

Rangoon to compensate for the much which will be left behind." He adds, "This life and this world is but a small matter when compared with the next. Here, our work; there, our glad fruition and reward."

DONATIONS TO REV. D. MCKEAN.—LITTLE FORKS, MACCAN, March 12th, 1869.—Dear Bro. Selden,—Allow me through the Messenger to acknowledge the kindness of friends in some of the localities where I preach.

First, at Parrsboro, on Dec. 30, 1868, at the house of Deacon Davidson. After a very pleasant social entertainment, the company separated, leaving us in cash \$27, in useful articles \$15,72, in all \$42,72.

Second, at Advocate Harbor, Jan. 12, 1869, at the house of the late George Reid. Though the evening was stormy, a number gathered from Apple River, and from about the Harbor, exchanged the friendly social greetings of the occasion, and left us in cash about \$25,50, in useful articles, \$6, in all \$31,50.

Third, at our own home, on Feb. 18, 1869, from the surrounding communities. Although the evening proved very unfavorable, and prevented a much larger attendance, we had an interesting time, and liberal contributions to the amount of \$31,50 in useful articles, in cash \$10,30, in all \$41,80.

Fourth, at West Brook, Feb. 26, 1869, at the house of Deacon A. Lewis. After the usual entertainment on such occasions, we were aided in our work by the contribution of \$12,52, in cash and \$21 in useful articles in all \$33,52.

Making the sum total of \$149,54. Thus our friends have had the blessedness of giving, and we in the time of need the blessedness of receiving. May the richer gift of Eternal life rest upon us all.

Yours fraternally,  
D. MCKEAN.

NORTH SYDNEY.—Dear Bro.,—Our Quarterly Meeting proved a deeply interesting occasion.—We were favored on Friday evening with instructive and stirring Missionary addresses by Revs. G. Richardson, W. B. Boggs, and Bros. T. Armstrong, J. Peters, R. Dobson, and C. H. Harrington, from Sydney Church. The Conference on Saturday was encouraging, the congregations on Sabbath large, and the solemnity and interest of the services so increased to the close, that the church unanimously and heartily decided to continue meetings morning and evening to the end of the week, and then, throughout the week following. The Sydney pastors remained with us, and gracious influences have been experienced. As to results, we cannot yet speak positively and particularly. We believe that the working members of the church are being greatly blessed, some wanderers have been reclaimed, and sinners converted. Evening meetings will be continued this week, and we expect to baptize on Sunday next. We ask the prayers of those interested, that the work may be deep, wide-spread, and permanent.

It is but justice to the generous donors to say that our annual donation, already noticed, was the largest ever made here. The whole amount was not less than \$100, and Prov. xi. 25 is now receiving a gracious fulfilment.

Common honesty also demands that the work of raising the amount pledged at the Convention for Cape Breton, to assist in sustaining an additional professor at Acadia, is by mutual consent, to be divided equally between Bre. Spianey, Boggs, Kempton, Manning, and myself.

Yours very truly,  
T. H. PORTER, JUN.

North Sydney, C. B., March 8th, 1869.

GUYSBOROUGH, March 4th, 1869.—Dear Sir,—Some of the folks down this way, are somewhat anxious to know more about the ways and means, prosperity or adversity, of the French Mission, we are called upon through the Messenger time after time to throw in our mite to support that Mission, and feel it our bounden duty so to do—at the same time, we feel desirous to know something about its workings, and think if through the Messenger, some yearly statement from the Missionary or the Committee, was published, it would be more satisfactory, and be the means of causing a feeling of deeper interest in its prosperity, perhaps a few hints from you through the Christian Messenger would have that effect. We do not find any reference to the Mission, in our last Minutes of the Eastern Association.

Brother Philp and family are well. We are holding a protracted meeting at Cook's Cove—some interesting meetings. Brother Philp is gone to Antigonish to spend a couple of sabbaths.

Yours, &c.,  
CHRISTOPHER JOST.

[\* Reference is made, although very brief, in the Report on "Missions," page 27.—Ed.]

For the Christian Messenger.

"M. A. H."

Dear Bro. Selden,—

In reply to the questions at the close of your correspondent's article, allow me to say a few words.

1. "Most certainly Christ never did anything morally wrong." But as a Jew he did do and was bound to do many things which I am not bound to do, and he could not lawfully do some things which I am at perfect liberty to do. For instance, he was, and was bound to be, a strict observer of all the Jewish ritual. He attended all the festivals, took part in the sacrifices, ate the passover, submitted to the rite of circumcision, and fulfilled all righteousness. As a servant of God, as a man, as a Jew, he could not have done the will of his Father, had he neglected any of these things.

But the Gentiles who have become his followers, (I am not so sure about the Jews), are not bound to do these things, although He did them, and I trust no one will be horrified if I add, it would be sinful for us to do them, as it would be a virtual rejection of the Gospel, and a "falling from grace." See Galatians throughout.

Moreover, during his whole life, we may boldly affirm that our Lord never tasted swine's flesh, nor the flesh of the hare, nor ate any fish that had not both "fins and scales." A godly Jew, Daniel for instance, and his three companions, would have gone into the lion's den, and into the fiery furnace, before they would have touched, let alone tasted a particle of swine's flesh.—Whatever singular notions I may have advocated within the last few years, your correspondent surely will not think himself bound to abstain, therefore, from eating pork or eels, if he should happen to fancy the dish.

Moreover, it was right and proper under the Jewish Law, to persecute heretics, and heathen, and to put them to death. Moses did this, Samuel did it, Joshua did this, Elijah did this; and they sinned grievously—those in church and state—who having the power, neglected to do it. I may add, the Almighty himself did it, the angels did it, the prophets did it, and a pretty strong case is made out by those who infer the lawfulness, and even the duty of religious persecution from the Jewish religion—by some of Paul's own words, "I would," he says; "they were even cut off who trouble you." Certainly this sounds as much like persecution as any of his expressions—his strong asseverations—sound like "swearing." And it might be added that no passage is to be found in the New Testament which reads in so many words,—"persecute not at all." Will those who infer the lawfulness of "swearing" from the example of the Lord, the angels, and the Jews, notwithstanding the apparent plain prohibition, be willing to follow out their "logic" to its legitimate conclusion? I think not.

I add one more remark, an original one, with reference to Matt. v. 33-37, and James v. 12.—It is this: If these words had been the utterances of an unprincipled Legislator, who had intended nothing further by them, than that we were not to swear profanely, he would have expressed himself with most unpardonable carelessness. I am "shocked" at the implication of such carelessness respecting inspired writers, not to say "Our Blessed Lord."

The "limitations," referred to in the cases cited, are clearly defined in the New Testament. We must in all cases obey God rather than man.

2. I never expect to have the trial or the temptation supposed by our brother. Should it come, I doubt not "the Lord will find for me a way of escape."

To his last question I will answer, that while I claim the right to understand the Scriptures for myself, and, notwithstanding brother M. A. H.'s, "persecution" of a mild type, therefore, I claim the right also, to teach what I believe, even in the pages of the Christian Messenger; yet I do not consider myself bound to "stir up a nest of hornets around my ears"—no, not even Baptist hornets on every question upon which I may choose to differ from others. I have found, as I doubt not my excellent brother has before now, that even "baptist hornets," can sting very bitterly, on "special occasions."

Finally, among other oddities I have sometimes discoursed on the sin of "immoderate laughter," especially among ministers, and more especially in places of worship. But when I read your correspondent's array of "Brother Rands' oddities," I fear I should have violated my own rules, and "broke down" even had I been at a funeral, "it is so funny."

I have many a time had to defend the lawfulness of "wearing the beard," and of abstaining from animal food. But I was not aware that I

had ever "advocated the wickedness of eating animal food, or the [moral] wrongfulness of shaving, (not others, but one's self)." If Bro. M. A. H., or Brother H. A. M., or any other brother residing in the town of Liverpool, or any where else, will affirm that I have done so, I will own it, and not ask them to "swear" to it, in order to believe them. For I quite agree with Henry Ward Beecher, that "a man can remember what never happened," and, I am sorry to add, can swear to what is not true. For if any more horrid profanity can be conceived of, than the multitude of oaths required, and taken, in carrying on mercantile pursuits I admit, I don't know much of argument, or of logic, or of Scripture.

Yours truly,  
S. T. RAND.

March 13th.

### Dominion and Foreign News.

MONTREAL, March 8.—Snow fell here last month to the depth of seventy-three inches. The water works have stopped operations, owing to defective machinery, and the city is being supplied by carts.

Montreal despatches on Friday via New York, report the heavy snow storms and raging winds as unprecedented—all the railroads are blocked, eight feet of level snow lay on the track for twenty miles in the vicinity of Three Rivers.

At Quebec the storm was terrific, three men had perished in snow drifts near the city and at Point Levi an avalanche of snow fell from the cliffs on a house containing 15 persons 4 of whom were crushed to death.

Ensign Whittaker, of the 53rd Regiment, who was shot a few days ago by a boy named Challoner, for seducing his sister, died last night.

### The United States.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Diplomatic corps called upon the President on Thursday afternoon, and were received in the Blue-room. The ceremonies were entirely private. Secretary Washburne presented the visitors to the President, and Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Ambassador, addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President—The representatives of the foreign nations accredited to the Government of the United States have the honor, on this occasion, to renew their assurances of their sincere wishes for the welfare of your Excellency and of the nation which has entrusted to you the executive power of the Government of the United States. In the name of my colleagues I express the most sincere hopes that the friendly relations now existing between the United States and other nations will be maintained under your administration. Such, Mr. President, will be our most earnest and constant endeavors.

The President, in response said: Baron Gerolt, and Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps.—I heartily thank you for this kind expression of your good wishes for my welfare, and that of the nation which has chosen me as its chief magistrate. You may be assured it shall be my constant endeavor to maintain these relations of peace and friendship, which now exist between the United States and the countries which you respectively represent. A purpose which I am happy to learn from you will be fully reciprocated.

The Diplomatic Corps then withdrew.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Gold 131.

MEXICO, March 9.—The insurrectionary movement, headed by Gen. Negrete, has received a violent check in the defeat of Negrete and army, and the death and capture of some of its prominent officers. The political agitation throughout the country is very great.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, March 11.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, made statements in regard to the Army Estimates, shewing a saving of £1,000,000 in the amount as compared with last year. He said that the Government proposed to practically accomplish this saving by reducing the Forces in the Colonies, except at Military stations.

The Amnesty Committee of Dublin has started a subscription to raise funds for the benefit of the Fenian convicts who have been discharged from imprisonment by the Government.

Atlantic Mail Service.—In the House of Commons, the Hon. Robt. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated if the mail contracts with the Inman Steamship Company were sanctioned, the steamers of that line would sail from Queenstown every Friday for New York, instead of Thursday, as heretofore.

Mr. Seeley moved for a committee on the mail contracts to the United States. Marquis Huntington, Postmaster-General, said that the contract was completed by the late Government, and to break it would be a breach of faith; he added that the present service was satisfactory.

Mr. Lowe, deprecated and Mr. Hunt supported the motion. The House divided and the motion was adopted by the following vote—for a committee 115, against 86.

AUSTRIA, March 12.—In the recent explosion of the Austrian war steamer Radetsky, only 24 lives were saved out of the crew of 400.

SPAIN, March 8.—At the session of the Constituent Cortes to-day, in Madrid, Generals Serrano and Prim both said that they were in favor of granting pardons to all persons condemned for violations of the laws regulating the public press.

March 9.—Madrid advices state there was a stormy debate during the session of the Constituent Cortes yesterday. The Republican members made a bitter attack upon the Ministry for their alleged Monarchical proclivities. They demanded that the Duke De Montpensier be divested of his rank of Marshal of Spain, and accused the Provisional Government of endeavoring to smuggle him into the country for the purpose of placing him upon the Throne.

General Prim replied that the Duke could not with justice be deprived of his title of Marshal. Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, amid great excitement, said, that a Kingdom, with Montpensier on the throne, was preferable to a Republic.

Marshal Serrano made a calm and dignified speech, defending the Provisional Government from the attacks of the Republicans, asserting the Sovereign authority of the Cortes, and asserting that the determination of the form of Government of Spain, and the choice of the future ruler, should be left to the Constituent Cortes alone. He deprecated the violent pressure brought to bear upon the Cortes, by the Republican party as impolitic and unfair.

In the course of the Session Senor Figueras, Minister of Finance, expressed himself in favor of free trade, and advocated the immediate but gradual reform in Customs, by the adoption of a compromise Tariff.

March 13.—The Spanish Minister of Finance has asked for one million reals to meet extraordinary expenses of the government.

CUBA.—Despatches received at New York Navy department on Saturday from Admiral Hoff, commanding the United States West India squadron, represent affairs in the Island of Cuba, as anything but satisfactory to the Spanish authorities. The revolutionary party are gaining strength in the central and western portions of the Island. The rights of American citizens and their property have not been interferred with. Arrests are constantly being made of persons suspected of aiding the revolutionists.

### General Intelligence.

#### Province of Nova Scotia.

A THREATENING LETTER.—An unusual case has been before our courts during the past week.

A letter was received by the Rev. G. M. Grant threatening to make known something disagreeable if "two four dollar notes" were not enclosed in an envelope addressed to "Mr. Brownson, Halifax, to be left at the Post Office till called for."

Mr. Grant placed the letter in the hands of Detective Hutt, who immediately consulted with the Post Office authorities. On Monday a young lad about 15 years of age, named Joseph Bell, son of Dr. Bell, applied for the letter, and was immediately arrested by Hutt. Efforts were employed to make it appear that Bell had been sent, by some person, for the letter and that he was not himself the writer of the letter to Mr. Grant, but after examination before the Stipendiary Magistrate, he was committed for trial at the Supreme Court. Bail was accepted, and two securities given for \$1200 each.

POLITICAL.—What with the vacancy in the county of Richmond occasioned by the death of W. J. Croke, Esq., M. P. and the elections in Hants and Yarmouth, political parties in Nova Scotia will have their hands full for some time to come. Election Day in Yarmouth County has been postponed, in consequence of the Attorney General of the Local Government offering an opinion to the Lieutenant Governor that the election must be held on the same day as the Hants election. Perhaps it will now be said that the Hants, Yarmouth, and Richmond elections must all be held on the same day. We shall see. This will be a nice little nut for Attorney General Wilkins to crack.

It is asserted by the Dalhousie College Gazette that an attempt has been made to bribe the proprietors of that sheet, by a liberal offer of gold, to admit some party political articles to its columns, but it was rejected.

ARRIVED AT NEW ZEALAND.—The brigantine "Emulous," Capt. Cumming, which sailed from this port on the 18th of August last with emigrants, arrived at Otago, New Zealand, on the 15th of December.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CABINET ORGANS. Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, even with their great facilities for manufacturing, can barely keep up with the orders now pouring in upon them from all quarters, for their beautiful parlor organs. Within the thirteen weeks ending February 27 they sold no less than thirteen hundred and forty-seven (1347) organs—and in five days of last week their sales amounted to ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE (141) organs.—Boston Journal.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that Johnson's Anodyne Linctament is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

We notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.—Exchange. Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantages of these Powders over all others.