

we are pleased to note the fact, that the advantages to those pursuing a course of mental training, arising from a simultaneous cultivating of these two parts of human nature, appears to be appreciated by the members of the Institutions at Wolfville.

Within a few weeks a gymnasium, of no mean character, has been established in this village; under the direction of Mr. A. Elson, and although chiefly patronized by members of the College and Academy, is also attended by many others, whose business deprives them of the pleasures and benefits of out-door exercise.

A commodious building in the rear of the Baptist Meeting House, and on the street leading up to the College has been fitted up with apparatus, for gymnastic exercises: such as chest-expanding weights and pulleys, horizontal bar, swinging rings, seat swings, spring board, perpendicular poles, inclined and horizontal ladder, &c. About sixty young men avail themselves, at present, of the advantages of these exercises, and appear to engage in them with a hearty good-will. If any doubt should be entertained, as to the adaptation of this institution to produce the benefits intended, we have merely to contrast the pleasant smile and buoyant spirits of the gymnast, going through these healthful exercises, with the grave countenance of the pedestrian, as he braves the piercing cold or faces the beating storm, in his evening walk, in pursuit of the same object,—recreative exercise. Mr. Elson shows himself to be well qualified for the position he occupies; and the feats of agility, which he performs, show also what practice can accomplish.

We wish much pleasure and profit to all concerned in this, and similar undertakings, engaged in from such laudable motives.

WELL WISHER.

Wolfville, Feb. 23rd, 1862.

[We have another communication referring to the establishment above described, but the foregoing gives somewhat more in detail of the establishment, we have therefore preferred this for our readers.

We heartily recommend the institution, and trust it may be kept under such regulations as shall make it supply what has so long been a serious desideratum in connection with the institutions at Horton.—Ed. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visits.

AT SALEM COTTAGE, CORNWALLIS.

On the evening of the 4th ult., the Canard Church and congregation made us their accustomed Donation visit.

The evening, though cold, was very pleasant and otherwise favourable. Every inch of space in our quiet dwelling was well occupied, the attendance, I think being larger than heretofore. After a bountiful tea, and the usual evening enjoyments, Deacon Thomas Rand, in behalf of the meeting presented a well filled purse, and a list of articles, amounting, with some donations made since, to the very handsome sum of \$270, nearly \$200 of which was in money.

I would avail myself of a small space in the C. Messenger to acknowledge the above, expressing as it does, so substantially, the affection and attachment of this kind people, and also our appreciation of the Christian love that underlies such tokens of fraternal union. I trust a reciprocating spirit will be manifest in increased devotedness to the cause of Christ. May the cheerful giver enjoy in rich abundance the Lord's blessing. We were favoured with appropriate addresses from the Revs. D. Freeman, T. Higgins, W. Murray, and Brethren D. R. Eaton, D. Cogswell and J. Burgess.

This profitable and profited company separated at an early hour, to enjoy in retrospect an evening's entertainment of no ordinary interest.

A. S. HUNT.

Cornwallis, Feb. 20th, 1862.

TO REV. JOSEPH H. SAUNDERS.

Dear Brother,—

I should like to acknowledge, though somewhat late, a donation visit from the members of our Church and congregations of West Yarmouth, on the 10th of October last. About 40 persons met with us, and left in cash and valuables, \$50.

This act greatly encouraged us, and we hope ere this that God, "whose I am and whom I serve," has more than rewarded them.

Yours &c.,
JOS. H. SAUNDERS.

Feb. 21.

Religious Intelligence.

TUSKET LAKE.—Brother Nathaniel Holmes writes from South Yarmouth, Feb. 10, 1862:—"Elder Burton is laboring with us to good acceptance. He baptized two persons at Tusket Lakes lately, where he preaches occasionally."

GUYSBOROUGH, Feb. 21, 1862.—Dear Brother,—The Lord has refreshed his heritage in this place. For three weeks past we have been holding a series of meetings. At first, Revs. T. H. Porter and H. Eagles came in thefulness of the gospel of Christ to assist us. The spirit has been poured out abundantly upon the church, and sinners have been "pricked in their hearts." Already, we believe, 12 have been truly converted to God,—three heads of families, men of talent and influence,—and many more are crying out "What must I do to be saved?"

Last Sabbath, five were immersed, and we expect a number will follow their Lord next Sabbath. The Lord is doing a great work at Sand-point, and also at New Harbour, where the Rev. Mr. Millegan has been holding meetings. I understand great numbers have turned to the Lord.

Dear brother, pray for us, that the Truth may spread through these much neglected regions.

Yours truly,

A. F. PORTER.

BOSTON.—We learn from the Christian Era that in that city there are most cheering indications of a general and powerful work of grace. The interest in the Temple church has been constantly deepening and extending. The influence of the meetings has been carried to other churches, several of which have found it necessary to hold extra meetings. At the South Baptist Church, (Dr. Duncan's) several conversions have occurred and others seem to be anxiously inquiring the way of life.

NEW YORK.—We learn from the Examiner that the revival in the Laight St. Baptist church of that city continues to bring forth precious fruit. The pastor baptized twenty more converts last Sunday, making thirty-six the last two Sabbaths.—At Orangeville, over fifty have been hopelessly converted, and the work continues.—From Ovid Village, Rev. C. A. Vote writes, "I am happy to say that God has poured out his Spirit on the Ovid Village church, and between forty and fifty have been converted, of whom I have baptized twenty-seven. The little church has already doubled its membership."—Rev. C. Swift writes from Madison, "The revival influences still remain with our church and people. Last Sunday I baptized eleven more, making in all thirty-three since the revival commenced.—In Berlin, the pastor, Rev. H. A. Guild, baptized five recent converts on Sabbath, Feb. 2nd, and four on the first Sabbath in January, his own son among the number.

OHIO.—The Journal and Messenger reports 29 baptized in Hubbard. At Olena, 15 have been baptized. At Meadow Run, nine have been added to the church, six of them by baptism. At Brinzion a protracted meeting has been held, and thus far, 15 candidates have been baptized. In Cincinnati the work of grace still continues with the first church. On Sabbath evening week, 13 willing converts were buried with Christ in baptism. At Unity church eight were baptized on the first Sabbath in February, by the pastor. Rev. N. Martin has recently baptized three in the Troy church and three in the Beulah church.

The Baptists in Ohio number 32,430. They are gathered in 517 churches, and 384 ministers and 46 licentiates preach to them. During the last year 1,988 were added to their number by baptism.

ENGLISH LIBERALITY.—It is said the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have, within a few weeks, received several donations from citizens of the old town of Taunton, England, amounting in all to about twenty thousand dollars. The donors wished it to be understood that the sum was as a special contribution to the Board at this time, in the supposition that the war would tend to diminish the receipts.—W. S. B.

CHRONICLE OF MISSIONS.

FRANCE.—The progress of Protestantism in France is exciting alarm. Not only is it acquiring a subtle influence among the schools of thought, its statistics of tangible success indicate gradual advancement in every department of labour.

SPAIN.—The prisoners at Granada have at length been condemned.—Matamoros and Alhambra to seven years at the galleys, and Trigo to four, for no other crime than attempting, contrary to law, to subvert the Catholic religion. There is still some slight hope expressed that the sentence may be modified by the superior court. Several others have also been condemned on the ground of contumacy, but being already in exile are happily beyond reach of their persecutors. Matamoros writes cheerfully. The thought of his country saddens him; but for himself, "this sentence," he says, "causes me unspeakable joy, it is one of the most glorious facts in the poor history of my life."

The Wesleyans have despatched a missionary to the peninsula, for the benefit of our countrymen residing there. In his difficult mission he has received a kind welcome, and found already an opportunity for useful labour.

GERMANY.—The prominent feature of our German news is the persecution to which Baptists have been subjected in various places by the civil power. In the duchy of Brunswick a Baptist minister was arrested whilst officiating, and thrown into prison, where he spent several days in the company of thieves and vagabonds, and was fed upon bread and water; subsequently he was taken out, and in company with another criminal transported over the frontier; he has since been preaching in a forest, on the boundary line, where inhabitants of different districts had agreed to meet.

INDIA.—From India we have another illustration of the power of the Gospel to reproduce itself in unexpected places. Heathen natives in the North-West Provinces, unvisited by missionaries, have begun to inquire after the way of life.

The rainy season has brought a destructive flood on Benares, so that whole streets have been levelled to the ground. The Rajah made an offering of 1,600 quarts of milk to the goddess of the river, and also presented her with a small silver cow and a golden bullock, but without staving the rise of the waters!

Converts multiply among the Karens. One of their preachers, in a journal of a tour among the churches of the Toungoo district, mentions the baptism of 250 persons on a profession of faith; and quite as many more have been enrolled as inquirers.

MADAGASCAR.—No time has been lost in taking advantage of the auspicious change in the government of Madagascar. The Rev. J. J. Le Brun, of the London Society, has already reached the capital; he received a cordial welcome, and has been preaching in the private chapel of the royal palace, as well as in more public places. A school, established by the King since his accession, has been placed under the missionary's superintendence. On his way up the country he was met by a special messenger, bearing a letter from the Christians of Antananarivo. "We are filled," they say, "with joy that the kingdom of God gains ground, and establishes itself more and more in our country. French Roman Catholic priests have already reached Antananarivo, and use every means to instruct the people in their religion. Pray ardently to the Lord that He may prevent any of us who are Protestants at least from being tempted to listen to their teachings. Everybody, young and old, are eagerly learning to read. All the Christians who were in bonds have received their liberty, and are living at the capital."

AFRICA.—The Baptist Society has at length received the sum of 1,500*l.* compensation from the Government of Spain for the losses it sustained by the exclusion of its missionaries from Fernando Po.

The United Presbyterian Society reports an income last year of more than 20,000*l.*, the largest sum yet received, and giving an average of 2*s.* 6*d.* per member.

Provincial Parliament.

In the Legislative Council, the Hon. Solicitor General, as chairman of the committee on reporting and publishing the debates, reported that they would recommend that the present Reporter's services be continued at a rate of pay not exceeding that received by a member of the Legislature, and that the offer of the publishers of the Morning Chronicle and Colonist be accepted to publish a summary at the rate of £10 each.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

In our report of Legislative proceedings on Monday, 24th ult., we merely noticed the laying on the table of some important documents,—Reports of Provincial Railway, Financial Secretary's Accounts, and Accounts of the Halifax Poor's Asylum.

RAILWAY.—Since then we have received a copy of the Railway Report, and find in it a number of interesting particulars, concerning this great provincial work. The following abstract will give a general view of the operations of the year.

The number of passengers for 1860 was 88,044 for 1861 was 81,359

Diminution in 1861,..... 6,685

The Chief Commissioner accounts for this falling off by the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860.

The earnings from passenger traffic in 1861 were less than the earnings in 1860 by \$3,985.31,—the freight business, however, for 1861, exceeded that of 1860 by \$8,443.07.

The receipts of the road, from all sources, for 1861, amounted to.....\$120,917.66 Those for 1860,..... 116,742.89

Shewing a balance in favor of 1861,.....\$4,174.77

The expenses for 1860 were.....\$96,472.26 These of 1861,..... 91,114.87

Being less in 1861 than in 1860 by.....\$2,357.38

Shewing a total gain in 1861 over 1860 of.....\$6,532.15

POOR'S ASYLUM.—It appears that the expenditure of this Institution for the past year was \$14,200.71,—and that there is a balance of \$3,864.86 due the Bank of Nova Scotia, to meet which there is due from the city of Halifax \$1,710,—from the Province, \$2,000,—from the school grant, \$100,—in all, \$3,810. The receipts for the past year were \$13,971.12,—of which the Province contributed \$6,000,—the city of Halifax, \$5,600, and the Board of Payers from sale of sundries \$1,371.12.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.—We mentioned in our last the total amount of balance standing against the Province. Our want of space then prevented further details. In relation to our Exports of six articles which, while in 1860 we exported to the value of.....\$3,847,112.00 in 1861 the exports amounted only to 2,921,499.00

Shewing a decrease of.....\$925,613.00

This large diminution of the trade of the Province, the Financial Secretary attributed to the civil war now raging in the United States. There was an increase in the exports of coal to the value of \$30,059,—of Lumber, \$37,622,—of

timber, \$22,000; altogether, \$125,601. This leaves a decrease in our exports of about \$800,600.

The Receiver General's Accounts showed a balance which had been expended over and above the receipts to the extent of \$125,178.90. This deficiency is supposed to have arisen from the falling off in the exports.

The amount of Excise Revenue collected in Halifax

in 1861, was.....\$410,703 in 1860,..... 553,505

Decrease in 1861,.....\$74,802

In the other ports in 1861, it was..... 107,648

In 1860 it amounted to..... 115,615

Decrease in 1861,.....\$3,268

Total decrease for 1861,.....\$33,070

On rum, on which so large a duty had been levied in 1860, the falling off was remarkable. There was, however, a slight increase in the amount of Light duty collected. From the Gold Mines \$13,689 had been derived, but all this was not clear profit, as the expenses incurred by the Government in connection with these were large.

Dr. Tupper said that if he understood the hon. Financial Secretary there was a difference in the amount of the deficiency in the revenue and that paid by the Receiver General.

Hon. Fin. Secretary would defer all explanations until another period.

Mr. Tobin said that the whole substance of the financial statement was that there was a deficiency in the revenue of some £31,000. The hon. Financial Secretary had said that there was little doubt that there will be an improvement in the condition of things by the end of the present year; but the House knew pretty well how much all such assertions were worth. He thought the Government were, indeed, in a most sorry plight.

Dr. Tupper said that the position of the Government demanded the commiseration of the House that one was almost debarred from the discharge of that duty that a public man owes to his country in reviewing the statement which had just been made. One could scarcely imagine the feelings of mortification that must naturally fill the mind of every member of the administration and of every gentleman occupying a seat on the government benches, when they were obliged to listen to such a disastrous exhibition of the public affairs as that just presented to the House by the hon. Financial Secretary.

Last year the answer to every charge brought against the government of violations of law of and of the Constitution, of tampering with the rights and liberties of the people was this—Never mind the law; look at the profits; look at the vigilance we have introduced into the public service. Therefore he (Dr. T.) was now in a position to turn round and say to the Government that according to their own principles the time had come when they had forfeited the confidence of the people. By the very principles they had laid down as the sound constitutional maxims by which public men were to be judged, they were proved before the country as being most unequal to the discharge of their duty as public men.

But the whole fault of the decrease was attributed to the civil war. How was it, then, that Canada, with her immense trade with the neighboring republic, was not affected? Because statesmen were to be found at the head of affairs, who could appreciate the difficulties that were to be encountered—who would not come forward and stand before the Legislature with the humiliating confession that they were unequal to discharge the public business? It would be found that the estimates of these men would be met by the actual results, and instead of a decrease in the revenue there was in reality an increase. Had not the trade of Great Britain been affected. Everybody knows that it has been; and yet would the Chancellor of the Exchequer have to come forward and state that his sources of revenue had all miserably failed. The Customs revenue of Great Britain was in fact, over £700,000 larger than it was the year before.

He would now ask the government how they dared to place in the Governor's mouth and send to the people of the Province the impression that the revenue had met the disbursements. These gentlemen knew quite well that they were sending abroad an impression through the speech as different from the naked fact as any statement could be. How had they maintained the credit of the country? They were in the position of a man who having mortgaged his farm for 1,000, all that it is worth, finds himself at the end of the year unable to pay more than £30 interest and obliged to borrow from another the remaining £30. Yet the statement was sent forth broadly to the country by the Government that the charges upon the revenue has been met, and the public credit sustained. Now was the time indeed, when it was imperative that every public man should bring his mature judgment and experience to the question of finance, and that he should feel that the first consideration and the first duty that he owes to this House and to his country, is to endeavor as far as possible, to devise some means to extricate the Province from the danger of bankruptcy which now seems so imminent.

Hon. Financial Secretary considered that the increase in the revenue in England was to be attributed to the fact that new channels of trade had been opened up since the commencement of the civil war.

Mr. Killam said it was in his opinion a sufficient condemnation of the Government that they had gone on, notwithstanding the general depression in trade, making larger expenditures than they estimated last session. As they must have seen that the revenue was falling off day by day, they should have curtailed the expenses without delay. On this account alone the Government merited the censure of the country.