on Sunday. We were pleased to enjoy the

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA. MELBOURN, March 28.

The state of our denomination just now is not what we could wish it to be. For the last two years our progress has been very unsatisfactory. We want men, and we want money to support them, Most other denominations are generally aided by their friends in England and Scotland. We have ample room for three or four young men now, if we could get them. Some of our churches situated in gold mining districts have suffered considerable reverses of late through the diminution in the yield of gold and the migratory state of the people; and the terrible effects of the late European war have been extensively and painfully felt in this distant part of the world, and and hence the unbounded satisfaction with which the intelligence of its probable termination was received by all classes of the people.

Our general election is just over, and the results of the measure passed last year, which provides for paying members of the Legislative Assembly £300 a year each, have been very satisfactory. We had a large increase in the number of candidates, and all parties agree in the opinion that a far greater number of well-informed and respectable men have been returned, than at any previous election. Some half a dozen men who were a disgrace to the House and to the colony at large have been rejected. And it will be satisfactory to our friends in England to learn that the free trade party in the House have been greatly When there is opportunity I will labor for labors were, he reports, blessed in restoring strengthened by this election. We are their conversion, if they are out of Christ. looking forward to the coming session with much interest. State aid to religion has measures to be introduced. A large majority of the members who have been returned have expressed themselves in favour | are absent from the school. of a secular and undenominational system of education. The Bishop of Melbourne, together with all the Roman Catholics are other acquaintance with each other than preparing to fight for something like a sectarian system, and some Presbyterians and endeavor to cultivate a closer relation than Wesleyans have been expressing their doubts about a secular system. The Independents and Baptists are all decided in may form, as it were, a band of attached repudiating all sectarian control. I confi- friends. dently hope that an educational measure will be adopted in this colony more completely satisfactory than the one recently for the purpose of friendly social interbrought into operation in England.

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Looking at the state of the colony at large, we are full of hope of brighter times yet. But we want people to come out by thousands and tens of thousands. We have ample scope for all who have energy, industry and enterprise. There is much, very much land yet to be possessed. But people who cannot and will not work with their hands, and people who expect to become rich without labour and carefulness. and people who are always complaining and growling because they don't get all they expected, let them stay at home .- Correspondent of the London Freeman.

The London Watchman publishes some important correspondence on Kidnapping, from the South Sea Islands. It is stated that last year no fewer than 100 " cargoes" of South Sea Islanders were "taken" from their homes to Fiji and Queensland. The testimony of Commander Palmer, who was commissioned to collect evidence as to the manner in which this is carried on, is to the effect that it is in no way removed from a regular slave trade, and consequently cannot fail to be productive of the very worst results to the natives themselves, as well as to those who have devoted their lives to the task of bringing them under the inflence of civilization and, by the Divine blsssing, to Christianity. " Many hopeful young men have been seduced or torn away from their homes who were under the beneficial Again in the fair June it comes and sows influence of the missionaries; husbands nux-vomica. The church meanwhile folds have been taken from their wives, and its hands and waits until the April has daughters from parents; many have been brutally treated, and some murdered in cold blood by men calling themselves Englishmen and professing Christianity. Moreover, these pirates and slavers have openly said that the demand for cheap labour is so great in Queensland and Fiji that they must | No, no! It is too late! Everlastingly too and will have the natives; and they do not care for men of war, but will if necessary in May the good seed of the kingdom. Not put on fast steamers."

The Indian Mirror, a Brahmo journal congratulates the Liberal religious public in England " on having at last secured (in Mr. Voysey) a zealous Theistic preacher, who will nobly consecrate his heart and soul to the organization of a Theistic community similar to the Brahmo Somaj."

for Sabbath School Teachers.

A TEACHER'S RESOLUTIONS.

1. I will endeavor to keep in constant remembrance, when with my class, that each scholar is immortal—that it impenitent, they are under the wrath of God, and that if they continue thus till death they will perish forever.

2. I will endeavor to realize that I am exerting an influence upon them for evil or follows :for good, and that I am responsible to my Maker for the nature of that influence.

3. I will make them subjects of prayer every day.

4. I will, through the week, in my reading and observations, be collecting facts, incidents and different kinds of information for the illustration and enforcement of my

Sunday School lesson. 5. I will regard no subject as fully presented to my class, until I have shown the moral and religious practical lessons it con-

6. I will dwell more on the virtues to be cultivated than on the vices to be shunned-on the loveliness of piety than on the repulsiveness of sin.

7. I will endeavor to form close, confidential and affectionate relations with each of my class, so that they may all regard me more as a personal attached friend than as God to be with me, sustaining me with his pears to me that much careful culture must a mere teacher.

8. I will become acquainted with the parents of my scholars, and secure the cooperation of their prayers and efforts.

9. I will occasionally, yet as frequently as I have time, write to some one of my been abolished, and the Education question | scholars through the week, urging upon comes up as one of the most important | them the importance of immediate attention to the claims of God.

10. I will always visit them when they

Il. Knowing that it is frequently the case that Sunday school scholars have no that which they have in the class, I will this amongst mine, so that they may be interested in each other out of school-

12. I will occasionally invite them to pass an afternoon or evening at my house,

13. Before attending the teachers' meeting (which I intend never to neglect) will look over my lesson to see what portions require special explanation. I will endeavor to get all the good from those meetings possible, and therefore will not among the people. Several who long hesitate to ask questions on any point which I do not understand.

14. I will try to become acquainted with all the teachers of the school, and

will encourage the others to do the same, 15. I will cheerfully fall in with all the plans of the Superintendent, and endeavor to encourage him in every possible way.

16. I will carefully guard against finding fault with anything in the school, unless it ought to be remedied, and then I will go only to the proper persons.

17. I will endeavor to realize that I am a servant of the blessed Saviour, that I am laboring to promote his cause, that he is an ever-present spectator of my conduct, and that to him I am accountable.

18. I will keep in remembrance that of myself I can do nothing, that all my efforts must be blessed by the sovereign grace of God or they will be utterly futile.

WE BEGIN TOO LATE.

We begin too late with the culture o the heart. The world comes when it is in the April of life, and sows tares. The world comes along again when the child is in the May time of life, and sows thistles. gone and May has gone and June and July have gone, and then at the close of August, gets in earnest and says, Now, now, we have got a bag of good wheat here and we must sow it in this fresh, young soil, and we shall have a glorious harvest. Will it? late! You should have sown in April and in August. Oh! I wish that the church of God would come down on her knees before God and implore the salvation of her young people? And then, that she would get up from her knees, and go to practical work and lead her children to the Lord Jesus Christ !- Talmage.

Let us " stand up for Jesus" now, and He will stand up for us hereafter.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. REPORT OF MISSIONARY

PERFORMED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE WESTERN HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

LABOR,

Rev. OBED. PARKER, reports labor performed in New Albany, in substance, as

I spent two Sabbaths in the place; preached three sermons, attended one Conference Meeting, administered the Lord's Supper, and delivered two addresses upon the subject of Temperance. The field is white and ready to the harvest. A weekly prayer meeting is established with the prospect of much good.

Bro. BENJAMIN MILLER, Licentiate, reports seven weeks labor performed at Milford and Greywood. Referring to dissentions that had unhappily disturbed the house. peace of the brethren, and to the neglect of the public worship of God, the Missionary says: " I felt somewhat discouraged. and had thought of returning home. But an open door and call for labor. my courage returned when I remembered An increased interest in our denominationhow God brought me down when I was a bold sinner, so I went forward, and in seven weeks labor, all of which time I felt grace and power. I was enabled to visit thirty-one families, preach twenty-two sermons and attend seven other prayer, business and Conference meetings." These a measure of union to the church, in bringing wanderers back to the fold, and in creating a desire for the word of Life. "One," he says, "on the eve of my departure before I left the house of worship, grasped my hand and with tears desired that I would pray for her that she might have strength to come out and own her Saviour, and cast in her lot with the people of God." \$13.00 were collected in aid of the mission.

Rev. Perez Murray gives the following account of six weeks labor in Dalhousie West, closing April 3rd. "When I visited them they were in a very sad state. Although Bro. Reid had visited them for nearly two years, he could not succeed in getting them together in Conference. There had not been anything like a Conference meeting for more than six years. But the Lord who is rich in mercy had preceded me in my visit, by the Holy Spirit, and I found one or two waiting for the ministry of the word, and the ordinances of the Gospel. It was soon apparent that God was in mercy about to revive his work strayed, returned with weeping and supplications. * * The waste place has been made glad. This people are now doing, what they can to secure my labors for one quarter of the time for a year. They are mostly poor, but with your aid they will

During this mission there were thirtyseven sermons preached, four Conference meetings attended, forty-six families visited. and four persons baptized. \$14.344 were received in aid of the mission.

Rev. ISAIAH WALLACE Was requested to give a portion of his time to Annapolis Royal and vicinity. A fortnightly Sabbath evening service, has been kept up with encouraging results. In his first report Bro. WALLACE says, "An increasing interest in Baptist preaching, and Baptist sentiments is apparent, and I am convinced that with increased effort a Baptist church might be organized in this place at an early date, under favorable circumstances. A place of worship is much needed.

In his second report, he adds " A sewing circle has been organized during the quarter with a view to raise funds to build a Baptist Meeting-house in Town. * Negotiations are going forward to secure a site for the building. My congregations have been large and solemn, both in Town and Lequille our prospects are brightening. Sermons preached seven. Pastoral visits forty-one. Temperance Addresses one., Collected in aid of the mission \$7.50."

Rev. Jos. H. SAUNDERS received an appointment from the Board to the Town of Shelburne and vicinity; and entered upon his labour the 1st of December. We have his Report of the work of the two quarters from that date. Bro. Saunders has devoted himself to the work with hopefulness and zeal, and has been sustained by the assurance that his labors have not been in vain. He writes Feb. 18th. "The opening for day-our services in the town are increasingly interesting, signs of revival are en-

that our house is too small. Already we are talking of a larger one. With \$1000 help from outside we can build to accommodate ourselves, this I intend trying to raise by and by. The little church at Jordan Bay appears to be somewhat interested. 1 have succeeded in raising over \$260 towards finishing a meeting for them, which has been standing partly finished for three or four years, I expect to occupy it next summer. They will be able to finish it without outside aid, if all be well."

Our brother again writes April 6th. " As to my work here I am getting along as might be expected. I find the necessity for more work than I can do. I am not without tokens to encourage. I am preaching almost every evening this month. Our congregations are quite attentive, and some are serious'y impressed. We cannot do much until we have a larger place of worship. * * We cannot accommodate our present congregation in our small

Again under date of June 1st, he says: "I have now visited almost all the eastern sections of the county, and find everywhere al views and work is apparent, and it is to be hoped that some have been moved to seek a higher spiritual life. Yet it apbe bestowed, ere. by the blessing of God, a very extensive harvest can be reasonably expected from this field. I am doing what I can towards a new Meeting-house, and am quite encouraged to hope that this necessary work will be accomplished. In fact it must be done, or the field abandoned by us." Bro. Saunders has furnished the following summary of his labors.

Travelled 1445 miles, preached 80 ser sermons. Attended 44 Prayer and Conference meetings. Made 320 Family visits.

We have, thus far, allowed the missionaries, for the most part, so speak for themselves. It is not necessary that we should further enlarge. We would however invite the attention of the brethren to a few facts in connection with our missionary ef-

There are large inviting fields, within the bounds of our Association, calling upon us for help. Some of these sections scarcely ever hear the Gospel preached from any except ministers of our own denomination, and that only occasionally. When we consider the evils that afflict our larger and more highly favored churches, can we wonder that the missionary has, in some instances, to spend much of his time in efforts to remove disorders and repair breaches made by the enemy? These fields, should have the constant care of a faithful shepherd.

Considerable sections of country are not supplied with Baptist preaching. This should not be. If we have the light we should let it shine everywhere. The Lord requires, " He that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully." One of our missionaries writes : "We have a whole gospel, and many are beginning to think so?" If there is a searching for the truth let us not withhold it. We have no need to apologize for our doctrines nor for our converts. The Baptists of the Western counties of our beloved Province, above all others, have had grand opportunities for evangelizing the land. And if there be a town, village or settlement where Baptist churches are not planted they have not been faithful to their sacred trust. We need not envy the zeal of others in propogating their belief-but we should emulate and

Another fact to which we invite your attention is the want of funds at the disposal of the Board. They are utterly inadequate to the work that should be attempted. We trust that the churches will give their attention to the appeal recently made through the columns of the Messenger for a special collection. Brethren try and see how much more you can raise this year than formerly for Home Mission

By order of the Board. M. P. FREEMAN, Secretary

THE SWEDISH EMIGRANTS TO AROOSTOOK.

Nictaux, June 15th.

We have received a letter from the Rev. K. A. Ostergren, whose interesting visit to Halifax we noticed some two or three weeks since, giving an account of his progress after leaving Halifax in the steamer Acadia Baptists in this county are increasing every with his company of Baptists from Sweden. He says :- " On arriving at St. John we were glad to embark in another steamer joyed. Our chief difficulty appears to be going up the St. John river and we started

fine scenery of this river; the beauties of Nature and the balmy air of Spring soon made us forgetful of the hardships and inconveniences of our past journey, and the anxious feeling of being strangers in a strange country just as soon gave place to mirthful hopes. Everything seemed to invite us to be of good cheer, and everybody interested in our case. We had indeed the most pleasant journey from St. John to Fredericton. Here we were met by Mr. Thomas, the agent of the colonization to New Sweden. All of us were glad to see this messenger from our new country, and expected to hear some sweet invitation to come there, when, against all expectations we were told of the stern fact that at present the colony was not able to receive but a few more. So large a number was not expected to come, and we now had to yield to the necessity of accepting what offer might be given to us. Yet it was not our fault, having been told in old Sweden that the colony was ready to receive five hundred families. So Mr. Thomas conducted a a party of the colonists from Woodstock (when having arrived there) to be employed at the railroad, and some of them at a tannery. Thus our number was diminished by more than a hundred. The rest of us arrived the following day in the morning at Tobique; from thence we were carried by teams to our place of destination. Though much lessened in number, we proved then too many for the colony. I hardly need to say that we all felt disappointed. "We are deceived," could we heard from the lips of many. Instead of being settled in New Sweden, our promised land, we had to be scattered a'l over the country of Aroostook to be employed in one way or other. Judging from what I saw and heard the first days of my arrival I would not but think this way of colonization to be a failure, a gross mistake. Almost every Swede who was under the necessity to leave the colony went off with the impression of having been deceived. As for the colony itself I could state some interesting facts. The Swedes seem to do well there. Not a single tree was felled about a year ago, and now you could see broad openings in the wild forest and some of them had even growing crops in the soil they thus had diligently prepared. They who were settled and had begun to farm in chopping and burning the wood seemed very much satisfied. On my question :- " Hurfinner ni er ?" How do you get along? I got the ready answer: "Ah jo, del ar allt bra," Oh, first rate. This was the case when on my arrival at the colony I met with a shrewd Swede, from his toil at fire and smoke, black like a chimney sweeper; courage and mirth fulness sparkled from his eyes, and tired and depressed as I was from my long voyage I felt refreshed to shake hands with him, and to accept his kind invitation to rest a while in his kind invitation and sit down at the boiling kettle. Other similar cases I met with. Hard working will not trouble and discourage a genuine Swede, but disappointments and humbugs are apt to make him suspicious and averse. Yet I hope my country people who now are discontented, will be, after all, just as pleased with their case as those now mentioned. No doubt their close intercourse, and mingling with Yankeys will have many profitable results. Every where they find a kind and hearty reception, and as for comforts of living they must feel a great deal more comfortable at their employers' finished hearths and rich tables than being confined to the scant accommodations of a new settlement, where a number of families live in the same small log house, and everything is measured out for the most craving personal wants. In fact there is no loss but a gain for them thus to be settled amongst strangers, though they may not at first think so themselves, because by this means they will sooner than ever learn the language and adopt the customs and manners of America.

I am not settled yet in New Sweden. I have hitherto lived in a village 8 miles from there and am now on a journey to Boston and New York; nothing was provided for my reception, all houses in New Sweden being filled with emigrants and provisions for them. And as everything there is in confusion, before they get settled, I should have had very little to do there the next two months, so I thought it best to improve my time to see my dear Baptist brethren in America. I have already found many and have been comforted by their christian love and kindness. The sweet remembrances of Halifax are to begin my diary in America. Owing to the scarcity of time I shall not have the pleasure of making my letter any longer. Give all the brethren my christian

Yours indeed, K. A. OSTERGREN.