

Your correspondent's statement, though in my opinion unfounded and calculated to make a very false impression, was evidently penned with the kindest feelings, in sorrow not in anger, in sympathy, not in opposition. It is impossible therefore to indulge towards him any other than kindly emotions in return. And perhaps after all he only intended to say that very little good had been done; not that there had been none. If this were all he meant it would be idle to contradict the statement. And it would be equally idle to contradict it if it related to the gospel generally, and to the zealous toil of prophets and apostles, missionaries, evangelists and pastors, even the most holy and diligent of all ages and places. Alas! how "fruitlessly" they have "toiled." How small have been the results! how few have been really turned from darkness to light and from the kingdom of Satan to the kingdom of God! "We see not yet all things put under Him." still "He must reign until all enemies are put under his feet. But we cannot on any account admit that Christianity has proved a failure. When all things are duly considered it may safely be affirmed that very much has been accomplished, and we will wait until the work is completed before we "criticise" it. We have no fears for the final results.

Let the Micmac Mission—let every mission—and the diligent labors of every servant of the Lord in whatever department, be subjected to the same rule of judgement. We need not raise the question whether all the world has been brought to the obedience of faith or not, or whether all the white people in Nova Scotia and the sister Provinces, have been benefited by the zealous toil of all the ministers, Sabbath School teachers, and others who have labored in the gospel for the last hundred years to that end. Alas! what a small minority have been made truly devout and Christ-like! But has the labor therefore been thrown away? Has the attempt been a mistake? Certainly not. And the question respecting "Mr. Rand's labors" need not be, and is not, "have the Indians all been converted? or have they all been essentially benefited? but, have any been converted? have any been benefited. If one soul, by means of the Micmac Mission has been saved, or if one soul should ever be saved by its means, even tho' it were five hundred years hence, then have all our toils, trials, and expenditures been most amply rewarded. And more than this, even tho' not an individual should ever be benefited by our efforts, but though every one of the race should be made more wretched and guilty in this life, and more miserable in the world to come as the result, it would not follow that our 'toil' had been 'fruitless.' God is glorified by the faithful preaching of His word, though men reject it to their eternal overthrow. Noah before the flood, Elijah in Israel, Jeremiah at Jerusalem, our Blessed Lord in Capernaum and "throughout all Jewry" did not toil fruitlessly, though but few comparatively heard and believed. The man who does not desire above all things to be the means of saving souls is unfit, totally unfit for the ministry. But though "Jesus wept" and "Peter preached," and "Paul prayed" that Israel might be saved, yet Israel was not saved. Can your correspondent point to a people anywhere who are a stage more hopeful than those among whom such missionaries labored "so zealously but alas! so fruitlessly"?

For my own part I must freely confess that I do not look upon the Micmacs and the Maories as the hardest cases. The "publicans and the harlots" in our Lord's day; the outcasts, the poor and the degraded, the "Micmacs and the Maories" of the time, were deemed a good many stages more hopeful than the Scribes and Pharisees, the Lawyers, the princes and no less, the rich, the learned and the mighty. It was of the latter not of the former that our Lord said "How hardly shall they enter into the kingdom of Heaven!" And the same thing is true now. I must confess that it is often hard, very hard, to obtain even a candid hearing to the word of salvation from the poor degraded Indians. Shall I do as Jeremiah the Prophet did under similar circumstances? shall I "get me to the great men?"—the governors? the princes? the Judges? the merchants? the lawyers? and politicians? Will it be more easy to gain their attention! Alas! no! "for these have altogether broken the yoke." Hard as my field of labor is, those whose business it is to "watch for souls" among the white people, have a task vastly more responsible and more difficult.

But it may justly be asked, has an thing tangible been effected by the Micmac Mission? I answer most emphatically, yes? Please allow me briefly to state what in another communication.

Yours very truly, S. T. RAND.

Hantsport, May 19.

Religious Intelligence.

RAWDON.—Rev. J. E. Goucher preached at Rawdon on Sunday last, and baptized five believers in the Lord Jesus.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, Feb. 23rd.

Last month the Baptists of New South Wales held the third annual meeting of their Association, and as some of the business transacted will not be without interest to our antipodean brethren, I venture to epitomise it for their benefit. In addition to the ordinary routine, we did something which will have an influence for good on our denomination in all its future existence, and, as a sanguine Baptist, I do not believe that will be a brief one.

As many of your readers are aware, the Baptists in this colony have been sadly divided. About two years ago, with a view to inducing a better state of things, an Association was formed, and the majority of the churches became identified with it; but even then, old animosities, arising out of doctrinal and personal matters, prevented a complete amalgamation. During the two years of our existence as an Association we learnt two lessons—first, that it was possible for us to unite for practical purposes without allowing the obtrusion of doctrines to interfere with our harmony; and, secondly, that, if it could be effected, the union of all the Baptists was desirable. Under these impressions the committee communicated with all the Baptist churches, irrespective of doctrinal peculiarities, being unassociated, inviting them to join us. A response was given on the part of some of the churches in the appointment of deputations to meet us at the annual gathering, with a view to the expression of their feelings and opinions. The wish of these brethren was to have a share in framing the constitution of any society representing the body at large. As the churches represented by these brethren had not been invited to the inauguration of the Association, in order to meet their wishes in the afore-mentioned respect, the Association passed a resolution by which it, as a body, united with these churches to form a society, to be called "The Baptist Union of New South Wales."

The new constitution is in the main, very similar to the old one, with this exception, that the very short doctrinal basis of the association is omitted. The after-meetings were of a very pleasant character. The Rev. R. Morton (chairman for the year), and the Revs. J. Voller, P. Lane, J. T. Hinton, D. Fenwick, and A. W. Webb, delivered addresses of a congratulatory character. The Rev. J. Voller, the retiring pastor of Bathurst-street Church, is nominated as chairman for 1871. I believe this union will be fraught with results of a most important nature, and may nothing ever tend to mar its integrity! Our position is improving. In the country districts slowly, yet perceptibly, our principles are spreading. The reports given in at the Association meeting prove this beyond a doubt.

ALLAN W. WEBB, Secretary of the Baptist Union.

—Freeman.

REGENT'S-PARK COLLEGE.—The usual meeting of "old students" was held at the College, Regent's-Park, on Wednesday, April 27th. The College, it was stated, had existed for sixty years, and the entire number of students, including those now in the college, is 345, of whom only fifty two have been removed by death. Thirty-one students are now labouring abroad as pastors or as missionaries. Of the entire number fifty-nine ministerial students have taken degrees (D.D., LL.B., M.A., and B.A.), and twenty-three lay students; and eight are now tutors of theological colleges. The applications for admission during the last ten years have amounted to 120, from whom seventy-one have been selected and received.—Ib.

EPISCOPAL.—It has been resolved to resume the completion of "St. Paul's Cathedral," commenced by Dean Milman.

The Bishop of Cashel has lodged £5,000 in the Provincial Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Sustentation Fund of the Irish Church.

Dominion and Foreign News

The late Fenian movement is believed to have come to an end more suddenly than it commenced, and that without a single casualty of any consequence to the Canadian troops. The Fenian loss was eleven killed and seventeen wounded.

Prince Arthur presented a stand of colors to the Volunteers at Huntingdon on Wednesday last, and complimented the conduct of the men during the recent raid.

The following is the Fenian General's own official account of the invasion:—

General Starr says, he reached Malone Wednesday night and learned there that there were 1,200 men at the front on Friday and found not over two hundred men. Beyond the lines was Colonel Leary, with sixty men. He read his instructions, assumed command and returned to the United States soil, where he organized the men present and marched them over the line to join Leary's command, to prevent being molested by United States troops then coming up.

On mustering he found he had 108 men, and immediately threw up a barricade and put out a picket of 17 men.

In the morning the British troops advanced in force, the 69th Regiment, four pieces of artillery and seven hundred volunteers, forming the column.

He saw it would be slaughter, if not downright murder, to resist such tremendous odds with his handful of men. He therefore ordered the picket to keep up their fire as the men fell back. The British troops fired volley after volley but so wild as to do no harm.

At this time, Col. Smith, with about 100

Buffalo men, came up on the double quick, but were ordered to fall back with Gen. Starr's command.

General Starr says he never saw a set of men more determined or anxious to accomplish something.

New Brunswick.

GENERAL ELECTION.—The General Assembly of New Brunswick has been dissolved and writs ordered to be issued for a general election returnable on the 14th of July.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Anglin editor of the St. John Freeman was walking in the street on Tuesday of last week, when Mr. George Wetmore, son of the late Attorney General now Judge Wetmore, struck him, (Mr. A.) several heavy blows in his mouth and eyes, breaking his spectacles and cutting his face, which the young man said was to punish Mr. Anglin for an attack on his father in the Freeman.

The Visitor pronounces this attack, "to say the least, in very bad taste."

The United States.

In Congress on Friday last the income tax was reduced to 3 per cent.—The exemption was raised 2000 dollars. The limit of exemption was house rent, fixed at 550 dollars, and several changes of minor consequence made.

Attorney General Hoar believes the full rigor of the law should be meted out to O'Neil and other captured leaders.

The Administration is disposed to release privates, who were mere dupes of their leaders.

Secretary Fish has received a congratulatory note from Mr. Thornton, British Minister, in reference to the prompt action of the Government in maintenance of neutrality laws.

The British Naturalization Treaty will soon be ratified by the Senate.

Citizens of United States naturalized in Great Britain shall be considered by this country citizens of Great Britain Reciprocally, citizens of Great Britain naturalized in this country shall be considered by Great Britain citizens of the United States; but citizens of either returning to their original country, can be prosecuted there for crimes committed before naturalization.

Col. O'Neil and Major Fitz (Fenians) have been arrested at Malone. A collision occurred at Williams between the U. S. troops and the Fenians, and the former drove the latter into the cars, and wounded several.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—There has been great scarcity of rain in England and the crops are suffering in consequence.

FOOL-HARDINESS.—A miniature steamer the "Ragusa" left Liverpool on Tuesday the 31st ult., for New York. She is twenty-one feet long, and is provisioned for three months; the crew consists of one man besides the captain and a Newfoundland dog.

The House of Commons have passed a Bill preventing the sale, or presentation, of Church Livings.

THE FENIANS are making themselves busy in England.

The police have heard of a formidable conspiracy whereby a simultaneous attack was to be made upon several arsenals and armories which were to be pillaged of their contents.

The design of the Fenians were to concentrate the brunt of the attack upon the arsenal at Woolwich, the object being to effect an entrance by surprise if possible and secure valuable stores of war munitions.

Precautionary measures of the authorities have frustrated the scheme.

Orders have been issued from the Admiralty office to double the guards at all the dockyards and naval stations, to keep fires banked on all steamers, and other precautions.

IRELAND.—It is known on competent authority that the Prince of Wales, through his agents, has been in negotiation with several landed proprietors for the purchase of an eligible estate, with a view to fixing his permanent residence in Ireland. The best confirmation of these rumors is found in the fact that the negotiations have been closed, and that the Prince has definitely fixed upon a desirable site, and will shortly commence the erection of his future residence.

HINDOSTAN.—The cholera is making fearful ravages among the natives in portions of Hindostan. Thousands of people have been attacked, and hundreds of bodies are lying above ground. There is a great panic among the inhabitants.

FRANCE.—Napoleon has requested all his Deputies to attend the Corps Legislatif June 7th, when a proposition for a change of the government to a monarchical form will be submitted for their final action.

Paris is greatly alarmed on account of the rapid progress of the small pox. There were two hundred and twenty deaths last week.

The Paris bourse was much excited on Saturday last in view of the reported alliance between Russia and Egypt. A great many common muskets and other war materia's have recently been ordered from Brussels and New York on the Viceroy's account. And there is a large increase in the armament at the disposal of Egypt. It is suddenly apparent that the Viceroy is preparing for a struggle against the Sublime Porte; and Russia will tend him her powerful assistance.

In Paris, on Saturday last the Corps Legislatif sustained M. Ollivier; thus averting a threatened crisis in France.

GREECE.—At Athens the investigation into

the late massacre is progressing. The Court of Enquiry is in session every day. The last surviving member of the band of brigands which perpetrated the slaughter has been captured.

SPAIN.—The Cortes is now considering the election of a King. A vote has been passed which it is believed shuts out Montpensier.—Espartaco has again refused the Crown of Spain. The Englishmen captured by the Spanish Brigands have been rescued, and have arrived at Gibraltar.

CUBA.—June 6.—Advices from Havana report the capture of the steamer George P. Upton, with war material, sent from New York by the Cuban insurrectionists. The Spaniards made the attack with a land force and two gunboats, while the steamer George P. Upton was landing cargo. The filibusterers had eleven killed, including the captain of the steamer, two men drowned, and three taken prisoners.

Captain General Derobas informs the Spanish Government, that the insurgent Generals in Cuba offer to surrender on condition that their lives and property be spared, and asks, for instructions. The Government has replied by telegram that if it is their desire to give up the contest and be reciled to ppain, that they will be generously dealt with.

ROME.—On Thursday last The Ecumenical Council decided that the dogma of infallibility shall be proclaimed on June 29th, in honor of the feast of St. Peter. Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the occasion, and the display of pomp and gageantry will surpass and demonstrate ever witnessed in Europe.

The agents of Mazzini are very active in the neighborhood of Genoa. She is reason to believe that a seditious movement, of considerable extent, is on foot, and Government is taking all needful precautions.

TURKEY.—The fearful vindictiveness of native Christians (Greek Church) in Roumelia, a Turkish province, against the Jewish population culminated on Sunday the 29th., in the wholesale butchery of the Jews by the Christians.

Thousands of men, women, and children, were dragged from their houses, and slaughtered.

The work of slaughter was still going on in the interior on Monday and Tuesday, and the authorities had made no movement to check it.

The Christians took advantage of the absence of reigning Prince Charles, and a preconcerted signal began the total extermination of their enemies.

June 5.—The Continental News Agencies deny that there has been any great massacre of Jews in Roumelia as was reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1st.—At an Early hour the houses of all the Jews were invaded, and those of the occupants, who were unable to escape, were murdered in cold blood. The fleeing Israelites were pursued through the town by an armed force and murdered wherever caught. Men, women and children, were ruthlessly slain. The fury of the populace, inflamed with religious bigotry, only exhausted itself by want of victims.

In all the principal towns the work of butchery prevailed, thousands of the repugnant class were butchered in cold blood.

We are not informed what was the real or financial outburst of passion and inveter. We must wait for future developments.

NEW ZEALAND.

Letters just received from New Zealand and Melbourne completely justify the course taken by Lord Granville and his recent predecessors, of throwing the defence of the colony on the colonists themselves. A Melbourne correspondent who was at Auckland when the last troops left, was surprised to find how perfectly indifferent the colonists were to their departure. The only persons who complained were the contractors and others who made fortunes out of supplying the troops—to them it seemed as if their sun had set. The other colonists regarded the subject of the war and Te Kooti as a bore. This rebel had escaped, entirely, it appears, through the mismanagement of the troops under divided authority, but he is now pursued by native troops stimulated by the offer of £5,000 for his capture. But the best result, we are informed, is the different way in which the colonists now deal with the native. The latter are treated as reasonable beings. Instead of seizing their lands the colonists treat for them; and it is found, after all, that Maori chiefs who had many pretexts for refusing to cede their land while unfairly demanded, are as sensible as Europeans to the worth of money.—London paper.

Marriages.

At Nictaux, May 7th, by the Rev. W. A. Parky, Mr. Aaron F. Bent, to Miss Sophia Cooney, both of Nictaux.

At Truro, on the 4th ult., by Rev. D. W. C. Dimock, Mr. John T. Webber, of St. Margaret's Bay, to Pamela S. daughter of Capt. R. W. Merrian, of the former place.

Deaths.

At Port Hastings, C. B., on Saturday morning, the 25th ult., in the 47th year of his age, Edward B. Kent, late of Tatamagoche, N. S., leaving a wife, ten children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their great and unexpected loss.

On Monday, 6th inst., James, eldest son of John Duffy, in the 19th year of his age.

In Windsor, of Consumption, May 23th, Rebecca, wife of Edward Davidson, aged 42. She had been for 12 years, an esteemed member of the Windsor Baptist Church.

On Wednesday, June 1st., by the Rev. John Campbell, assisted by the Rev John R. Thompson,