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. The following, clipped from the April No. of the " Missionary Magazine " will be read with painful interest.

"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 efforcs. But all at once, without notice and apparently without reason, these two converts were arrested and put to death. One of them was admitted to the church in May last and the other in June. The evidence of their sincerity was very satisfactory. One of them left a wife and nine children, whom he daily sought to lead to Christ. The other was awakened by an exhortation of a missionary lady, on the folly of idolatry and the duty of all to worship Jesus.

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 asked each to pray, after getting the names of and Scott his companion, has intensified the feelthey passed the night. Next morning they were all who had become Christians. They knelt down and prayed, commending their souls, as did the dying Stephen, to Jesus. During the prayer, it is said that one of the head men who were engaged in the deed, turned round and wept. They then said, as to themselves and all the Christians, they were willing to die, but begged that these who had been our servants, and were not Christians, might not be molested. They were then crucily beaten to death with clubs. They died like martyrs, and we doubt not inherited the martyr's reward and crown,'

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. I trust that we as a people in these provinces will have a noble part in bringing about this glorious end. Let us " gird up our loins," and "go up and take possession of the land in the name of the Lord, for we are able.'

ONE INTERESTED. 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 view of collecting information respecting the reading dusty old Chinese tomes, and in making Tar ff. It does not by any means give universal condition, climate, soil, population, resources, books and tracts that nobody will read. 7 satisfaction, and seems adapted to propitiate no one class in any of the Provinces. In Ontario the duty upon coal is considered most objectionable. While the supposed protection in cereals, salt, and hops conciliates none but a tew capitalists engaged in milling about Toronto and a McClelan (of New Brunswick), Benson, Dumu- beginning to be influenced considerably by the salt well in the West.

Again the duty on coal is not sufficient to pro_ tect 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 consumptionand consequently all British coul as well as American coal consumed, whether in Queboc, of the farm, will not tend to conciliate conin this has first effort at financial display-I do labours of the Committee with much interest. not refer to the new duties on wines, tobacco, Ottawa, April 14th, 1870.

&c, these do not seem to have provoked the same amount of opposition and hostility, nor does the additional advalorem of five per cent, on the existing rate. The new tariff is calculated it is the manufacture of potatoe starch should be supposed, to add about a million of dollars to established in every part of Kings County. the annual revenue.

the Intercolonial Railway policy of the govern- political economy that each country should proment, which is tantamount to a motion of want duce that for which it is best fitted. of confidence, and will be treated, and resisted 2. From this fact, and the cheapness of labor as such by the government. His position I un- we could undersell the United States, or any derstand to be, that as a government work pure other part of this would, and the world would and simple, the Intercolonial will cost for con- be our market, wherever cotton or cloth facstruction twenty millions of dollars, whereas for tories are carried on. a subsidy of twelve or thirteen millions, the 3. It would increase the price and the quantity to undertake it. W. Shanly, Esq., the Con- in more money, and so benefit all classes. tractor for the great Hoosac Tunnel, is to second 4. It would awaken the community, and Sir Alexander's motion, and a vigorous on- stimulate other similar enterprizes, and so slaught is expected.

The subject of all others, however, which are sources of the country. now agitating the Canadian mind most deeply 5. This enterprize would create a market at are the North-West Territory, in connection with our own doors for a large amount of produce, Riel's execution of Scott, the delegates here, and so stimulate agriculture, fishing and trading. indignation, which has possessed the minds of all dustry and general economy. on the perpetrators of the bloody drama which also. will long give Red River a fame which its name the communities of the western portions of the speeches and resolutions, connected with the the reason why. murder of Mr. Scott. And the presence of delegates from the orginized band of rebels and murderers over whom Riel holds sway, their and Scott his companion, has intensified the feeling to an extent that threatens something more

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 as in the eastern world, and as in my recent their policy and intentions. These are skilfully evaded, or replied to in such a way as not to satisfy the inquirers, and so in some other that were impressed upon my own mind respectway further questions are put, with about the ing them. I. They have an excellent spirit,-

This however cannot well continue much longer, and in one House, or both Houses berequire a justification of the government policy touching the whole of the negotiations, referring married, and three single ladies, amounts to of the Red River country.

Since the foregoing was penned, the motion of the Sir A. Galt has been disposed of in the and Fenian excitement so overlaps every thing in Parliament just now, that the debate seemed tame and subdued.

On the 12th of Ayril, Hon. Mr. McCully in the Senate moved a resolution, of which he had given previous notice, and a copy of which is as fol-

"That a Committee of the Senato be uppointed on the subject of Rupert's Land, Red vation of souls. Hence they will not be very River, and the North-West Territory, with a likely to fritter away foolishly their time in and natural products of the country, its trade, They are willing to "rough it." institutions, and capabilities, and the means of On the whole, I think the mission will be a access thereto, with power to send for persons success. My principal fear, from what I saw, is and papers. And that such Committee be com- that their health will suffer; but whother it posed of the Honorables the Postmaster Gene- will suffer more than in the case of the misral, and Messrs. Dickson, Botsford, Letellier de sionaries of other Societies, remains to be seen. St. Just, Locke, Burnham, Dickey, Sanborn, ochel, Olivier, Miller, Reesor, and the mover : example of the " China In and Mission."

and ordered accordingly."

has been organized. Four of the persons newly those who are frequently asking for a higher arrived from Red River appeared before it pre- salary ?- I do not say, asking for more means to pared to give testimony. These men Dr. Schultz, carry on direct missionary work. Could not Montreal, or St. John, must contribute to pay Mr. Setler, Dr. Lynch and Mr. Monkman, the some be sent out at first unmarried, to labor Revenue. This will to some extent react upon latter a half breed—and both he, and Mr. Mager whether they are good missionaries, before they shipping, if it operates to lessen the quantity natives of the country. The Committee adconsumed in the lower province cities, inas- journed over until the next day Thursday the greater or less extent adopting this plan. much as English coals have heretofore been 14th, when it is proposed to commence taking The above are principles of action that any usually brought out at prices so low as to make testimony. The information to be collected will it hardly an object to prefer it to ordinary bal- be printed and probably published in pamphlet more men, more flexibility of action, more last. Then the duty on cereals, and products form, for public use. No such favorable oppor- economy, more self-denial, more heroism; more sumers of P. E. Island produce, brought largely liable information touching this vast domain as more work, and less talk; more moral courage, to the lower province markets, at certain sea-sons of the year. Upon the whole, it would by a desideratum experienced both in this and less theorizing and dogmatizing; more comnot seem that Mr. Hinks is likely to win laurels not, will look forward to the results of the effectiveness, and less machinery; more Ch. ist

For the Christian Messenger.

REASONS WHY

1. The soil and climate are peculiarly adapted Mr. Galt has a notice on the papers assailing to this product, and it is a sound principle of

work can be constructed by a Company prepared of potatoes raised, and in return would bring

develope the genius of the people and the re-

and on their way, and the Fenian disturbances 6. It would recall many of our young men on the frontier. In my last letter I prepared who have emigrated, and invite skilled labor your readers to some extent for the ebullition of among us, and thus awaken new ideas of in-

right thinking people in Canada, Ontario is per- 7. By keeping our youth at home it would feetly frantic with rage, and furious for revenge, benefit both church and state, and themselves

8. It would enable us to demonstrate that the will significantly interpret. It would be difficult | world cannot shew a country better than Nova to describe the state of excitement into which Scotia and the valley of Kings and Annapolis.

9. If any one thinks that these and other Dominion have lashed themselves by meetings, good results would not follow then let him give

CORNWALLIS.

April 18, 1870.

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 tour I had frequent opportunity of intercourse with its missionaries, and observing their spirit, mode of labor, &c., I will mention a few things 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 hall of what the missionaries of the old Societies refore the Session closes, a debate many be ex- ceive, and are willing to do about twice as much pected which will open up a full discussion, and work as some of them do. The cost of the missions of the "China Inland Mission," as carried on by thirteen men, most of them to the acquisition and management of the affairs only about \$17,600. This includes everything, rents, schools, teachers, preachers, &c. 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 Commons by a vote of 40 to 78 negativing his most part on their food; in short, " becoming resolution by a large majority. The Red River 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 o t by the revivals in England, Ireland and Scotland, and showing zeal and aptness to preach and labor for the sal-

I notice that the English Baptist Society is

Could not all the old Societies learn some lessons The question of concurrence being put there- from it? Could they not send some men of on, the same was resolved in the affirmative piety, good common sense, energy, and perhaps of some experience who had not been through That Committee has had its first meeting and the usual college course? Could they not lessen are married? Many Societies are now to a

Society may safely, to say the least, adopt. The conversion of the world needs, yea, requires, tunity has ever before offered for compiling re- faith, and less dependence on human wisdom; self; more love, and less pride, envy, and bitter-

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 Perushin or Pharisees, Rhasidim or Pious-who are very enthusiastic and fanatical. They are almost all settlers from Europe, the old indigenous people seeming to have become lost. They live on the alms of European societies, who sometimes in mistaken zeal send poor Jews to their ancient land, and support them by subscriptions. Some come of their own accord, from a desire to be buried in the Valley of Jehoshaphat— now almost paved over with Hebrew tombstones—where Jewish tradition says the Resurrection and Judgment will take place. The consequence of this artifical colonization-if I may use such an expression-is, that the Jewish inhabitants of the Holy City are a degraded set of idle paupers. The funds sent from Europe are much abused by the rabbis, who keep the lion's share for themselves, and the poorer people are content to live on a miserable dole rather than labor for their bread. Schemes have been tried to encourage them to cultivate the soil by obtaining grants of land for them; but the idleness of the Jews themselves has hitherto frustrated this praiseworthy attempt. Sir Moses Montefiore was instrumental in building for them schools and houses, and a mill outside the city, near Birket-es-Sultan, or Lower Pool of Gibon; but his charitable efforts have been apparently wasted on so ungrateful and lazy a people. Their outward appearance is not prepossessing. They are generally pale, haggard, and thin. Most of them have fair hair, which they wear in two long twisted curls hanging down over their ears. The poorer peo-ple are dressed in long garments of striped stuff, with black telt hats on their heads. The rabbis wear loose black robes and a large cap of fur.

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 suppo ed to be remains of the Temple. They are much ruined, and the grass and herbage grow in the shattered crevices of the once neatlyjoined masonry. In these crevices the Jews place little scrolls of parchment, on which are written prayers to the Messiah to come and deliver them. This superstition is not unlike what I have heard concerning the "Virgin's letterbox" on the Continent. Before this wall I saw gathered a throng of Jews. Most of them were women, who wore long mourning veils of linen over their heads. Some were close to the wall, kissing the sacred stones and watering them with their tears. Others were seated on the ground, reading passages of Scripture to one another-from the Lamentations of Jeremiah and penitential Psalms, as we were informed. 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. At one end was a party of rabbis rocking themselves backwards and forwards in almost frantic grief, reciting in a wild chant psalms and passages of Holy Scripture, which were responded to by several boys in a sort of chorus. There must have been about two or three hundred gathered there; but many kept going away, and others took their places. Some Franciscan monks came by, and stood gazing on the Jews. They are regarded, I was told, with keen dislike by the Hebrews. It was a sad and striking scene. Their sorrow was, to all appearance, a genuine one; but it was not "after a godly sort,"

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. To send a poor Jew from Europe to Palestine in the present state of things is the reverse of kindness. If he is poor and degraded in Europe, he will become far worse when he has been a little time out in Jerusalem .- Church Times.

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. Our Zion for whom apparently none cared, is now the centre of interest and attraction. Crowds come regularly to the service of the little church and to witness the ordinances of the New Testament Church, and these behave as persons who are anxious to obtain salvation. Bro. Walker is with me and labors very acceptably in the blessed work of the Lord. Since I last wrote to you I baptised 4 persons on April 3rd, and on the 17th inst. 6 persons, one of whom was 83 years of ago. Up to this time we baptized 17 persons and expeet to visit our beautiful natural Baptistry next Lord's day. Remember us in your prayermeetings in Granville Street.

Yours in the Gospel of Jesus, AUGUSTUS SHIELDS.