

and trouble with a man-of-war, and would do so if necessary in time to come. I asked him to accompany me on board of the *Dayspring*, which he did, and I introduced him to Capt. Fraser, who gave him a present, and the receipt of this makes them friends. The question of relieving a missionary next came up. He said they had received a missionary formerly, who told them that it was wrong to fight, and advised them to give up their wars; and then brought a man of war to kill them and destroy their property. He wanted to know the missionary before he would give his consent. I told him that Mr. Neilson, my son-in-law, was not settled yet, and perhaps he might go to Tana. He shook hands with him though he would not speak to him a few weeks ago on Tana, and said he was welcome to take up his abode on Tana, that no person should injure him if he could prevent it; and he might choose any spot of land for a house and it would be given to him. I trust that our interview will lead to some important results in relation to Tana. I have known *Nauka* for many years and though he is a dark-hearted heathen and a notable warrior, I have always found him straightforward, and have much confidence in him. His consent opens Tana once more for the gospel, never again to be closed I hope, until the name of Jesus shall be known throughout the length and breadth of that dark island. I look on the visit of *Nauka* to this island as most providential. The *Dayspring* had just arrived from Fate bringing such tidings as led us to consider the part of Fate where Mr. Neilson intended to settle as closed. Our thoughts turned to Tana, but the barrier there was the want of *Nauka's* consent, and it seemed very doubtful if it would be given. Let us thank God that the way is now so clear. I trust that the missionary brethren will consent to the speedy occupation of this island, and that Mr. Neilson if he goes to it may soon be joined by others.

Conclusion.—I beg in conclusion to call your attention to the claims of this large group of islands. We want a few more missionaries at present to fill up openings, and we want others to help to open for themselves. We need men of intellect, energy and enterprise; men of faith and prayer, whose hearts have been warmed with love to Christ and who are willing to "spend and be spent for him;" men who have counted the cost, and are prepared to stand in the might of God, and do battle for His truth against the powers of darkness. Are there no young men willing to forsake the endearments of home and to come far hence, and preach among these Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ? If the missionary work has its troubles it has its joys also, and its repulsiveness as well as its fascination appears greatest in the distance.

Ever yours, &c.,
JOHN GEDDIE.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

Berwick, Cornwallis.

MAY 6th, 1867.

Dear Editor.—Christians, and especially Christian ministers of our denomination, read with peculiar interest, that part of your paper which is devoted to accounts of revivals of religion. In this respect, I acknowledge myself indebted to those brethren, who have published reports of the work of God in their respective fields. At the beginning of the past winter, we were encouraged by the great Shepherd, to hope for a revival in this locality. The Week of Prayer was the beginning of a series of special meetings, that did not close, till we had advanced beyond the first week in April. We can thank God for blessings which came down richly upon us, in which, the Methodists, with whom we were united in holding meetings, also participated. It is very encouraging, after years of declension, to witness the work of God in reclaiming the backslider and in saving the sinner.

I have baptized fourteen, and sixteen more who have been accepted for baptism, will also obey their Saviour, I hope, very shortly.

Death still continues to surprise us in snatching away, almost without any warning, members of our families.

Last Friday morning, sister Pineo of this village, wife of Bro. A. A. Pineo, was taken suddenly ill, and at 5 o'clock, P. M., of the same day, her immortal spirit took its leave of the earthly abode. Sister P. was a consistent member of our church. Bro. P. is greatly afflicted. Four children, one only a fortnight old, are left with him; three had passed away and were in the heavenly state to welcome their mother.

Three mothers, within a few weeks, have been called into eternity from our community. Fifteen children have been called upon to give up their mothers. May God bless all the bereaved here and elsewhere.

Yours very truly,
E. M. SAUNDERS.

BRIDGEWATER.—Rev. S. March baptized two persons on Lord's Day, 5th Inst., in presence of a very large congregation.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.—Rev. W. G. Parker, writes from Nictaux, May 2, 1867:—"We baptized two at Lawrencetown, Sabbath 21st ult. There is a very interesting religious movement on the Banks Mountain, one section of the Nictaux Church, some have professed to have been converted and the members of the Church are much revived.

BOSTON has been for some time past, in several of its churches, enjoying a season of revival of religion. The *Evening Traveller*, of the 29th ult., gives the following summary respecting the Baptist churches of that city:

There is an unusual degree of religious interest prevailing at the present time in Boston, which is especially marked in the churches of the Baptist denomination, as may be inferred by the following facts in reference to a portion of them. In most of the Baptist churches the baptisms occur on the last Sabbath of the month, and the communion service on the first Sunday succeeding.

In the 4th-street Baptist Church, in South Boston, Rev. E. A. Lecompte, pastor, there have been quite a number of conversions, and the religious interest still continues.

At the Shawmut Church, Rev. Dr. Wm. Hague's, there were five baptisms yesterday. In the afternoon Mr. Durant preached at a young people's meeting, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Presbyterian clergyman of New York, made a most earnest and able address. Some fifteen or twenty young people asked an interest in the prayers of Christians.

At the church of Rev. Dr. Eddy, on Warren Avenue, at the South End, last evening, there were a dozen baptisms, and the indications are that during the coming month, a still greater gain will be made to the ranks of the church militant.

At the Charles Street Baptist Church, the member of persons admitted by baptism yesterday was five.

At the colored Baptist Church in Southac street, Rev. Leonard A. Grimes, pastor, thirteen persons were baptized two weeks ago, and some twenty-eight or thirty more will be added to the number at the next communion day.

At the Tremont Temple it was a day of unusual interest, thirty-one being baptized, a larger number than ever before on one Sabbath. Hundreds of persons went away unable to obtain admittance. For two months the devoted pastor, Rev. Mr. Fulton, and his associates, have labored successfully in church, prayer-meetings and Sabbath school. Among the baptized yesterday was Professor Leonard Marshall, the leader of the choir. Two of the converts were children, a boy of eleven or twelve, and a girl younger. The boy's elder brother, of seventeen, was baptized at the same time. In fact, most of the converts were between fifteen and twenty-five.

The number in attendance at the Tremont Temple Sabbath School yesterday, was 674, occupying not only the Meionon, but the social hall and the vestry. There were, included in this, two young ladies' Bible classes, of 44 and 49 respectively, and a young men's Bible class of 89, the latter under the tutelage of Mr. Boyd, who is studying for the ministry. At the prayer-meeting in the evening, President Smith, of Dartmouth College, spoke, and expressed his gratification at having found that this state of affairs was not a momentary scintillation, but the result of a continuous and steady progress.

Rev. Warren Randolph, the pastor of the Harvard Street Baptist Church, whose self-sacrificing labors and generous and loving disposition and manners during the past four years, have brought the church up to a high position of success and usefulness, will probably accept the call extended to him from his old place of residence, Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN N. B.—Rev. G. W. M. Carey baptized three candidates on Sabbath morning last. Rev. G. A. McNatt one, and two the Wednesday preceding the Sabbath. Rev. E. C. Cady baptized six. Thus the good work goes on.—*Visitor*.

CAPE SABLE ISLAND.—The following letter from Rev. Wm. Downey to the N. B. *Ch. Intelligencer*, gives some items of information respecting this detached portion of our Province.

"Cape Sable Island, or Cape Island, as it is generally called, is the most southern extremity of Nova Scotia. It is separated from the main land by Barrington Passage, which is about three-quarters of a mile wide. The tide runs quite swiftly during the ebb and flow; but the ferrymen have become so accustomed thereto, that they cross at all hours, with perfect safety. The island is nine miles in length, and from two to three in width. The soil is very rocky, but when once the stones are cleared away so that it can be got at, it is very fertile. The climate in winter, is mild, and ordinarily but little snow, with frequent thaws and high winds; but the past winter has been an exception, being quite cold, with frequent heavy falls of snow. In summer the climate is cool and the air very salubrious, with high winds. Its population is estimated at about 2,000; they are Free Baptists, with the exception of a very few, who are Presbyterians. The Free Baptists own two large and neatly built meeting houses, the towering spires of which gracefully ornament the two principal neighborhoods of the island, affording very convenient sanctuaries for all the inhabitants. The Presbyterians also own a neat and commodious place of worship, situated at the North-east Point.

There are five large and substantially built school-houses upon the island, affording suitable places of instruction for the young; there are also two public Halls, in each of which a large and flourishing Division of the Sons of Temperance meets once a week. The inhabitants are sober, industrious, and church-going. Their neatly built and well-painted dwellings and out-buildings show a thrift and taste that is sadly wanting in many more wealthy communities of New Brunswick.

The men during the spring, summer and autumn, are principally engaged in the productive fisheries of the coasts and Banks. Their laborious toil is often rewarded by large quantities of cod, mackerel, and a variety of other wholesome fish. They also do a little in the line of agriculture. Several trustworthy shipmasters reside here, having command of ships sailing from St. John, N. B., Halifax and other cities and towns of this Province. The inhabitants appear happy, prosperous, and contented; a few are wealthy, and but few are poor. About all procure very comfortable livelihoods.

Up to October last the Free Baptists on this island were divided into two branches, known as the Free Christian Baptists and the Free Will Baptists—a distinction without a difference. In October last an arrangement was made, by which amicable terms of union were proposed, accepted and consummated. Heretofore this unhappy division prevented much good being accomplished. Several times during a few years past, a revival has been commenced, but soon the party feeling and bickerings would arise and impede its progress. Thank God, that day is past; and now all can unite in carrying forward the good work. Since my last, the reformation has moved on rapidly and gloriously. Opposition that seemed insurmountable has almost vanished. All parts of the island are sharing in the refreshing shower of grace. One section on the south side—some of the inhabitants of which seemed almost beyond the reach of the ordinary means of grace, and had hitherto stood aloof from all religious association—has been visited in a wonderful manner. The Lord has entered in among them, and His Spirit has reached their hearts while at their homes, deeply convicted them, and led them to the house of God inquiring, "What shall I do to be saved?" We pointed them to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world; and exhorted them to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Many of them are now rejoicing in the blessedness of the new birth, and have given undoubted evidence of spiritual life, and witnessed their profession by being publicly baptized and uniting with the Church.

The Rev. E. G. Eaton, pastor of the church, resides on the island, in the Mission House, which is neat and commodious. He has recovered his health, and has entered into the good work with all his heart, and renders invaluable aid. I shall probably remain here (D. V.) until the first of May, at which time I intend leaving, to attend the Yarmouth and Shelbourne Quarterly Meeting at Shag Harbour, commencing on Friday before the first Sabbath in May, and from that continue a protracted meeting there and at Bear Point, "The Central," and adjacent places, until about the middle of June, when I shall start for home via Yarmouth.

The results of the revival on this island, so far as are now known, are as follow: Nearly all have been reclaimed, one hundred and eighty have publicly professed religion, ninety-three of whom have been baptized and added to the Free Baptist Church, which now numbers about four hundred members. Pray for us.

A LESSON TO BAPTISTS.—About the year 1850, Dr. Hague was invited by thirty-nine persons, gathered in a room at Newark, to be their pastor. He accepted the invitation; they organized and built a church. About the same time, Dr. Fish was invited to visit the First Baptist church in Newark. He came, and was soon installed as their pastor. Both pastors worked and prayed together. They agreed upon a plan of church extension. The simplicity of the movement was its glory. The two churches appointed committees to co-operate together in building a third church, and united to sustain a pastor. The three churches united in building and organizing a fourth; and so they went on until they had seven churches, and now they are about ready to organize the eighth. As they colonized they grew and strengthened each other.

THE JEWS.—A great sanhedrim of all the Rabbis of Europe is to meet at Paris during the universal exposition, chiefly to consult on two points: 1. The abolition of the laws which prohibit the Jews from using certain kinds of food. 2. The doing away of polygamy among the Jews in Algiers, and of the regulations by which there is an unequal division of property among male and female heirs. There are said to be 40,000 Jewish families in Algiers.

WALKS.—There is a proposition before the Welsh churches, to send a missionary delegation to visit and travel among the multitudes of Welsh emigrants who have gone to Australia. It is stated that many of these are Baptists; and that they generally join what forms of church fellowship they find in the places where they settle; in many cases yield to the common custom of forming fellowships on a mixed basis, where their influence is for the present neutralized, and ultimately lost. It is proposed that the delegation shall go out under the sanction, and at the expense, of the Welsh Baptist Union and continue there a time sufficiently long to constitute permanent organizations, on what they believe the scriptural principle.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
30th April, 1867.

APPOINTMENTS:

Kings Co.—To be Justices of the Peace:—Thomas B. Harris, in place of Elisha D. Harris, deceased. Charles D. Randall, in place of Simon Fitch, deceased. Robert Ellis, William H. Skinner, Charles B. Northup, Edwin Harris. *Erratum in last Gazette.*—To be a Justice of the Peace in the County of Yarmouth:—Thomas B. Dane, in place of Thomas Dane.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Dr. Honeyman writes to the Commissioners an account of the trouble he has had to get the Nova Scotia Department in order. It appears the articles sent were much damaged. He says:—

The jury on musical instruments examined thoroughly Fraser's piano and DeWolf's carriage; and O'Brien's sleigh appeared to be duly appreciated by the jury of that class. The jury of naval architecture appeared to be interested in Robinson's patent clews and thimbles, and also in our various ship models. I am sorry that Moseley neglected to send his diagram to illustrate his model of ship building. Starrs' Skates excite much attention and could find plenty of purchasers. We have tried much to have them examined by a proper jury, but hitherto without success. Capt. Hardy's beaver house &c., are as much considered as in Nova Scotia, and several directors of museums in England, Scotland, and the continent have earnestly solicited them, but I have determined to have it as one of the attractions of our provincial museum.

Application has been made by Professor Washclyne of the British museum for characteristic specimens from our various gold fields, and for the large and beautiful specimens of manganese exhibited by Nash and Duvar.

Similar applications have been made on behalf of the Ecole des Mines of Paris, and my collection of rocks and ores have been applied for the *Jardins des Plantes*. An application has been made for Mr. Jones' collection of fish, which are as well appreciated here as in London, for the museum of London. Dr. Gilpin's collection of furs are much admired, and will find a purchaser without difficulty. The two bear skins that were sent with O'Brien's sleigh attracted a good deal of attention, and many enquiries are made after the price of them. Mrs. Bourdillault's manufactured furs are much admired. Canada has also a fine collection, but all the furs contributed by British America cannot be compared with the great display made by Sweden. Mr. Townsend's collection of fish are regarded as a very interesting and important department in our court, but the jury has not the same arrangement for testing them here as elsewhere, and I am afraid that our fish will not have the amount of commendation that they merit. The jury has examined Symond's gold quartz crushing machine. I am sorry it is not at work. The driving pulley was broken in its transit from Nova Scotia, and I have not been able to get it repaired. We are also at a great distance from a driving power, and there is no water to be had.

The work of our ladies is much appreciated, especially Miss Romans' crocheted work; Miss Blanchard's tatting; Miss Fraser's embroidery, and the fancy painting of Miss Kate McDougal, and Mrs. Miller's Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Sampson's Leaves and Grasses.—McEwan's Cabinet was badly broken, and also the fancy chairs made by Mr. Newcomb. The latter were susceptible of repair; but McEwan's cabinet required more repair than we could get done in the building, and I could not get it out for the necessary repairs.

The *Toronto Leader* in referring to the Exhibition, says:—"As the Nova Scotia papers have no representatives here, the people of that province will be glad to learn through the *Leader*, that their province makes a neat display. Fishes in large bottles, minerals and Indian work are the chief features of its exhibition, and the whole is arranged in a way to produce a pleasing effect. New Brunswick has not so much as a local habitation or a name, and the same has to be said of Prince Edward Island, while Newfoundland comes up alongside of the sister colony of Nova Scotia with minerals, potted fish and Indian work.

In a previous letter Dr. Honeyman said: "the Emperor stood for some time in front of our court regarding it with interest." Symonds' stoves were broken in transmission, and the honey furnished by Dr. Hamilton escaped through the broken glass.

As we are threatened by a visit of the Jury on Food, I had to unpack some of the Drs. Apples found them in a state of beautiful preservation with a very few exceptions. Visitors are somewhat perplexed at the sight of them and generally maintain they are wax models. Mr. Matchwick who had charge of the Food Department of the South Kensington Museum, when looking at them to-day maintained that they were made of wax. When he got one or two into his hand he was astonished and declared that if he was a Juror who had to examine them he would certainly maintain their right to a medal."

COLCHESTER COUNTY.—A political meeting was held at Truro on Tuesday, the 7th, for the nomination of Candidates to the N. S., and Dominion Legislatures. George Reading, Esq., was in the chair. The meeting was addressed by A. G. Archibald, S. Rettie, S. Creelman, D. McRoberts, Francis B. Parker, H. Hyde, W.