were thawed out from their torpid state by the generous warmth of the car stove !

The Inman Steamer "City of Antwerp" was chosen for the Atlantic passage. She did not look like a "coffin-ship." The voyager went "down into the sides" of the iron-ribbed leviathan with a sense of perfect security. Icebergs, collisions at pitchy midnight, seemed dim and distant and most improbable contingencies.

Dec., 1869! Not many weeks after this, in all likelihood, one of the awful tragedies of the sea occurred; somewhere, on the great mad ocean the "City of Boston" writhed in death struggle with tempest and billow; another fearful secret of the great deep. The mute terror-the age of agony compressed into an instant of time : what acts of heroism, what offices of tenderness were performed in the very jaws of a terrible death,-all wrapped in mystery now, to be discovered only when " every secret thing is brought to light."

The Atlantic voyage is tame enough in some of its aspects. But with the average number of passengers on board there is sure to be sufficient variety of character to make tameness or ennui impossible. How speedily the voyagers become "classified." The character '-" the universal favorite -" the comic man "-" the mysterious individual '-" the silent man," and many others become developed and pronounced with marvellous rapidity,-two or three days beings sufficient to fix them in position for the whole voyage. On this occasion the "comic man" and the "favorite" were united in one person; the life of saloon and quarter deck, "quips and quirks and wreathed smiles" encircled him. Quiet, genial, travelled, his whole manner and address were those of a finished cosmopolitan. The world held nothing new for his large experience and observation,-for his fresh genial interest in men and things, nothing old. One thing, and one person only had power to disturb and irritate him. Mrs. Stowe has somewhere a chapter on "Hats and their expressions" would she had seen a bat, or cap rather, on "the City of Antwerp," for then it would have been included in her category, and this feeble description would be unnecessary. That cap! It was many sided,-a pentagon at least, and every one of its sides was a chapter on the Inquisition; and every angle of its pose on the wearer's head more expressive than "Fox's Book of Martyrs" illustrated. Beneath this significant cap, was a lofty brow, a calm pale face, a restless, and the most sinister mouth that ever undertook to image forth the changing moods of a soul. It is hoped it may not be necessary to add, the cap and the mouth belonged to a Jesuit! This was the person, that mouth was the thing that disturbed cosmopolite. His whole soul faintly bristled with indignation at the cynical utterances of that mouth; he declared, with great emphasis, " that mouth was enough to cut a man's throat !"

Cosmopolite and the "the man with a mouth " had many a bitter and furious tilt. The latter was careful to announce that the Papacy was the palladium of all Christian liberty-Jesuitism the one hope of the world It was quite in keeping with this pretentious zeal that this man should, near the close of the voyage, write a note to a fellow-passenger, declaring that he had sounded Roman Catholicism to its lowest depths, knew it too well to have any faith in it, and was now on his way to his home in England, formally to retract the vows he had made, and re-enter the church of his fathers. Says a celebrated thinker, "Roman Catholicism is not a religion, it is a conspiracy."

No, not tame certainly. The nine days' of the passage were too short to complete the interesting study which nearly every passenger afforded. There was a little French Navy captain, -a compact epitome of all that is peculiar and characteristic in his mercurial nation. His vade mecum was a French novel "L'homme qui rit"; it seemed like a declaration of his nationality! and surely it is the nation "that laughs," always and everywhere, among the melancholy debris of beautiful Paris, as well as in the secret shades of Bois de Boulogue before the siege. In sharp contrast with this bit of incarnate electricity, was the "solid" British merchant and shipowner. The nine days have passed and the "City of Antwerp" is moored-a picture of quiet dignity. But whence and what art thou, picture of noisy impudence, and all maliciousness! how grotesquely like a small human mortal was that little steam tender, which could not perform its simple duty of taking the passengers to the Dock without an amount of noise and fury sufficient to signalise the birth of a volcano.

It was Sunday, and Liverpool, of course | ger May 7th, that " Mr. Rowe's letter enfrom the despoiling hands of Ecce Homo; anew, with the priceless assurance that these words were fraught with joyful hope for groaning humanity."

A. R. R. C.

For the Christian Messenger.

THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE AND QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE COUNTIES OF KINGS AND ANNAPOLIS, was formed in Feb. last, according to previous arrangement, at Billtown.

The main design of the Conference is to bring together the ministers and officers of the churches along the line of Railways from Windsor and Annapolis, for mutual

consultation and improvement. Several papers were represented at Billtown, the principal one being read by Rev. D. M. Weltonof Windsor on " The Plymouth Brethren, their history and their doctrines." The lecturer stated that he had given much attention to the subject, and that he had arrived, he believed, at an impartial conclusion. He stated that there are at present in England three principal sects of the Brethren; and that their bitterness towards each other in the controversies that have arisen, has scarcely been excelled in the whole history of the church. He showed that on some unportant points they were gravely in error; that in their tracts and books, the poison is so dexterously inserted that an ordinary reader, not aware of their doctrines, would not detect it, and that the error is the more insinuating and dangerous from the fact that in these productions there is much that is really excellent, and that would meet the approval of devout christians of every name. It hence appears that so much of truth as they enforce is held by the great majority of evangelical christians, and that, therefore, on this ground they cannot justify the formation of new and hostile seets. And if it be shown, as was stated by the lecturer, that some of the errors maintained by the Brethren are calculated to introduce anarchy into the churches, and to undermine the foundations of the christian faith, then all their arrogant assumptions of peculiar sanctity are no better than the proud boasts of the ancient pharisees, so justly condemned by the Lord Jesus. A people with such a history are clearly the greatest promoters of schismthe most sectarian of all the sects. It is desirable that Bro. Welton's Essay should be published, and become more widely known.

The second meeting of the Conference held at Nictaux, May 6 & 7-was a season of interest and profit. A discussion on the promoting of spirituality in the churches was opened by our venerable brother Dr. Tupper, who showed with much force and feeling the necessity of spirituality in the ministry. Bro. A. Cohoon introduced the subject of Church Discipline. The younger brethren presented their difficulties and doubts to their elders, who cheerfully and kindly expressed their views on this important subject. In this discussion the necessity of exercising scriptural discipline was enforced, as also the necessity of wisdom and charity is dealing with otfenders.

The principal paper of this conference was presented by Rev. Geo. Armstrong of Bridgetown, showing the teachings of the New Testament on the subject of Communion at the Lord's Table. The speakers, though differing slightly on some of the minor details, were of one mind as to the necessity of guarding the sacred feast against the intrusive presence of the unbaptized. Strict communion, so called, was shown to be both scriptural and logical, safe in its practice, and salutary in its results.

The next meeting of the Conference will be held at Canard, Cornwallis.

M. P. F.

FROM REV. JOHN ROWE.

For the Christian Messenger.

Mr. Editor,

mistakes and gently straighten up his blunders.

searcheth him" Prov. 18,17. Mr. C. remark's in his letter in Christian Messen- destroyed.

Hugh Stowell Brown must be heard. "Be- tirely depends on the correctness of the hold the Lamb of God who taketh away the first sentence." Mr. C. does not explain sin of the world." How admirably he this remark, leaving such ambiguity in his spoke! He rescued the beautiful words expression that if closely criticised he may find a way of escape, a mode of writing not and a thousand hearts went away solaced | very commendable for a clergyman. Now it is certain, that the first sentence of my letter does not express the entire meaning, or the whole sense of what is contained in the letter. A sentence in it, not connected with the first sentence, denies the principle point in Mr. C's note. When Mr. C. was brought under the pressure of that denial, he was obliged to confess his mistake. Mr. C. again remarks, the reason he asked me the question, was that he heard from a reliable source that I had said so, and yet he tells us, that the said person did not hear me. This information is all "mere hear-say"-a frail barque to sail out before the public with such ap pences of my journey. May the Lord parent triumph. It Mr. C's. information greatly enrich the donors in body and came from a reliable source, why ask me soul. about its correctness?

last sentence of Mr, C's letter contains an | and reap a glorious harvest in this life. insulting insinuation. He says "This alone remains to be denied." What I had denied was an untrue statement contained in his note which he was obliged to confess. His own mistake proved my denial to

Let it be remembered that Mrs. R. to whom Mr. C. refers, never was a member of Mr. C's. church, so that he had no business to interfere with any conversation I thought proper to have with her. We are told in Scripture " not to be busy bodies in other man's matters."

Mrs. R. was a pious member of the Presbyterian Church. For some years she was a regular attendant on my ministry. During our revival at Hebron she became deeply concerned on the doctrine of believer's baptism, and sent for me to converse with her on the subject. In the course of my remarks, in answer to a question she put to me, I told her the New Testament nowhere mentions Infant Baptism; and as it regards its historical origin there is no trace of its existence until about the third century, nor did it come into general practice until about the eleventh century the Bible sustains the first remark, History the second.

J. Rowe.

### FROM ENGLAND.

Dear Editor ,-

The Christian Messenger has always been a welcome Messenger to my home, and now while thousands of miles away from that home (for Nova Scotia is now my home) it comes like a refreshing shower upon the flowers of May or on the " Meadows" in

My native villiage has undergone but little change during my absence but the religious sentiments of the people have wonderfully altered. Twelve years ago the Wesleyans predominated. The Infant School room in which they held their meetings-and do still-was generally crowded with worshippers, but now eight or ten is the average congregation. The Bible Christians who had no place of worship here, nor to my knowledge any members at that time, have a commodious chapel which is generelly well filled with attentive listeners. I had the privilege of preaching several times in the above church to crowded audiences. the interest being greater, from the fact that many of them remember when I associated with them under very different circumstances. The old parish church at South Lawton is sadly out of repair. As there is no church rate, little or nothing is contributed toward repairing it. It is very old-built if I am rightly informed, in 1300-but is-with a number of others, the past year, however, a remark ble work like the establishment itself-fast decaying. Dissenters, in all parts of England, are and not less than two hundred and twenty boldly and fearlessly denouncing State Churchism, holding up to view the infamous practice of the sale of livings and the cure of souls. The cry resounds everywhere, Down with it; Down with it. And fall it must. It is already rent in twain, and it puzzles one to know which party belongs to the State-High Church or Low Catholic, or so-called Protestant. A Catholic Priest states that out of the large number who It seems trifling work to be writing united with the Catholic Church last year, about such a small matter as the Rev. Mr. | nine-tenths were prepared for the first step Campbell brought before the public; but in the Church of England. "The Church my duty in such cases will be to correct of England," he goes on to say " is doing more for us in England, than we can do for ourselves." How long this state of "He that is first in his own cause seem- things will continue, no one can even guess, eth just, but his neighbour cometh and but if effectual, fervent prayer availeth, this monster-State Churchism-will be

The weather has been somewhat cold, yet it has been favorable to getting about. I have visited Bath, the prettiest place in England-Exeter-the old metropolis of Devon-Torquay -a delightful town founded on a rock. The resort of the English aristocracy in winter. Dr. Clay is highly epoken of by those who knew him here. Should the Dr. come to England again he would find a hearty welcome.

Acknowledgments in the Christian Messenger remind me that I am indebted to the church and friends of Lower Stewiake, St. Andrews, and Musquodoboit-Wesleyans and Presbyterians as well as Baptists-who assembled at our house shortly before I left, gladdening our hearts with their presence, and leaving with us handsome Donation in cash and useful articles. Also to my young friends at Jeddore who contributed towards the ex-

I am glad to see that souls are being Mr. C. rejects the term dictatoral that I converted, and that the health of our beapplied to his note. Well, we will then loved brother E. M. Saunders is improving. call it inquisitorial. Will that do? The May he long be spared to sow precious seed

> Yours, &c., J. MEADOWS.

For the Christian Messenger. IN MEMORIAM.

MR. WATSON CHIPMAN,

died at Nictaux May 13th, aged 70 years. Bro. C. was a member of the Pine Grove Baptist Church. For many years he resided in Clarence, where by the bless ing of God, he gained for himself and family a comfortable home. In Decr. 1871 he contracted his second marriage with the widow of the late Abner Morse of Nictaux; whose hands were permitted to minister to his wants during a protracted illness The writer has the testimony of others that in his businesss dealing he was upright and true, and universally respected. The tenderness of feeling evinced by his children during his illness indicated the high place he bore in the affections of his family. Bro. Chipman was indisposed through a great part of the winter, but we fondly hoped that with the return of spring health would be restored; but God otherwise ordained. He yielded with christian composure to the divine will. The consolations of the gospel did not forsake him to the last. He spoke calmly of his approaching end, made some arrangements for his funeral, and, after a few days of waiting, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus. The funeral service was improved by an address founded on Rev. 21: 4.

# Religious Intelligence.

### THE SONTHAL MISSION.

In the district of India, the enlargement of the Mission and the increase of converts have been of a very interesting nature. It was in the year 1865 that the first steps were taken, by the Rev. E. Johnson, to commence missionary work in Sonthalistan. where he was subsequently joined by the Rev. L. Skrefsrad, a Norwegian, and the Rev. H. P. Boerresen, a Dane, and two other Christian brethern. Land was acquired, bungalows were erected, a school was commenced, and the missionaries dilligently set themselves to the acquisition of the native language, and the preparation of a vocabulary, grammar, and other useful books. The mission thus commenced with the Society's aid, found warm support in India, and the chief portion of the funds required has since been collected on the spot. Under the title of the "Home Indian Mission," a committee of the missionaries and brethren manage the affairs of the stations. For the first two or three years the progress numbered only thirty-five persons. During | the 7th of July, 1773. of grace has appeared among the prople, have been baptized in Christ. In addition to these there are hundreds of inquirers. and the whole district appears to be stirred. "There is no need," says the Rev. G. H. Rouse, who visited the mission, "to have paid native preachers, because the whole Church is a preaching Church." Children have been the means of leading many to Christ. Of the boys attending school, fifteen or twenty have been received into the church, and prayer meetings among them are frequent. In several cases the boys have gone out, of their own accord, to preach to their heathen fellow countrymen. Two lads went to Sultanabad and spoke of Christ, and, as the result, six households expressed their desire to become Christians; others have been the means of leading their fathers and mothers to the Saviour. Seven girls have also been baptized. In the case of five, "while they were converted in the school, and their brothers in the boy's school, their parents had heard the Gospel preached in their own villages, and had received it; and they were all bap- river within two weeks at New York.

tized together." Eighty-five persons were on one occasion baptized at once, including five Christian households, fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters.

This interesting movement, among a people understood to be the descendants of the original inhabitants of India, has some advantages not to be found among the Hindus. "The missionaries," says Mr. Rouse, "have not to contend with such a religious system as we have to encounter in Hinduism. With all drawbacks in the Sonthali character, it is more open and simple, and therefore more ready to receive the Gospel than the Hindu mind. The missionaries appear to the Sonthalis as their friends, in their endeavour to escape from the oppression of their Bengali creditors. The Gospel has not to encounter the pride of caste, nor have the converts to dread the loss of caste, since the chiefs have lately decided that no one is to become an outcast on account of being a Christian." The Traditions of the tribes also favour the reception of the Gospel, as they singularly resemble, however, corrupted, portions of Scripture history. Though without a written language they have been preserved by the practice of the Sonthal sages, in repeating them at every marriage festival, and on other occasions of ceremony. Six brethren are now engaged among this most interesting people, and the missionaries earnestly urge the committee to add to their number. Baptist Missionary (English)

NEW CANADA, LUNENBURG CO.-Rev. W. E. Hall in a P. S. to the notice in another column writes :-

81st. Report, 1873.

After a long dreary night we begin to see the gleam of dawn, and we trust the Sun of Righteousness will soon arise on this Church in all his splendor. Last Sabbath one candidate followed Christ in baptism. So we thank God and take courage. W. E H.

# Dominion & Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 4, 1873.

Mr. Riel and Mr. Clarke, Attorney General for Manitoba, are candidates for Provincher, to succeed Sir George Cartier.

A proclamation of the establishment of a Department of the Interior is published. The following appointments appear in the " Canada Gazette ': Augustus Fullerton, Annapolis, N. S., Collector: James A. Tory, of Guysboro', N. S., Collector of Customs; Matthew D McKenzie, Jordan Bay, N. S., Sub-Collector of Customs: William Connell, Pictou, N. S., Landing Waiter in Customs,

The remains of Sir George Cartier are expected at Quebec about the 10th of June. The " Druid 'will convey the body to Montreal, where it will be in the court house till the 13th June, when the funeral will

Fifty men have enlisted in Nova Scotia as volunteers, to go Manitoba. They are being drilled twice a day in the Halifax Drill Shed and will leave shortly for the

At Quebec, during the late heavy thunder storm, lighting killed a boy at Point Levis, and a young man at Island Orleans. Tremendous rain, which accompanied the storm, swelled the rivers and caused great destruction to property.

A despatch from Three Rivers on Friday says that Gus Matti, agent for Messrs. Ritchie & Cult, lumber men, David Lord, foreman, Leon Houle and Peter Stone, boatmen, were drowned while descending the rapids of the river St. Maurice.

A fire broke out in a hotel in Bedford, on Saturday night. destroying a large portion of the village, including the town hall, three hotels, and the leading stores.

Four thousand Indians have assembled at New Westminster from all parts in British Columbia, under pretext of holding a council. Dr. Powel, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that region was to meet the Indians to hear their grievances.

### P. E. ISLAND.

P. E. ISLAND CENTENARY.—The 7th of July will be the centennial anniversary of the establishment of popular government in Prince Edward Island, the first General was slow; at the end of 1871 the converts | Assembly having met in Charlottetown on

### UNITED STATES.

Boston has been again visited with a fearful conflagration. On Friday torenoon it broke out in the upper portion of the extensive furniture manufactory of Haley, Morse, & Co., 411 Washington St., and destroyed the building, with the International Hotel, Jourdain's Anatomical Museum, and other buildings on the West side. The flames then crossed to the East side of Washington street, destroying the Globe Theatre, Chickering's pianoforte warerooms, Arlington Hall, corner of Essex street, and several buildings on North side of Essex street. Two acres were burned over. The total loss is estimated at a million and a quarter of dollars. John Hill, fireman, was killed by a falling wall. The Freeman's Bank was burned out, the valuables were saved. At one time it threatened to equal the fire of last November. The wind was strong from North West, and cinders were carried in every direction.

Eighteen bodies have been found in the

There v Maine wit women, I them wer and May days.

The pie graphical in Explor from Egy The Pa clection a placing of interest.

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