Visitor, and as often answered, were again repeated, and again refuted. Two amendments were offered, opposing the original motion but after being discussed for six or seven long hours, the motion to support the Visitor, as the organ of the Associated Churches, was carried by 60 to 22."

"Nothing occurred on Tuesday to mar the harmony of the proceedings, and therefore the Moderator was enabled to hurry on the proceedings to a speedy termination. By 5 o'clock, p. m., the Association adjourned to meet on the third Thursday in September, 1862, with the Church at Newcastle, Grand Lake."

Before adjourning, the usual vote of thanks was given to the people of Keswick for their unbounded hospitality to the ministers and delegates in attendance. This was most richly merited; for not only were the guests amply supplied with food and other comforts convenient, but horses and carriages were in attendance to wait upon them, from Fredericton up to the place of gathering, and back again, in good time to meet the boat for Wednesday morning."

REV. J. TODD.—We learn from the Visitor that the Rev. J. Todd has resigned his Mission agency in New Brunswick for the purpose of accepting a unanimous call to the Pastorate from the first and second Sackville Baptist Churches.

The field at Sackville is one of the most inviting in the Province, and we doubt not, our Brother's talents and energy, combined with his zeal in promoting the cause of his Master, and with his ripe experience in pastoral life, will, with the Divine blessing, render him extensively useful in his new field of labor. We are informed that he is expected to enter upon it early in October. May God greatly bless him in his work.

GREATER ATTRACTION.—Nova Scotia seems to present great attraction for some of our New Brunswick preachers. Brethren Foshey, I. Wallace and G. F. Miles have all crossed the boundary line, and accepted the Pastorate of interesting churches in Nova Scotia. We regret that the churches of their Native Province could not retain their valuable services, but we pray God to bless them in their present spheres of labor. The friends at Amherst are proceeding satisfactorily with their new church, and we are happy to be informed that their new Pastor has encouraging prospects of success. Who of our Ministers will be the next to follow the example of crossing over over the line for good we cannot tell. But one thing is certain, if good Ministers do not get well treated in New Brunswick they will be very likely to go to Nova Scotia or somewhere else.—N. B. & Visitor.

CHIPMAN.—Six Candidates were baptized at Chipman on Sabbath last by Rev. C. Spragg, and others are expected to go forward in the ordinance next Lord's day. Our Bro. Spragg is all alive in his good work; and Bro. John Curry who has been occupying the field for some time past and sowing the seed of gospel truth, rejoices in the harvest that is being gathered in.—Tb.

Rev. J. Curry in another communication states that eleven were baptized on the 15th ult. by Bro. Spragg.

MRS. CRAWLEY ON HER VOYAGE TO BURMAH.—Letters have been received from Mrs. Crawley, wife of Rev. A. R. R. Crawley. The following extract of one to her mother will interest many of our readers:

Ship Templar, July 19th, 1861.

MY DEAREST MOTHER,—

We have been now nearly 9 weeks out from Boston, and have a prospect of an opportunity to send letters home from Rio Janeiro, where we are intending to stop for a day or two.

We have had rather a trying voyage so far, the first week out was delightful for the sailors, but sea-sickly for the passengers. Since then we have had light winds, head sea, calms and head winds, not much stormy weather, but very slow work as to getting along with our voyage. Our good Captain looks very anxious, as upon the length of our passage here depends, it is likely, whether we get the late monsoon winds to take us up the Bay of Bengal. If delayed long here we may find nothing but calms there.—Our captain is as kind as kind can be, he takes a great deal of notice of the children, and when we feel sea-sick (which however, does not often happen now) and amuses them for us.

Mrs. Hibbert and myself, and our two children are the only passengers. I feel comfortable about the children I have left and happier on their account than I expected to. I am glad they are not with me, though I long—oh so much, to see them. I rejoice to think they are comfortable in America and not on their way back to Burnah, and Mrs. Hibbert, who has also left two, feels just as I do. On board ship is not a good place for children, unless their fathers are there to look after them. Every thing on the ship is so orderly and nice that we feel quite at home and comfortable. Our ship is a very poor sailor and creeps along when other vessels would go finely, but we must have patience.—We long to get letters from home. With much love to each and every one. Ever your affectionate daughter, LAURA CRAWLEY.

Missionary Intelligence.

[From the London Missionary Herald, Sept. 1861.

CHINA.

In the month of January Mr. Hall was permitted to accompany the English expedition up the Yang-tze-Kiang. To facilitate his movements, he was appointed by Admiral Hope one of the interpreters. He took with him a large supply of bibles and other religious publications. Before leaving, he found that his labours in Shanghai, notwithstanding the opposition of the chaplain, had been blessed of God to the conversion of five or six persons in the naval service.

In the voyage to Nankin, Mr. Hall had two American brethren for his companions. Among the places visited was Chincang. It is beautifully and healthily situated on the river's bank. Though a large place, it was found deserted by the inhabitants, but occupied with a force of many thousands of imperialist troops, who were being besieged by the insurgents. Mr. Hall thus describes Nankin, the capital of the insurgents.

"Nankin is a ruin, except a few palaces.—Outside and in you walk over broken bricks. All trade in the city is prohibited (except the sale of drugs) on pain of death; and outside there is very little doing. It may generally be said, that the citizens of Nankin are all in Government employ, and are provided for by rations; all the boats are in the same way in connection with Government; the presence of one or two vessels was sufficient cause to make the suburb nearest to them the busiest part of Nankin, and straw hovels for shops sprung up like mushrooms."

I saw no indication at Nankin that the Teen-Wang's government cared one jot for the public weal in this particular; all is in a state of desolation. Loot is the staff of life; and the Chang-Wang was not ashamed to confess, when spoken to on the subject of the utter destruction of property, &c., which marks the course of their armies, and that the time must come when loot will fail. 'Ah, well, we may as well have a clean sweep out, and begin again.' At present, as far as I can learn, their policy is nothing but to destroy.

CHARACTER OF THE REBEL MOVEMENT.—Mr. Hall's inquiries led him to the following conclusions relative to the character and claims of the chief of the rebel movements. We give them in his own words, as it is desirable to have every fact and opinion that will throw light on this interesting subject:

"Whatever the Teen-Wang may have been when he started, I cannot now but look upon him as an impostor, in the same category with Mohammed, and as very Antichrist. Without disputing about language and terms, my own investigations led me to the following conclusions concerning him and his doctrine:—I. That he claims equality with Jesus. II. That he has added to the things which are written in the book. III. That he is worshipped by his followers as equal to Christ; and, IV. I cannot but believe that this he has done, and is doing, knowingly, to answer his own ends. With regard to his followers; some may have some better ideas of divine truth; the great bulk, however, I think, know no more than the use of a few terms; and, as Mr. Roberts remarks, he thinks the 'Shangti' worshipped by the masses is the Chinese 'Shang-ti' and not the 'Shangti' of the 'Delegates' version."

BAPTISM.—On his return to Shanghai, Mr. Hall had the pleasure to find that the services in his house with the sailors had been kept up by Mr. Kloekers and Mr. Cowie with increasing usefulness; and before leaving Shanghai for

Chefow, he had the satisfaction of administering the ordinance of baptism to two persons,—one English and one Chinese,—the first fruits of our mission in China. Mr. Hall thus relates the incident, and the formation of the first English Baptist church in China:

"On Sunday afternoon, April 7th, at the American Baptist chapel in the city, I went into the baptismal waters. For some considerable time I had been convinced also of the Christianity of my cook, and he was baptized at the same time. Brother K. addressed the Chinese, and I said a few words in English. The same afternoon, we, that is Mr. H., Brother K., Mr. Tong, 'Du-ning-yuib,' and myself, together commemorated the Saviour's dying love, and in effect formed the 'first English Baptist church in China. The Acton is now leaving; several on board, including Mr. Tong, ascribe their conversion to either Mr. H.'s or my own influence under God, and many real Christians on board are seriously asking, 'What is the Master's will in relation to baptism?'"

An excellent opportunity presenting itself for a visit to Che-fow, in the province of Shantung Mr. Hall thought it his duty to undertake a voyage thither, to ascertain if it were a suitable place for missionary labour. The province of Shantung lies to the north of Shanghai, and is regarded as one the healthiest portions of China. Che-fow, its principal port, lies on the route to Peking by sea, and is a place of considerable trade. The population of the city and surrounding neighbourhood is large, and favourable to missionary labour among them. Mr. Hall reached Che-fow on the 1st May. His first residence was a temple, which was found to be overrun with vermin. Through the kindness of the consul, a son of the late Dr. Morrison, a more pleasant and suitable residence was obtained, and subsequently a Chinese granary was taken to be fitted up as a home for himself and family. "The field here," he says, "is more encouraging than elsewhere. The men are more manly. There is evidently more individuality and thought amongst them, and more desire really to know what we come to teach. I am at present the only English missionary settled here. I feel as well that we shall be able to continue our efforts for our navy probably to a greater extent than at Shanghai, as here a dockyard is established." Here, for the present, Mr. Hall proposes to remain.

Mr. Kloekers, meanwhile, has commenced a journey to Peking, having obtained a passage in the suite of the Prussian ambassador. At the date of his last letter, he had reached Tientsin, and was anticipating a speedy journey to the capital. The English ambassador, Mr. Bruce, had, however, declined for a while to give passports. This is the more obnoxious to remark, as Romish priests were permitted free access to Peking, while only Protestant missionaries were denied. Recent information states that Mr. Bruce has withdrawn his objection, and the difficulty is partly removed.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland Commercial Journal of the 25th inst. says:

We are glad to learn that within the past few days accounts have been received from the Labrador, advising that on the whole the catch of fish will be much better than a short time since was anticipated.

The catch of shore fish, as we before remarked, will be deficient. Large sales are making at our quotations.

There is not much Cod Oil offering. Within the last few days large sales of bread-stuffs have been made at the prices quoted.

EXPORT PRICES. Fish out of store—Large merchantable } 16s. Medium do. } 15s. 6d. Small do. } 15s. 6d. Madeira, } 13s. 6d. West India, } 12s.

Cod Oil, £33 per ton.

Mr. Hogsett, late Attorney General of Newfoundland, has entered an action against Chief-Justice Brady.

New Brunswick.

Rev. S. T. Rand delivered a lecture on the Mic-mac Indian Mission in the Vestry of Brussels Street Church, St. John, N. B., on Monday 23rd ult.

Cattle are carried from New Brunswick to supply food for the Federal Army. A car-load went from Moncton to St. John on Tuesday last.

GAS AT NEWCASTLE.—It gives us much pleasure to state that the Gas Works at Newcastle were in successful operation on the 12th inst., and the town lighted on the 14th. This is what we would call quick work, for it is not three months since Mr. Allan commenced operations.—Miramichi Gleaner.

Canada.

General Tom Thumb is holding levees in Montreal. It is said he has lost none of his originality which gave so much pleasure to his audiences in his more youthful years.

The Great Western Railway of Canada is about to replace all the ties upon its line with white oak, and is now advertising for 150,000. The ties ordinarily used on Canadian railways are hemlock, black-ash and tamarac, the two first of which decay very rapidly.

A barge loaded with 1,000 barrels of ball cartridge, has been swamped by a heavy sea at Quebec; loss estimated at \$5,000, of which the balls only will be available.

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