

one of their Missionaries was barbarously murdered, did not a brother of his volunteer to go forth, and the Board send him? It is well known that this Mission has been eminently successful. No reasonable person can imagine that, had they merely remitted funds to their brethren in the United States, as some insist that we must do, a tithe of the money would have been raised, or of good been done, that has been by means of an independent Mission. It has obviously enlisted the energies, and drawn forth the resources, of old and young, rich and poor, male and female, and the results have been glorious. The adoption of the same course by us may be reasonably expected to be attended with similar happy results.

It is to be observed, however, that the Board never contemplated, as some seem to imagine, the sending forth of these brethren immediately into Siam; but designed to have them first learn the requisite language in Burmah, and obtain needful advice and information from our brethren there. So Rev. Dr. Stevens remarks, in a letter to me, dated April 21st, 1870.

"Respecting the independent Mission among the Sgaur Karens of Siam, which you say the Nova Scotia Board contemplate, I have no doubt, before the brother who contemplates commencing that Mission is prepared to enter upon the work, the way will be clearer than at present." It may be added, moreover, that the Viceroy of Siam, where persecution lately raged, is a bitter enemy to Christianity; but the King of Siam allows liberty of conscience. A Mission might therefore, even now, be established in a place more directly under his control, with a good degree of safety.

It is to be regretted that Bro. Rand, in his fervent zeal to obstruct an independent Mission, has written disparagingly of the labours of our late excellent Brother Burpe. Should he himself die presently, and have no immediate successor, I would be very sorry, and would deem it incorrect, if a statement were published, that the independent Mission, which it seems he has had the "madness" and "presumption" to commence among the Mic-macs, "turned out a tee-total failure." With much less reason or consistency can this be said of the labours of Bro. Burpe, who, short as was his residence in a heathen land, unquestionably won a number of precious souls to Christ, and baptized 10, or 11, of whom one became a preacher. Had my advice—approved by Bro. Rand—been taken in 1846, when a suitable man was prepared, and desirous to join Bro. Burpe, and I strongly urged the sending of him, we would, in all human probability, have proceeded prosperously, and now had a successful Foreign Mission of our own.

Undoubtedly people ought to act from perfectly unselfish motives; but it is certainly allowable to employ such honest means as are best adapted to prompt to acts of beneficence.

If the "Committee" of whom *Sigma* speaks, can devise measures more conducive to the furtherance of the cause of Foreign Mission than those proposed by the Board, I shall be glad, and readily concur. He professes to favor an "independent Mission." This seemed to be the general feeling expressed at the Convention.—"But actions speak louder than words." The action taken was obviously adapted to postpone the establishment of such a mission indefinitely, and in fact *interminably*. For the accomplishment of this object funds are indispensable. The Board had carefully selected a field, had promising young men preparing to occupy it, and ardently desirous to enter it without any avoidable delay. It was designed for them to devote what time they consistently could while pursuing their studies to visiting our Churches, exciting an interest in the Missionary cause, with a view to the speedy establishment of a Mission to be sustained by funds raised in these Provinces, to become acquainted with our people, and to be themselves better prepared for their contemplated life-work. But all this has been frustrated, or at least greatly retarded, by that vote of a majority of the Convention by which the funds contributed for it are averted from their proper object, and these brethren, though apparently acknowledged to be worthy and suitable men, are thrown into a state of suspense, without encouragement to hope for the realization of their ardent desires.

Dr. Murdoch told us it would require \$5000 to commence our Mission. Last year the Board was ordered to pay \$2,300, and this year \$800 together \$3,100—for the support of one of whom Dr. Warren says, "He is a Missionary of the Union, laboring under the direction of the Executive Committee, and making his official returns to them." At this rate when will we have funds to establish a Mission of our own?

Sigma repeats the charge against the Board of having cruelly withdrawn funds from native preachers. But this was the action of the Con-

vention, not of the Board. They were required to pay, besides \$400 for the year's salary of sister DeWolfe, \$2,300 to the Union—together \$2,700. The amount in the Treasurer's hands was \$2,136.55. (See Minutes of Convention, 1869, p. 29.) Instead therefore of having anything for native preachers, the sum demanded exceeded what was in the Treasury by \$565.45.

If the cause will be benefitted by removing the location of the Board to New Brunswick, I am quite agreeable to it. I have, however, never heard it intimated that the location of the Board in Nova Scotia prevents any persons in New Brunswick from contributing to the funds; but it has often been suggested, that much more would be done there, if we had an independent Mission.

Sigma labors, as in other cases, under a gross misapprehension when he says, "The members of the Board all reside near each other." Besides two members in N. B., they are scattered abroad from the central part of Cornwallis to Lower Granville, a distance of more than fifty miles.

If a majority of the members of Convention deemed some parts of the Board's Report objectionable, in all reason it should have been examined *seriatim*, and the portions disapproved, should have been struck out, or modified. The publishing of the whole, with an indefinite Resolution, indicating disapproval of some parts not specified, is an instance which, like many others that occur, plainly evinces that large collective bodies, containing many persons who have never examined the subject under consideration, are very liable to transact business injudiciously.

Yours in gospel bonds,

CHARLES TUPPER.

Aylesford, Oct. 22, 1870.

For the Christian Messenger.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS OF THE NORTH SYDNEY BAPTIST CHURCH TO REV. T. H. PORTER.

Dear Brother:

We, the officers and members of the North Sydney Baptist Church, being desirous of recording some testimonial of the esteem in which you are held by us, feel it our duty and privilege to embrace this opportunity of presenting you with the few following expressions of brotherly love, on this the eve of your departure from us.

In looking back upon the six years during which you have labored as our Pastor, and sought to promote the cause of the blessed Redeemer in our midst, we would most cordially express our appreciation of your efforts, and render thanks to God for the success which has attended them.

When you came among us you not only found the walls of our Zion in many places laid waste, but the enemy of souls had succeeded in his evil designs by leading many astray from the right path. The pruning knife of church discipline had to be employed to lop off the dead branches. We cannot but be thankful that immediate and energetic action on your part was blessed in bringing many again to seek the Lord, and walk in his ways. We fully believe, that while a church of Jesus Christ is trammelled with cases of blacklisting and degeneracy; while her purity is tarnished with improprieties; and these things are suffered to continue, she will never possess the strength and comfort which it is her privilege to enjoy.

Under your pastorate the church has also had many accessions to her membership, for which we would be grateful to God. And though the work in which you have been engaged has weighed heavily upon you, severely taxing your mind, and to some extent impairing your health, yet it must be a source of unspeakable happiness to a faithful servant of Christ that he is permitted to sound the glad tidings of "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

In addition to your varied labors for the spread of the gospel you have been unremitting in presenting before us the claims of Educational institutions, especially those of our Common Schools and Acadia College. You have faithfully endeavored to cultivate liberality on the part of your flock, and have been indefatigable in advocating the cause of Missions.

And now dear Brother in taking leave of you permit us to express our sorrow that you have seen it to be your duty to enter another field of labor. In doing so however, you carry with you our highest respect, unabated confidence, and firm belief that your decision is the result of a deep conviction, that in leaving us you are but complying with the promptings of Him, "whose you are, and whom you serve."

We then bid you God speed, and pray that He may bless you abundantly, and that you may meet with continued and enlarged success in your future sphere of labor. Ever realizing the comforting presence of the Redeemer.

We cannot conclude without conveying to your beloved partner, Mrs. Porter, our high estimation of her worth, and active piety. Fresh and fragrant will be the reminiscences of her devotion to, and unwearied efforts in the cause of the Master. She too will be missed, especially in connection with the labors and meetings of the Sisters. May she also continue to be blessed, and be made a blessing. In this, as in every other trial through which we are called to pass, we would say "the will of the Lord be done."

Trusting that you and yours may be brought in safety to your new field of labor, and that you

will ever remember us at the throne of heavenly grace.

We are, on behalf of the Church,

JOHN T. MOFFAT,
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
NELSON H. DOBSON, } Committee.

REPLY.

Dear Brethren:

It is impossible for me to express my emotions on this occasion. The tie which has so long and so closely united us is about to be sundered, and thoughts of the present, the past, and the future overwhelm me. Notwithstanding some trials, I have here spent six of the happiest years of my life. Your kindness has only changed to be increased; and I have received from you in addition to my pledged support in full, innumerable favors of which I have been wholly undeserving. You have generously and self-denyingly more than supplied my wants; while you have patiently borne with my infirmities, and kindly overlooked my failings and mistakes. You have encouraged me by your confidence, instructed me by your counsels, comforted me by your sympathies, and, best of all, supported me by your prayers. To your homes I have been kindly welcomed, your presence and attention in the house of God have cheered and stimulated me, and you have furnished me with abundance of work the most blessed in which a human being can engage. You speak of success, but I have had none which is not largely due to your cheerful and earnest co-operation. And recently, more than ever before, I have had encouragement.—An efficient assistant provided, and his support easily secured; increased congregations and interest, difficulties surmounted and hindrances removed,—what was there to expect but peace within your walls and corresponding prosperity within your palaces.

But God, in His all-wise, though inscrutable Providence has called us to separate. We bow to His behest, sustained by the assurance,— "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know hereafter."

Mrs. Porter wishes to express her gratitude for the terms in which you have addressed her. It is true, she is removing near to her early home and associates, but this has not influenced us. I have the best of reasons for saying that she expects to find nowhere warmer friends or kinder; and that it is with the greatest reluctance she consents to the departure.

I trust that your desires for a suitable Pastor will speedily be fulfilled. It is gratifying that, in the mean time, I am not leaving you destitute. The brother who is laboring with you is deeply interested in your welfare, and will be able to render material aid in introducing my successor to his work.

"And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them that are sanctified."

While we would never cease to remember you at a throne of grace, may we not ask a continued interest in your prayers. And may the wisdom that is profitable to direct, guide you in all your future, until, reunited, we appear in glory.

"Finally, brethren, farewell, be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

"The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all, Amen."

T. H. PORTER.

Dominion and Foreign News.

MONTREAL.—The first heavy snow storm of the season set in on Saturday last.

A Quebec despatch says the number of wrecks recorded during the week ending November 5th is forty, making for the present year 1649.

TORONTO, NOV. 19.—The "Dominion" Mills, situated on the Esplanade, the property of H. J. Bowlen, were burned last night. Cause of the fire not known. Loss about \$66,000.

A special from Fort Garry says the elections will soon be held. Donald Smith and Messrs. Bird and Schultz are out. Mr. St. John, late of the Toronto "Globe" is a candidate on the Government ticket for St. James' District.—*Chron.*

CANAL COMMISSION.—Ottawa despatches state that the following persons compose the Canal Commission:—C. S. Growski and George Laidlaw, of Toronto; D. D. Calvin, Kingston; Hugh Allan, Montreal; P. Gardeau, Quebec; A. Jardine, of St. John; and Hon. W. Stairs, Halifax. The Commission will meet at Ottawa on 24th inst., when, among other business, the proposed construction of the Bay Verte Canal will be considered.

DISTURBANCE IN THE 69TH REGIMENT.—A special to the "Reporter" states that upon a troop-ship clearing from Quebec on Thursday, for Bermuda, with the 69th Regiment, the Colonel refused to take the wives of the men married without leave, with their husbands. A partial mutiny, was the result of the refusal. The ship's crew was "called," and in the effort to suppress the mutineers, the ship's quarter-deck was strewn with the killed and wounded. The mutiny was after a while suppressed. The Governor-General sent the women and children on board the "Tamar," and both vessels sailed.

On Sunday morning a lady named Mrs. Hill, from Chicago, committed suicide at Clifton, Ontario. She got up enquired the way to the falls, went to Goat Island bridge, and jumped off before any assistance could reach her.

New Brunswick.

It is said that Strawberries were gathered in Carleton Co., in considerable quantities on the latter part of October.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a lad, nine years of age son of Edward Willis, Esq. editor and proprietor of the St. John "Morning News," got one of his arms broken while at play.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The war demon has been threatening during the past week to disturb the other nations of Europe, and bring them into a great conflict, the same as that which is raging over the fair face of France.

It seemed impossible that England could escape joining in the struggle. The course pursued by Russia in the breaking of the treaty of 1866, just at a time when England's former ally is powerless, seems intended to challenge England's active interference.

The English people have been greatly excited, and it would not be difficult to arouse them to war-fever heat.

The government, however, will not be likely to take the troubles of other nations on its shoulders, except obliged to do so. Latest despatches are more hopeful. Preparations have been, and are being made for defence at all points of danger belonging to the kingdom. Gibraltar is being supplied with a large amount of provisions.

The London press pronounces the demands of Russia as insolent, and advises Britain to stand firm to treaty engagements.

Turkey is preparing for the conflict. It is not likely, however, that England will come to her aid again as in the Crimean war. It is by many supposed that it would have been better if England had not taken any part in that war, that the alliance then formed with France was a mistake, and that the alliance now supposed to have been formed between Russia and Prussia, is intended to accomplish what was then only checked, and what will eventually take place in the Ottoman Empire.

A despatch on Wednesday last said in reference to the war feeling in London:

The feeling in the city is intense, and the excitement is almost unprecedented. The Government finds itself pressed forward to an attitude which it had not designed at first to assume. This feeling is so strong that the Government is convinced that it is unsafe to resist it.

Earl Russell proposes a joint armed resistance of powers if Prussia demands more than Alsace Lorraine, and urges England to form strong military reserves based on the militia, and to place a strong garrison at Quebec under an able commander.

English officers are volunteering for service in the Turkish army.

The despatch to the Reporter on Saturday says:—The French authorities claim that at Dreux—in which the Army of the Loire engaged the Prussian forces—the French forces number only seven thousand men.

King William has sent the following telegram to the Queen at Berlin, giving the German version of the engagement:

"We have achieved another glorious victory. On Thursday, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg leading, besides a part of his own command, portions of the commands of Generals Werden and Von der Tann, in all eight thousand strong, attacked the enemy under Gen. Palladino along his whole line, near Dreux. General Treskow made a brilliant manoeuvre and captured Dreux, driving the French forces before him. The French army retreated towards LeMans. We have taken many prisoners. The enemy's overthrow is disastrous."

Despatches from St. Petersburg to-day states that the official paper "denies the existence of any secret treaty between Russia and Prussia. The former power only prefers a fair and moderate request when it asks for those modifications of the Treaty referred to. Some leading Englishmen concur in the opinion, and say that England has nothing whatever to do with either Russia or Turkey. Prussia has no objections to a Congress to discuss the modifications of the Treaty proposed by Russia, provided that the war between France and Prussia is not discussed. That is a matter between the two Powers engaged."

The Press despatch of the same day says: The French claim the advantage in the latest engagement near Dreux with the forces under the Duke of Mecklenburg, and assert that General Depaladine has outflanked the Germans, and that his vanguard is now only 22 miles from Versailles.

John Stuart Mill and Mr. Froude publish letters strongly opposing the warlike attitude of England on the Russian question. It is also said the Prince of Wales, in behalf of the Queen, urges pacific counsels.

The French have recaptured Dijon. The Garibaldians under R'otti Garibaldi, killed and captured 800 prisoners at Chateaulin. Rumors are afloat of disaster to the Army of the Loire.

In case of war with Russia, large numbers of the British serving in India, will be drafted into the Turkish army, and a considerable portion of the Madras army will be sent to Turkey.

The Austrian reply was expected to reach St. Petersburg on Saturday last. Large orders received in London from Russia will not be filled. Incessant activity prevails at War Office and Admiralty night and day.

A warlike feeling decidedly prevails all over England. An important division exists in the Cabinet on the Russian question, which will likely lead to the dissolution of the Ministry. Earl Granville insists that England must now put down her foot firmly or forever give up her voice in European affairs. He holds that the present attitude of Russia means future, if not