

brethren and sisters from Yarmouth and vicinity, assembled at the Mission House in Tusket, to cheer the hearts of our Bro. and sister Normonday, by a friendly visit, and a small Donation. All the good things said and done, on such occasions which have been frequently described, were enjoyed at this time, with some extras.

After the tea, short addresses were given by Bros. Shaw, Burton and Saunders, to which Bro. Normonday very feelingly responded.—Sister Normonday was also constrained, in the fulness of her heart, to speak of the great things God had done for her—of her gratitude to Him and the friends present, for this expression of sympathy and good will, to her family and the poor benighted people, for whose good they were laboring,—of her love and pity for them, and of the many discouragements she experienced, while "holding forth" to them "the word of life."

A few verses were sung and Bro. Goucher led in prayer, when the company separated, cheered and encouraged with the prospects of the French Mission. God has granted us some fruit, we have a faithful missionary and a missionary's wife devoted to the work.

The Board contemplate enlarging operations forthwith.

J. H. S.

For the Christian Messenger

MR. EDITOR,—

In my brief communication, I did not question the propriety or justice of a pension being paid out of the Foreign Mission Treasury to the widow of the late Missionary, but merely stated that the Amherst Church had appropriated their money for the purposes for which it was given, and such action I did not conceive required justification, as good faith had been maintained with the donors and no injustice done. I would not expose myself to merited censure by charging Granville Street Church in Halifax, with "Secession" and a violation of the principles of honor and justice, because they have paid their Foreign Missionary money to support a native preacher in Burmah, and pay no part of the pension; or Brussel Street Church in St. John, whose Foreign Missionary money has been specially appropriated for years past. These Churches I apprehend, acting with the independence which is their right, have disposed of their funds as they deemed most conducive to the attainment of the object desired. But Mr. Editor, if you think the bonds of union require to be more closely drawn, I beg humbly to suggest the propriety of your expending a little of your charity at home, and endeavour to bring Granville Street Church back from the ranks of the "Secessionists" unto subordination and faith to the true Union, and if your efforts are successful at home, we may then listen to some of your good advice. I perceive however, that I have touched a very sensitive point, three lines in my letter have called out nearly two columns from you and your correspondent in reply. The reason why so small a sum is paid by the Baptists of these three Provinces into the Foreign Mission treasury is cause for inquiry, it indicates either a want of interest in the Mission, or a want of faith in the probable results. If the larger Churches continue to specially appropriate their Foreign Missionary money, the smaller and poorer churches may not contribute sufficient to that fund to pay the pension, and may not be disposed to have the money thus given, as they suppose to send light into the dark places of the earth, and consecrated with their prayers, paid to maintain the supposed reputation of the denomination and stand a perpetual monument of imagined good faith.

As you seem to think the Convention the proper place to discuss the merits of the case, I will consent to defer the discussion until it meets at Moncton, and then if there is any person so destitute of "good taste" as to "thrust a lady's name" before the public as has been the annual custom for some time past, "Anon" will have an opportunity of convincing the unconvinced.

It would be satisfactory to many to know what the rules of the American Missionary Union are respecting the support given to the widows of their Missionaries. Cannot you give the information?

I am creditably informed that I was not mistaken about captious remarks having been made at the Convention, at the amount of our contributions this year.

It would have been satisfactory to have seen the name of your correspondent "Anon" to his communication, if for no other reason than to know how nearly related he is to Mrs. B.

Yours truly,

W. F. CUTTEN.

[If the writer of the above will look over the remarks we appended to his former letter, he will find that we gave no "advice" either "good," bad, or indifferent. When writing it he was probably thinking of some part of "Anon's" communication; but he is, of course, aware, that we do not hold ourselves

responsible for all the opinions expressed by our correspondents. He is greatly mistaken in the guess he has made as to the writer signing himself "Anon." We much question if he would have written his last paragraph if he had known with whom that letter originated.

With respect to the contributions of the Granville Street Church for Foreign Missions, we may remark that they were first induced to endeavour to raise the amount required to sustain a native preacher in Burmah, by the following paragraphs in the Report of the Foreign Missionary Board, presented at the Convention at Sackville, N. B., in 1860, when Mr. C. was himself present and took an active part in the business of the body.

The sums heretofore voted by the Convention, to be appropriated to the support of native preachers in Burmah, have been remitted for that object; together with £25 from the Juvenile Missionary Society of Brussels Street, St. John, for the maintenance of an additional preacher, and £27 5s. to aid in sustaining a female School in Henthada.

It is ardently hoped that many will speedily avail themselves of the privilege enjoyed by the members of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Brussels Street, who are now participating in the pleasure that must result from the consideration that, by means of a zealous and faithful native preacher supported by them, they, with all who contribute to this Mission, are daily imparting the blessings of the glorious Gospel to the perishing heathen.

Correspondence was subsequently had with the Board, appointed by the Convention of which Mr. C. was a member, and, in the fullest harmony with the wishes of the Board, the decision was come to by the Granville Street congregation. The sustaining of Native Preachers had, providentially, for some time past, become the policy of the body, in addition to their general contributions to the Foreign Missionary fund, in which was included the fulfilment of the contract made with Brother Burpe with regard to his widow and family, in case of his death.

The employment of Native preachers has been considered the most economical and effectual way of accomplishing the great object desired in all Foreign Missionary operations—the evangelization of the heathen. It is the very means desired, by all missionary bodies, to be put into operation, but which they find it so difficult to secure. We have been remarkably blessed in this particular.

As to "Secession" from "true Union" with the body, the above quotation from the report of the Missionary Board—the government, and the fact that they still have the direction of the labors of Ko Eing—the preacher named as sustained by the Granville Street congregation—and the transmission of his salary, is, we think, more than sufficient to disprove any such charge. It is just possible too that something additional may be contributed by Granville Street to aid in the other work of the Board.

The following, which is also from the last Report of the Board, just published, indicates that all due fealty has been observed. After referring to the success which has attended the labors of Mr. Crawley, the report says:

"Under these circumstances it has been very painful to your Board to reduce the appropriation for the support of native preachers in Burmah from \$600 to \$500 for the year. The funds, however, were so much diminished, that it was unavoidable. The reduction must have been greater, but for the generosity of our brethren of Granville Street Church, who have nobly undertaken to support one of the preachers, and have contributed \$100 for that object. Other instances of assistance kindly afforded will appear in the Treasurer's Report. A cause, however, so important, requires the hearty co-operation and liberal support of the whole denomination in these Provinces. In consequence of the heavy loss which Bro. Crawley sustained by reason of a great fire in Henthada, during his absence, in which the Chapel, Mission House, and his furniture, clothing, and books were destroyed, the small amount of \$33. 75, and a box of books, have been contributed towards making up his personal loss. Farther contributions for this object, are respectfully solicited. The sum received, with \$8 raised by young females belonging to the Granville Street Sabbath School, a donation for the native preacher supported by that Church, as also \$100 from the Juvenile Missionary Society of Brussels Street, St. John, have been forwarded, as well as the balance of appropriation directly from your Board.

This does not seem much like "Secession." Let it be borne in mind that we do not make, or wish to make, any charge against the Amherst Church. We do not believe that, when taking a fair view of facts, they would do injustice. We have merely desired to shew the real position of the church referred to in the above communication. It is not unusual for a charge to be made in "three lines," which requires more than "two columns" to shew the facts which prove that it cannot be sustained.

We regret that we cannot give the information our brother desires, respecting the rules of the American Missionary Union, but, in accordance with the resolution passed at the

late Convention, it is to be furnished in the next year's report of the Board; or, it would be given before that time we presume, if particularly desired, and we doubt not any other information sought by any of the churches concerning the work the Convention have committed to the Board, will be readily supplied on proper application being made.

We still think it undesirable that this matter should be made the subject of newspaper controversy. If it were continued, in all probability, other personalities might arise, which would be exceedingly inconvenient. The brethren assembled in Convention, and the Missionary Board, are better suited to consider its merits than any individuals by writing, as we suggested to Mr. C. before publishing his first letter, we therefore accept his "consent" to defer its discussion till the Convention meets at Moncton N. B., next year.—Ed. C. M.]

Religious Intelligence.

AN ENGLISH PEER—AN EVANGELIST.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Chronicle writes:

One of those eminent men who from the rank of the laity are exciting so powerful an influence in this country upon the church of Christ, has just left me. For the last few days the Right Honorable Lord Taynham has been my guest, and during his visit has preached for me three times. Though a Peer of the realm, and devoting considerable time to his duties as a member of the Upper House, he spends a large portion of his time in proclaiming the Gospel of Christ. Many years ago, when the Rev. Koper Curzon, he was pastor of a small church in our body. His lordship is a man of very simple and somewhat retiring habits. His ministry is marked by great earnestness, originality, and eminently with devout feeling. There is nothing of the stiff, methodical arrangement of modern preaching, but there is a freshness, a freedom, and frequently a substratum of striking original thought, which clothes it with considerable interest. I feel that it is a matter for devout thankfulness, not only for one of his social rank to be laboring so for Christ, but that his influence in the social score is so elevating. The impression left on my family is not that of the aristocrat, but of the humble and devout Christian.

MISSIONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.—There are decided and cheering evidences of progress in Christian missions. The thousands who have gone forth, weeping baring precious seed, are already returning to the heavenly home, rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them; and from every part of the whitening harvest-field, there are indications of the greatness and glory of the harvest. The Basle Missionary Society, one of the oldest in Europe, has its 96 European missionaries and 137 native helpers, and from all its stations there is a good report. Throughout Scandinavia, the interest in missionary labour at home and abroad is on the increase. The Sabbath in Norway is no longer a holiday, but a day of solemn and devout worship; and 400 missionary societies have been organized, mostly within the past three years. In Bulgaria the Turkish Government has consented to a half-way separation of the Bulgarian Church from the Greek hierarchy, sufficient to leave them independent in all local questions. This will probably prevent their forming a union with Rome, and opens the way for more effective missionary labour among them.—Can. Bap.

MISSIONS SUSPENDED.—One of the sad results of the Southern rebellion has been the painful interference with the Indian Missions to the Choctaws and Creeks. Violent and lawless white men, and Indians instigated by them, have seized the missionary premises and property, and compelled many of the missionaries to leave. Over four hundred interesting children and youth in the mission-schools among the Choctaws, and ever one hundred Creek boys and girls are thus deprived of the Christian instruction and influence they were enjoying.—N. Y. Paper.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Prince Edward Island.

Great satisfaction is being felt in the result of the recent Prize Firing at New Brunswick. Mr. Hickey, the winner of the Governor's Cup, is made the hero, and escorted in processions, and feted by bonfires and public congratulations. The shooting seems to have been superior to that of the late great contest in England. In 5 rounds at 200 yards, Mr. H. made 8 points; at 300 yards, 11 points; and at 400 yards, 5 points; whereas the best shot at the "Rifle Derby," made but 12 points in 7 rounds.

New Brunswick.

The INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION seems to have been quite a success, as far as the numbers in attendance is concerned, but all parties speak of the exhibitions of vice and immorality as deserving the strongest condemnation. Being held in a country village all this was exposed to the common gaze, whereas if the Exhibition had been in the city the drunkenness would probably have been no less, but it would have had a better chance of being hid from public notice.

There was quite a number of vendors of nostrums of various kinds, holding forth in the neighbourhood on the virtues of their wares.—The Race-course was specially objectionable to many parties.

Two young men, named Classier, were drowned on the 21st ult., by the upsetting of a boat near Elm Tree River, in Gloucester County. One of the bodies was found within two miles of where the accident occurred.—Miramichi Gleaner.

It is said that when the hatches of the *Lampedo*, now in this port, were opened, the body of a young man was found in the hold—one arm gnawed away. It is supposed that he "stowed away" at Liverpool to avoid paying his passage and being shut down was unable to escape or to make such a noise as would attract attention.—St. John Freeman.

Canada.

Mr. Arthur Rankin, M. P. P. for Essex County, was arrested in Toronto on Sunday, the 6th inst., on an alleged breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The "information" sworn against him, by a Mr. John Wilson, of Toronto, states that Mr. Rankin being a natural born subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain has taken, or accepted, a military commission, to enter into the service of the U. S. of America, without Her Majesty's leave or license, and that he has within the last three months past, hired, retained, and engaged, or attempted to do so, several persons, natural born subjects of Her Majesty, to enlist or to serve as officers or soldiers, in the service of this Foreign State. He was liberated from custody to appear, at the investigation of those charges, on the Tuesday following, by finding bail to the amount of \$2000. The Mayor of Toronto became one of his sureties.

THE RAILWAY CONVENTION AT QUEBEC.—The Quebec Chronicle contains the following as the correct list of the members of the above Convention:

"Nova Scotia—The Hon. Messrs. Howe, Archibald and McCully.

New Brunswick—The Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Smith, Mitchell and Watters.

Canada—The Hon. Messrs. G. E. Cartier, J. A. Macdonald, J. Ross, A. T. Galt, P. M. Van-koughent and Jos. Cauchon.

Present in Quebec, also, on the subject of the Railway, were Mr. Joseph Nelson, of London, England; Mr. Wakin, of the Grand Trunk Railway; Mr. Light, C. E.; Mr. Boate.

Most of these gentlemen left town for their respective homes, yesterday. Mr. Howe, we believe, who went eastward by the Grand Trunk Railway, intends to return after inspecting the eastern extension of that line, and will visit Montreal and Canada West.

The same paper states that "The reports current as to the agreement at which the Convention arrived are generally incorrect."

The St. John News says in reference to the Convention, that a delegation is to be sent to England from each province, and also that £20,000, but no land, is to be contributed by each province. We suppose that authentic information may be expected as soon as it is prudent to give it publicity.

The following from the Quebec Mercury is probably one of the reports above referred to.

"The Government of the three Provinces—while leaving the choice of route to the Imperial Government—have unanimously determined to recommend to their respective legislatures the renewal of the offer made in 1858, whereby Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia granted to her Majesty £60,000 per annum and all the ungranted lands within ten miles on either side of the line, and a free right of way through all private property, providing Her Majesty's Government by themselves, or through the instrumentality of a private Company, complete the Railway.

Her Majesty's Government are asked to give a sum of £60,000 per annum for the carriage of the Mails, Military Stores, and troops between Halifax and Quebec, and with that and the provincial grant guaranteed for a series of years, by the Imperial Government, the necessary Capital it is thought, can be raised to complete the Railway.

Against the foregoing sum of £60,000 the Governments of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia estimate a saving to the Imperial Treasury of £70,000 per annum, exclusive of the great saving the Railway would effect in the Imperial Military expenditure, which amounts at present to about £420,000 a year.

The length of line remaining to be constructed is 360 miles, which can be fully completed and equipped for £2,000,000 sterling.

By completing construction of the Railway from Truro to Riviere due Loup, a direct Railway communication will be established through British territory between Halifax, Quebec and Lake Huron, a distance of 1,400 miles, from whence it is intended to open a direct communication with British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, and the Pacific. There can be little doubt that the immediate completion of the line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec is essential to the preservation and integrity of the British Empire in North America. In addition to its adding to the security and permanence of these British possessions, accelerating the communication with the mother country, reviving that identity of interest with her which has been too long engrossed by the United States, the Railway would also effect a saving to the Imperial Treasury far exceeding any assistance that may be required for its completion.

The N. Y. Tribune has information that the British authorities in Canada, obeying orders sent out from England, have had a survey upon the locks of the Welland Canal, with the view of determining whether the English gun-boats can be passed through them to Lake Erie.

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