

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS IN SIAM.

Anything with reference to Siam must be of interest to us, as, to this field our thoughts are directed as our mission field, in which we hope to have ere long missionaries from the bosom of our own churches laboring for the Master.

Two native Laos converts have lately been put to death for the name of Christ. The American Presbyterian Missionaries through whom the gospel was communicated to them, were received with kindness by the rulers of the country and not molested in their efforts.

Of the two Mr. McGilvary, the missionary, writes, Oct. 31: 'They were seized at their own homes. The fatal yoke was placed around their necks. They were tied up with a cord through the hole in their ears that all the natives here have; the cord was passed over a beam of the house of the principal man in the village, and their hands were tied very tightly behind their backs—in which painful position they passed the night.'

Almost every day, or every other day, in one branch of the Legislature or the other, from one side of the House or the other, questions are put to ministers of a very searching character, and adapted to call forth answers touching their policy and intentions.

Our tears cannot but flow at the narrative of such horrid cruelties. While we sympathize deeply with the missionaries and the little band of native disciples in this their hour of trial, we would look up and rejoice in the truth, 'The Lord reigneth.' Siam, despite all the powers of darkness will yet be converted to God and shine as a bright, bright star in the Saviour's Crown.

Wolfville, April, 9th, 1870.

For the Christian Messenger.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT OTTAWA.

Mr. Editor.—

Sir,—The measure that has produced the most recent excitement at Ottawa, is the new Tariff. It does not by any means give universal satisfaction, and seems adapted to propitiate no one class in any of the Provinces.

Again the duty on coal is not sufficient to protect it against American coal from the United States, and will add but very little if any, perhaps to the quantity raised for home consumption; by which I mean Canadian consumption—and consequently all British coal as well as American coal consumed, whether in Quebec, Montreal, or St. John, must contribute to pay Revenue.

That Committee of the Senate be appointed on the subject of Rupert's Land, Red River, and the North-West Territory, with a view of collecting information respecting the condition, climate, soil, population, resources, and natural products of the country, its trade, institutions, and capabilities, and the means of access thereto, with power to send for persons and papers.

For the Christian Messenger. REASONS WHY the manufacture of potatoe starch should be established in every part of Kings County.

1. The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to this product, and it is a sound principle of political economy that each country should produce that for which it is best fitted.

2. From this fact, and the cheapness of labor we could undersell the United States, or any other part of this world, and the world would be our market, wherever cotton or cloth factories are carried on.

3. It would increase the price and the quantity of potatoes raised, and in return would bring in more money, and so benefit all classes.

4. It would awaken the community, and stimulate other similar enterprises, and so develop the genius of the people and the resources of the country.

5. This enterprise would create a market at our own doors for a large amount of produce, and so stimulate agriculture, fishing and trading.

6. It would recall many of our young men who have emigrated, and invite skilled labor among us, and thus awaken new ideas of industry and general economy.

7. By keeping our youth at home it would benefit both church and state, and themselves also.

8. It would enable us to demonstrate that the world cannot shew a country better than Nova Scotia, and the valley of Kings and Annapolis.

9. If any one thinks that these and other good results would not follow then let him give the reason why.

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April 18, 1870.

CORNWALLIS.

Religious Intelligence.

THE "CHINA INLAND MISSION."

BY REV. M. J. KNOWLTON, NINGPO, CHINA.

As the "China Inland Mission" is beginning to make some stir in the western as well as in the eastern world, and as in my recent tour I had frequent opportunity of intercourse with its missionaries, and observing their spirit, mode of labor, &c., I will mention a few things that were impressed upon my own mind respecting them.

1. They have an excellent spirit, self-denying, with singleness of aim; devotional, with a spirit of faith, of love, of humility.

2. They are willing to live upon less than half of what the missionaries of the old Societies receive, and are willing to do about twice as much work as some of them do.

3. They are able and willing to bring themselves into close contact with the people, by living in their houses, using their dress, and living for the most part on their food; in short, "becoming all things unto all men, that they may save some."

4. They are widely scattered, but one or two families in a city.

5. They are having good success; many are doing a great amount of preaching and praying, and souls are added to the church, and are, I trust, truly converted.

6. They are not generally educated men, but men from the humble laboring classes, converted and brought out by the revivals in England, Ireland and Scotland, and showing zeal and aptness to preach and labor for the salvation of souls.

7. They are willing to "rough it." On the whole, I think the mission will be a success. My principal fear, from what I saw, is that their health will suffer; but whether it will suffer more than in the case of the missionaries of other Societies, remains to be seen.

ness; more the power of God's Spirit from on High, and less the might of money, of intellect, and of human appliances; in short, depending more upon spiritual means and appliances for advancing the kingdom of heaven, and less upon those which are worldly.

THE JEWS IN JERUSALEM.

The Jews in the ancient capital of their nation number about 8,000, and are divided into—1st, the Sephardim, or Spanish Jews, who are said to be descendants of exiles from Spain, who arrived in the days of Ferdinand and Isabella; 2d, the Askenazim, or Jews of Polish and German origin, subdivided into various sects—such as Perushim or Pharisees, Rhasdim or Pious—who are very enthusiastic and fanatical. They are almost all settlers from Europe, the old indigenous people seeming to have become lost.

A very striking sight is the wailing of the Jews at the Temple wall, which any traveler may witness on a Friday afternoon about four or five o'clock.

There is a narrow passage along the west side of the Temple area, between what are known as Robinson's and Wilson's Arches. The wall rises to a considerable height, and the lower part is formed of very large stones, which are supposed to be remains of the Temple.

There were old women almost ready for the grave; and young girls, whose bright eyes and colored robes peeped out from beneath their long white veils. All seemed to be absorbed in deep and genuine grief.

There seems to be no sign of repentance among the Jewish people as a nation; and until that take place, any hopes of their restoration as a distinct people seem groundless.

For the Christian Messenger

MAHONE BAY.—Dear Brother,—The good work of the Lord is going forward amongst us here with increased interest and power. The whole Country around us seems shaken as by an unaccountable influence.

Yours in the Gospel of Jesus,

April 19, 1870.