

For the Christian Messenger.

OUR HOME MISSIONS. RECAPITULATION.

In compliance with the request of the Executive Board of the Nova Scotia Baptist Home Missionary Union, we have written a series of letters on the subject of Home Missions. As we have discussed the more prominent points of the subject, we now bring our remarks to a conclusion. In our letters we traced the steps that led to the formation of the Union:—

1. We showed that the first public step was taken by the Eastern Association, in July, 1871, when it was "Moved, That an effort be made to unite the two Home Missionary Boards of Nova Scotia into one," and "that the Rev. D. W. C. Dimock be a delegate to the Western Association to confer with the Board upon the matter."

2. The Western Association in October, 1871, cordially received the delegate from the East, appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and adopted that Committee's report, which was a recommendation to form "a Nova Scotia Provincial Baptist Convention for the better prosecution of Home Missions."

3. The Western Association, in June, 1872, gave their unqualified approval of the prospective Union, and instructed their two Missionary Boards to transfer work and funds to the Board of the Union as soon as could be conveniently done.

4. The Central Association, in June, 1872, resolved "that in the judgment of this Association the consolidation of Home Missionary operations in this Province in one institution is very desirable."

5. The Eastern Association, in July 1872, stated that "this Association is convinced of the desirableness of the Union in christian effort of the entire Baptist body of this Province, especially in concentrated effort in our Home Missionary operations."

6. The Home Missionary Society, in July, 1872, resolved "That the Board be instructed to correspond with the Board of the Nova Scotia Baptist Home Missionary Union with a view to such an arrangement of measures as may lead to the Consolidation of our Home Missionary efforts in one institution."

A change desired.—The resolutions of the Eastern and Western Associations, in 1871, and of all the Associations, in 1872, show that a Union of effort in Home Missionary work was desired by those bodies. The French Mission Board unanimously resolved that "a consolidation of our Home Missionary organizations, both English and French, would be more conducive to the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom in this Province."

The last report of the Western Home Missionary Board shows conclusively that Union was desirable. Hence we argued that there was a general desire for united effort in Home Missionary work.

Defence of the Constitution of the Union.

—The Constitution of the Union provides for "the dissemination of denominational literature." Exception has been taken to that provision. It seems exceedingly strange while we possess a literature of the very best quality, that any Baptist should be unwilling to have it disseminated among our own people. We argued that, as views and statements which we, as a denomination consider erroneous, are contained in books that find a place in our Sabbath School and Family Libraries, we ought in justice to our children and to the truth crowd out these erroneous views by means of a pure literature. We believe that the Baptists of Nova Scotia, yea of the world will pronounce our view of the matter correct.

Programme of the Union Board.

- 1. Select and send forth a General Agent.
2. Send out Colporteurs.
3. Place Missionaries at prominent points, and keep them there, and as far as possible supply the most destitute fields.
4. Gain all possible information about the destitution that prevails.
5. Supply the public with information about our missionary operations, and the wants of the mission field.

Reasons for United Effort. 1. There is a general desire for Union in the Home Missionary work. We argued that this desire was intelligent and based on a proper foundation, because the other Home Missionary Societies had failed to do the work or meet the wants of the day.

- 2. This Union would bring the denomination more closely together.
3. It would be the means of collecting more money.
4. It would do more work.

5. It would do the work more intelligently.

Defence of our Bill to incorporate the Union. The Executive Board were appointed to perform the Missionary work of the Union. To do that work effectually, they thought it desirable to get the Union incorporated. They, therefore, prepared a draft Act of Incorporation and submitted it to the Legislature. As this Bill was entirely permissive, and only conferred a privilege which might or might not be used, we considered it was unjust to oppose its passage. That was our opinion "in the beginning" of the opposition, "is now," and probably "ever shall be."

Personal self-defence. We regret that we were forced, as we thought, in justice to the cause we advocated, to stand in our own defence. We are free to say, however, that we do not cherish any unkind feeling towards those, of whose unjust attacks and unnecessary interference we have a right to complain. We do love peace, and we do pray for the prosperity of Zion.

Conclusion. Before God and our brethren, we say that our chief aim in connection with the Home Missionary Union has ever been to do more than has been done to supply the destitute sections of this Province with the Word of Life. In view of the pastorless Churches, especially in the East, whether they are strong or weak, and the many vacant fields that ought to be supplied with ministerial labor, we were willing to work most diligently to help diminish the prevailing destitution. Brethren need not sarcastically refer to Yarmouth as "the most Central domicile" or the most fitting place for the location of the Executive Board. The Constitution of the Union makes provision for a change in the composition and location of the Board every year.

The idea of location, we think, is not worth a thought. If the right men—men whose hearts are in the work—compose the Board, if they are supported by an intelligent, liberal, strong body of Baptists, we care not where the Board may be located. The brethren whose term of office will soon expire, will raise no objection to the wish of the majority in regard to the future position or location of the Board.

They have endeavored to do what they could for the Master during the past year, and they sincerely hope what they did will be but as the first fruits of an abundant harvest which their successors shall gather in, when existing obstacles shall be removed and all the churches shall vie with each other in extending throughout the land the kingdom of their Lord.

G. E. DAY, Cor. Sec'y. of Union.

Yarmouth, June 13, 1873.

For the Christian Messenger.

IN MEMORIAM.

DEACON AMBROSE DODGE,

Of Wilnot, became a member of the Baptist Church of Nictaux many years ago. Being an intelligent, sedate, and decidedly pious man, and possessing the general traits of character requisite for the deaconship, by the choice of his brethren he was appointed to that office. After the organization of the Baptist Church of Pine Grove, brother D. continued to discharge his official duties in it with faithfulness. He was noted for mental firmness, decision, and integrity.

For a number of years our esteemed brother was a member of our Foreign Missionary Board; and in that capacity was intimately connected with the writer of this notice. His punctuality in attendance and prudence in counsel, were worthy of commendation and imitation.

The health of brother Dodge had been declining for a length of time. During the winter and spring past he was evidently drawing near the close of life. On the 6th inst, he quietly passed away, at the age of 77 years, leaving a widow and eight children to mourn their loss, but comforted by the assurance of his everlasting welfare. At his burial four Ministers attended, with numerous relatives and sympathizing friends.

Rev. Mr. Prestwood (Wesleyan) who, as well as the writer, had visited him in his last illness, spoke consolingly of the steadfastness of his hope in Christ; Revs. Z. Morton and M. P. Freeman engaged in prayer, and the writer delivered a discourse founded on 1 Cor. xv. 49. "And as we have borne the image of the earth, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly." Com. by Rev. C. Tupper.

St. MARY'S, GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.—I had the pleasure of baptizing two persons last Lord's day, in connection with the Second Church of St. Mary's, making six since the last Association.

Yours truly, H. EAGLES. June 6th.

Dominion & Foreign News.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 18, 1873.

The body of Sir George Cartier was landed at Montreal, on Wednesday last, and taken to the City Hall. Thousands went on Thursday to view the remains. The funeral took place on Friday, and was one of the most imposing ceremonials ever witnessed in Canada. The procession lasted for five hours, and contained the representatives of many public bodies. High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and an impressive oration delivered by Co-adjutor Bishop of Fabra, and brother-in-law of the deceased. There were fully 100,000 people present at the funeral.

At Hamilton, Ont., on Thursday morning named Fields, while drunk, fatally wounded his wife with an axe; then cut the throats of his two children, aged three and five years.

Steamship "Nestorian," of Mitchell's line of Gaspe steamers, ran on rocks near the lighthouse at St. Lawrence Point, Island of Orleans, on Thursday last. It is feared she will be a total wreck. The passengers 12, were saved and taken to Quebec.

Lord Dufferin and suite arrived at Quebec, on Wednesday last.

James Carruthers, the Esna wife-murderer, was hanged at Barrie, Ont., on Tuesday.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

While five persons were attempting to board a steamer in a small boat, in the St. John river, near Woodstock, on Tuesday, June 10th, the boat capsized and three of the occupants, a girl and two boys were drowned.

FORGERY.—Mr. I. S. Gross, a barrister of the legal firm of Gross & Vail, was detected last week in forging the names of Mr. Steves and others, to several promissory notes, which were discounted at the banks. On discovery he fled to the United States. It appears that the forged paper amounts to about \$4000.

P. E. ISLAND.

The sums of \$500 to Hon. George Coles, and \$100 to the widow of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, were voted in the estimates last week. The papers do not state whether these are gratuities or pensions.

Charlottetown papers report that work on the Island Railway is progressing favorably. The engine house, which will be capable of holding from ten to thirteen locomotives and tenders, is being covered in. Several of the first and second class passenger cars are finished.

The following changes have been made in the Revenue Act: Rum, 80 cents per gallon; spirits or strong water, mixed or not, \$1.20 per gallon; sugar, equal to or above No. 9 Dutch, 1 cent per lb., and 25 per cent. ad valorem; sugar, equal to or below No. 9 Dutch, 1 cent per lb., and 25 per cent. ad valorem; tobacco, manufactured, 20 cents per lb., and 12 1/2 cents ad valorem duty; cigars, 45 cents per lb.

A large number of P. E. Island horses were sent to the United States, via St. John, last week.

Charlottetown, papers report that on Sunday, 1st inst., a fire broke out on Douse's Road, some few miles from Montague Bridge, and was fiercely driven by the wind towards the Bridge. In a few moments, the woods for a mile and a half were one sheet of fire. A man from Douse's Road named Malcolm McLeod was killed by the falling of a tree, whilst watching the fences.

Charlottetown, is to have a Public Park, forty acres of the "Government Farm" having been devoted to that purpose.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 16, p. m.—Gold 16 1/2. Exchange 10 1/2. Money 4 per cent.

At Calais, Vt., on Sunday last, five persons were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

Steamer "Tigress," of St. John's, Nfld., has been purchased by the United States Government for an expedition in search of the "Polaris."

The fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington will go into effect July 1st, on which day the President will issue his proclamation. Fish and fish oil from Canada and P. E. Island will be admitted free at that date, but fish remaining in bond at that time will not be free of duty.

The Cholera has made its appearance at Memphis, Tennessee. On Wednesday last there were twenty-four interments and eighteen on the day previous, on Thursday nineteen, and on Friday seventeen.

The severest rain and thunder storm ever known at Memphis raged on Thursday night, accompanied by immense sheets of electricity. In an hour 2.70 inches of rain fell. It is feared that great damage is done to planting interests in the adjacent country, but the sanitary condition is greatly improved.

The practice ship "Constellation," with one hundred midshipmen on board, sailed from Annapolis on Wednesday for a summer cruise. She will visit Halifax during the season.

A fire at Newburg, N. Y., destroyed a quarter million dollars worth of property. In a few days a thousand Remington rifles are to be furnished the police of New York City, and one half of the force will be organized as soldiers.

The Eastern and Maine Central Railroads are to be run as one line, under the general management of the Eastern Railroad. It is stated that before long the European and North American Road will be included in the same arrangement, and all three be comprised into one through line to St. John.

The Court of Appeal at Albany has granted Stokes a new trial. The decision was unexpected to the public, and creates a profound impression. Stokes, on being informed of it, said it gave him no surprise, for he has all along expected such a result, and could not see how it could possibly have been otherwise. He has no idea what action his counsel will now take, but the impression prevails they will move he be admitted to bail, as several months must elapse before he can again be put upon trial.

Information has been received from London that the English Government has arranged to place in the hands of the Secretary of State at Washington, on or before the 13th September fifteen and a half million dollars in gold, the amount awarded by the Geneva Tribunal.

During the heavy storm in Nebraska on Tuesday last, the Camp in Blackwood Creek was flooded, and six cavalry men and 24 horses drowned.

Two men were killed and one wounded by the falling of a scaffolding at Coatesville.

The Oregonians attacked a party of Modoc prisoners, killing four and wounding one, before they were repulsed.

A freight and passenger train collided at East Newark, N. J., on Wednesday. One man fatally and many others seriously injured.

An explosion caused by fire damp, occurred in the Henry Clay Colliery, near Schannokan, Pa., on the 10th, while 58 miners were at work. 35 saved themselves or were rescued. Of the others ten dead bodies were recovered, and the rest were missing at last accounts.

Two brothers were suffocated in a gasometer at Eastport, Me., on Tuesday and a third was taken out in a dangerous condition.

At Steubenville, Ohio, on the 10th, at the house of a miner, a can of gunpowder exploded, killing three children and fatally wounding another. In absence of the parents the children set fire to it.

The following telegram came from San Francisco to the Reporter on Saturday:

Two steamers have just arrived here from Chinese ports. They bring two thousand Chinese emigrants. The following are the principal items of news from the East:

The Japanese Ministry has resigned. The National debt is very great and predicts a financial crisis.

An ancient Christian Church congregation has been discovered in the interior of Japan, holding the distinctive doctrines of christianity.

THE CHICAGO LIQUOR LAW.—The Chicago liquor-dealers are making a hard fight against the law requiring them to close their establishments upon the Lord's Day. They have assembled themselves together and solemnly resolved systematically to violate the law. Accordingly, on Sunday, May 25, they were all in full blast. The idea of these liquor-sellers is, by a general and unremitting disregard of the ordinance, to create such a number of cases that the courts will be unable to try them all.

As a part of the plan, it is agreed that each respondent shall demand trial by a special jury, which by law he can do. On Monday morning there were seventy-five cases before the Police Court—enough to occupy the Court for several weeks.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Monday the 9th Earl Russel introduced a bill for the better government of Ireland, which abolishes the office of Lord Lieutenant, and provides that the voice of eight jurors out of twelve shall suffice for a verdict. The object of the measure is to restrict the power of the priesthood, and secure the conviction of criminals.

Prince Amadeus and wife have arrived in England, where they will remain during the summer.

The total loss by the burning of the Alexandra Palace was \$3,000,000; insurance \$600,000. The fire was caused by the carelessness of workmen repairing the zinc on the roof. No one was killed, but several persons were injured. The large organ was destroyed, but some valuable pictures, and other works of art were saved.

There is a serious dispute in Building trades in London. Journeymen ask an advance of one half-ponny per hour in wages which Master Builders refuse to give. It is feared the dispute will lead to the largest lock-out ever known in London.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has signed a treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade. The treaty was negotiated by Sir Bartle Frere.

RUSSIA.—There is a rumor in St. Petersburg that a Khivan column under command of General Ranfinan met with a severe repulse. A later despatch says the Russian army

was within 100 miles of Khiva on the 20th May, and the enemy was flying before them.

FRANCE.—In the French Assembly Gambetta read a Government circular offering subsidies to the press, which caused great excitement.

The Minister of the Interior admitted its authenticity.

Finally a motion supporting the Government was carried by 74 majority.

A Paris despatch says the sales of journals in the streets of cities and towns in the department of the Rhone has been prohibited.

Several French officials have resigned in consequence of the circular issued by the Minister of the Interior on the 4th inst.

Gen. L'Admirault has applied to the Assembly for authority to prosecute Communist Ranc, who is now a member of that body. This demand causes profound agitation at Versailles.

The Assembly by an almost unanimous election have appointed a committee of fifteen to inquire into the demand for authority to prosecute Deputy Ranc for acts committed during the reign of the Commune.

The French Government has decided to immediately transport Henri Rochfort to New Caledonia.

Ex-President Thiers has written a letter to a friend in which he says he has retired to private life, believing party government to be a mistake, and will only lead to fresh divisions.

ITALY.—A despatch from Rome announces the complete recovery of the Pope from his recent illness. There is a rumor that he is dead, and that the fact is carefully concealed from the public.

SPAIN.—Last week there was a crisis in the government of Spain, and fears of a serious outbreak in the capital were entertained. Detachments of troops and police were scattered throughout Madrid. Irreconcilable press openly advocate a general revolution.

On the 12th we learned that the Spanish Cortes accepted the resignation of Figuera's Ministry, and a new Cabinet, headed by Senor Ploy Margali, is agreed upon. The excitement at Madrid then subsided and the city became comparatively calm.

The new Ministry in Spain, in announcing its policy, says it will favor a speedy demarcation of federal powers; the restoration of discipline in the Army; the proclamation of martial law against the Carlist Insurgents; liberty of the Antilles, and suppression of slavery.

Senor Arzo, the new Minister of War, is a friend of Castellar. He announces that he will pursue the same foreign policy as his predecessors.

The Turkey mutiny in the camp of Gen Velrado arose from superseding a Captain. Twelve hundred troops remained faithful and retired with the General to Tortosa. Troops that mutinied have been reorganized and are now commanded by Gen. Cabrinety.

During the session of Cortes on Saturday night it was announced that the separation of church and state was part of the government programme.

Nicholas Salmeron has been elected President of the Cortes.

The Spanish finance minister has submitted a proposition for the loan of 300,000,000 reals and imposition of new taxes. It is said that ex-Queen Isabella has proceeded to Rome to confer with the Pope upon the prospects of the Bourbon family in Spain.

TURKEY.—The Sultan has granted to the Khedive of Egypt, an independent Internal Government and authorized him to augment his army and conclude foreign treaties.

News of the Week.

"OUR NATAL DAY" is to be observed on Monday next the 23rd. The public money and the time of the citizens will be thus wasted. The change of the day from Saturday the 21st is simply ridiculous.

POSTAL.—The use of postal cards with the United States is a great boon. It has been decided by the Post master General that a charge of one cent shall be made on their reception here, and it is understood that a similar charge will be made there on their being sent from these provinces.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Charles Porter, brought a lot of lambs to the city by rail on Wednesday last, and placed them in the pen at Richmond Railway Depot, where he left them without food or water until Saturday. The railway authorities reported the neglect to the Police, and on Saturday Porter was arraigned on a charge of drunkenness and cruelty to animals, and fined \$10 or 40 days.

RENFORTH'S TABLET.—Mr. Geo. Sanford of this city has completed a beautiful marble tablet, to be erected in Gateshead Cemetery, England. On the corners are the names of "Kelly, Percy Chambers and Bright." The inscription on the front is: "What will they say in England?" These were the words of James Renforth the champion oarsman of England, who was struck by death while rowing on the Kennebecasis River for the championship of the world. Died Aug. 23, 1871. St. George's Society of Halifax erects this tablet as a token of what Englishmen think of him across the sea.

The tablet was designed by Mr. Smythe, Architect. It is a fine specimen of Nova Scotia monumental work and highly creditable to Mr. Sanford's mechanical skill.

F. W. Fishwick, has leased from the city, for a term of five years, at \$700 a year, the new wharf near the ferry landing.

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