

concealed, and as I do not intend to fill one eighth of the Messenger with a review of his lengthy epistle, that concedes to my position on all points where it touches the question, and as he has not argued against my article on Churchdom, but rather against myself, and being determined that this shall be the last notice I will take of a Sabbath School Worker in this connection, however much he may continue to shoot and "lighten" even should he be more vexed than he now is that I did not treat his former article with more particular deference, and continue to use more uncooth language than he already has. I will by way of conclusion, and for the purpose that those who by the length of his article were deterred from reading it, analyze it, that they may readily see that it does not contain much after all and has but little to do with the real question. Having examined the contents of his "shell" since its explosion, I find it contains as follows, viz.:

- 1st, A chapter of invectives.
- 2nd, A chapter of egotisms.
- 3rd, A declaration of design in writing.
- 4th, An intimation that my views are orthodox, and also an apology for Romanism.
- 5th, Question of comparison.
- 6th, Reiteration of the 5th.
- 7th, An explanation of language used.
- 8th, Statement that he has obtained knowledge by reading the articles.
- 9th, Ecclesiastical limits noticed.
- 10th, A plea for religious worship and service differing now from what they were in Apostolic times.
- 11th, What the seventh article says about time and talents.
- 12th, The covenant—what it says on the same subject.
- 13th, John Angel James on christian indolence.
- 14th, A little book says that close sympathy should be between the church and the school.
- 15th, Doctor Hiseox advocates a similar sentiment.
- 16th, Association resolution expressive of danger of the Church growing indifferent and recommending more practical responsibility.
- 17th, A declaration that he is not done writing.
- 18th, An allusion to some quotations from my Essay.
- 19th, A quotation from my article.
- 20th, Quotations again.
- 21st, A supposition.
- 22nd, Extracts again.
- 23rd, An ironical wish expressed to have the duties of the church defined.
- 24th, A promise to come to the question.
- 25th, A statement of what his "declamation" is based upon.
- 26th, A proposal to be serious, calmly consider the facts, and if possible rescue his drowning child.
- 27th, A request to be allowed to try a new mode of illustration, with concession of its imperfections.
- 28th, A continuation of the 27th.
- 29th, Concludes he has reached the climax of his argument.
- 30th, Wakes up to his meanderings and inquires after the application of all he has written to the main subject.
- 31st, Stumbles at John Bunyan, and
- 32nd, Concedes to my views, upon a failure to find an application of his own as sought for in the 30th.
- 33rd, Proposes to go over the subject again.
- 34th, Informs us that he has gone over about all the ground I travelled, (but gives no evidence that he has gone through any of it.)
- 35th, An Apology.
- 36th, Benediction.

Thus you have, kind reader the pith of all he has said. And looking at it in this analytical form will no doubt readily see its irrelevancy to the real point. If you examine his entire article, you will perceive that I have not done violence to it. My position remains unaffected, rather strengthened, by his 4th and 36th paragraphs, which are about all of his lengthy epistles that directly bears upon the question. Bidding a Sabbath School worker—good bye.

I remain fraternally yours,
W. G. GOUCHER.

Hebron, Yarmouth July 4th, 1864.

For the Christian Messenger.

MICMAC MISSION.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

MR. EDITOR,—

The Committee of the Micmac Mission have directed me to draw up for publication a condensed account of our operations, as given in the quarterly Reports for the first two quarters of the current year.

1. Missionary labor has been continued as usual; with this difference, that, being freed from the drudgery of collecting funds, I have had much more time.
2. There has been a marked and increasing improvement in the attention paid by the Indians to the word of God. One case of decided conversion, so far as I can judge, has occurred. The subject is an aged man, for whose salvation

I have long labored, prayed and waited. Other cases of deep interest in personal religion have come to light. One man who had learned to read, who had received our books, but who had been induced to return them, has asked to have them restored to him again, and new cases are continually coming to light of Indians who have learned, and who are diligently learning to read. I can say without exaggeration that in more than one direction there is a "clamoring" for books and for instruction. My visits are welcomed; I am urged to repeat them; they thank me, [and yesterday I heard the expression, "It is not every day that one comes to talk with us of these things."] The fields are whitening unto the harvest. The laborers are few. "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest!"

3. And this prayer is being heard. In various quarters God is stirring the hearts of our youth particularly of our young sisters in the Lord, to commence the study of the Micmac language, to read the scriptures to the Indians, and to teach them to read.

4. The new scheme for raising funds works well. It is now more than a year since I adopted the plan of asking no one for aid, but my Father in heaven, and He who bears the ravens when they cry, and the young lions when "they roar and seek their meat from God," has never failed to hear me. We have suffered some privations as usual; we have not been able yet to pay all old standing bills, resulting from the deficiencies of former years; we have not been able exactly to carry out the desire of our hearts to buy nothing upon credit. But all our real wants have been supplied. Our little ones have neither suffered from hunger or cold; old bills have been largely reduced, and new ones only to a trifling extent incurred.

5. Help has often come from unlooked-for quarters, and in a way that has manifested the hand of our heavenly Father so strikingly that I would be unworthy the name of a christian not to recognise and acknowledge it. Again and again we have wanted money on a certain day, have asked for it, and have received it on that very day. Money has been sent us from friends known and unknown—in large sums and small, from various parts of Nova Scotia, from New Brunswick, from P. E. Island, and from England. And valuable presents in articles of clothing and other things, have been sent us, often just what was needed and just at the right time.

6. The exact allowance, almost, of former years has been sent in. The salary allowed me formerly was two hundred pounds per year, or two hundred dollars per quarter, with an allowance for travelling expenses. Until recently it was only two hundred pounds in all. Fifty pounds was voted two years ago for the erection of a building for Missionary purposes. But at the close of each of the two last years there was a deficiency of about that amount. It is but proper and fair to state, that the "old bills" referred to, resulted mainly from our being obliged to pay for this building out of our yearly allowance. When I state therefore that at the close of the first quarter of the current year, the amount received was two hundred dollars, and at the close of the second, two hundred and one dollars, eighty three cents and a half, the reader who believes in the christian's God,—the Lord God of Israel—will not fail to perceive something striking in this coincidence.

7. This could not have arisen from any concert among contributors. No one but myself and He "whose I am and whom I serve," had the means of knowing what amount had been sent in until the quarter closed. On the last Saturday in June there lacked seven dollars of the two hundred. On Monday morning ensuing a letter from the Secretary brought me seven dollars, five of which had been contributed by a naval officer, of whom, up to that moment, I had known nothing.

8. Christian friends, I like this way of being supported. These free spontaneous donations, given because you love the Saviour, because you desire the salvation of the Indians, because you have christian fellowship with the unworthy servant of the Lord, fill my soul with kindly emotions towards you the almoners of His bounty. Their value is greatly increased. They make me much more diligent and happy in my work. They bring more glory to God, and a much larger blessing to your own souls than if drawn from you by any other process. I am quite willing to "use means" as well as to "pray," for the continued success of the plan. It does seem to me to be scriptural and apostolic. You shall therefore hear from time to time what the Lord hath done, what his people are doing, what our particular necessities are. And when the generous impulse comes over you, and you have the means, send us what comes to hand. "Quench not the Spirit." Yield to the blessed impulse! The smallest donation—even a postage stamp—cannot come amiss. Accompany your freewill-offerings with your prayers, with faith, with hope, with thanksgiving. And may the Lord God of Israel bless you!

So every day I asked the Lord for money and every day expected to receive it. Day after day however passed and no money came. So I set apart the forenoon of the nineteenth for special prayer with fasting, endeavoring to humble myself before God and implore his help. At twelve o'clock on that day I made the following entry in my diary.

"I now feel my hope confirmed. Still my faith is feeble. How justly might the blessing be withheld on account of my unbelief! Still I hope for more grace, and expect pecuniary aid, and that for the following reasons. First, I need it. Secondly, I have asked for it, with some fervor, and some faith, greatly desiring that these may be increased. Thirdly I can look to no one else. These are calls for money in an emergency. [And I had no other means of raising five pounds without very serious inconvenience or distress to my family] Fourthly, I have sought the temporal blessing secondarily and subordinately to spiritual blessings, and in order that the Son of God may be glorified. So I will trust and not be afraid. Fifthly, I have been enabled to mingle thanksgiving with supplication, (Phil. 4: 6.) Sixthly. The Lord has not yet failed me in hour of need, and surely he will not now."

Such were my hopes, my fears, my tremblings at the time. The sum was small, the affair trifling but it would test the scheme. May the minister of Christ cast all his care on Him, now as formerly, and can we get money by praying for it when we really need it? This was the point to be tested. It must come by the next mail or the scheme fails. I did not send to the Post Office that evening. I harnessed my horse next morning to drive to Windsor to pay Mr. Gouge five pounds. I had comparatively nothing in my pocket. I called at the Post Office as I went. A letter was handed me. But I could not muster courage to open it for some time. But at length I opened it. There lay a twenty dollar bill sent from a neighboring Province for my special use. The letter was dated April 13th—the very day on which I had received the note asking for payment, can the reader imagine how I felt? I could sympathize with Eleazer when he bowed down his head, and worshipped the Lord at the well. Gen. 24: 26.

I felt as David did when he exclaimed at the close of the eighteenth Psalm. "The Lord liveth!—Jehovah is alive!" and blessed be my Rock."

After all, I must confess the weakness of my faith. Once since that memorable day it was sorely tried. During the latter part of May, for about two weeks, nothing was sent in, and family wants pressed. I was 'alone' and it was 'dark.' But there was one in the darkness who "wrestled with me till the breaking of the day," and He "blessed me there." The first day of June found me tranquil and happy. I could sing Newton's beautiful hymn,

"Nay, I will not let thee go"
"Till a blessing thou bestow."

Then came the gold and silver in abundance. On that very day a friend from Chester handed me a sovereign; another from Truro reached me on the fourth. And during the month eighty three dollars seven and a half cents were sent in.

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S. T. RAND.
A CHILD was born recently in San Francisco which had no opening for its eyes. Cuts were made, and a pair of bright ones were found underneath.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

WEDNESDAY, July 11.—General Sheridan had notified refugees from Texas that the United States troops were now in possession of that State, and that they can return to their homes with security, and resume possession of their property. He also announces that no Home Guards or armed bands for self protection will be permitted in the State, as the military authorities of the United States are sufficient to protect persons and property. All the acts of the Confederate Governor and Legislature of Texas are declared illegitimate.

Evening.—DETROIT, July 11.—Delegations from all the leading cities of commercial interest in the United States and British Provinces were in attendance at the Trade Convention to-day. Canada was well represented, and her delegates were active in their efforts to induce an extension of the Reciprocity Treaty. Western delegates, who were in great numbers, seconded this view. Powerful protective influence from New England and the Northern States oppose the renewal of the treaty.

The Canadian delegates are favorable to the extension of Canadian canals to facilitate American commerce.

THURSDAY, July 13.—Thirty Government vessels, principally steamers, sold at auction yesterday ranging in price from \$6,600 to \$81,500.

A despatch from Fort Laramie states that over twenty-two emigrants with about eighteen thousand head of cattle passed that point during the preceding sixteen days on their way to settle farther west.

The rebel Gen. J. C. Breckenridge left Havana on the 7th inst. in the English steamer for St. Thomas and Europe.

Advices from Texas state that Gen. Steele had demanded of the Mexican Imperialists the artillery which the rebel Gen. Slaughter sold to them after the surrender.

Evening, July 13.—The Richmond Whig has been suppressed for using disloyal language.

The Herald's Charleston correspondence says a great excitement was caused in the country above the city, by a report that the negroes intended rising in insurrection.

FRIDAY, July 14.—A despatch from Quebec states that the Governor General had received important despatches from England, and that the Canadian Parliament would be summoned for an immediate session.

The fire in New York, yesterday, destroyed, in addition to Barnum's Museum, eighteen buildings involving a loss of one million of dollars, about one-half insured.

All abandoned property in and around Portsmouth and Norfolk, had been turned over to the Freedman's Bureau.

Evening.—The Herald's Richmond Correspondence says the work of confiscating property of wealthy rebels commenced in Richmond on Monday, much to the consternation of the people, by the seizure of the famous Tredegar Iron works. Descriptions of a large amount of other property liable to confiscation have been taken and tenants notified to pay no more rents to rebel proprietors.

A correspondent of the Herald who has lately been through Northern Alabama, says that region is almost a continuous field of cotton. The planters have given as much attention to that culture as before the rebellion, and the crops look finely.

The negroes are working for their former masters, for wages, and the new labor system appears to progress well.

SATURDAY, July 15.—CANADA.—A despatch from Quebec says "The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday and a proclamation was issued this morning for Parliament to meet on the 8th of August. It is stated that Government does not intend to ask Parliament for money for fortifications."

Evening.—The Herald's Galveston correspondence says the rebel General Shelby with 5000 followers, accompanied by Ex. Governor Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and other rebel leaders were on the way to Mexico. They had transportation and supplies for six months and were well armed. They professed going to Mexico only as emigrants.

The Times's Mexican correspondence says it is officially announced that the Imperialist Government never negotiated with Doctor Gwin and never contemplated making him Duke, Governor or Viceroy.

The President has issued a proclamation, appointing Judge W. Marvin, provisional Governor of Florida.

MONDAY, July 17.—Information received from prominent citizens of the Southern States gives assurance that the work of restoration is progressing much more smoothly than was anticipated, and that the unfriendly utterances of some of the editors are not indicative of the pacific spirit of the people.

Evening.—Parts of Pennsylvania and Jersey have suffered considerable loss within the past 24 hours by destructive floods.

Confederate Generals Jackson, Marmaduke, and Pattie have been released from Fort Warren.

A horrible accident occurred on the steamer Ottawa on the 4th, in the vicinity of Tonawaga river, says the Sandusky Register. The clothing of a lady became entangled in the machinery of the vessel, and two other ladies ran to her relief and were caught in the same trap, and all the three, were crushed to death.