

man happened to see the advertisement, was pleased with the account of the place, showed it to his wife, and the two concluded it was just what they wanted, and that they would secure it at once. So he went to the office of the auctioneer and told him the place he had advertised was such a one as he desired, and he would purchase it. The auctioneer burst into a laugh, and told him that that was the description of his own house, where he was then living. He read the advertisement again, pondered over the "grassy slopes," "beautiful vistas," "smooth lawn," etc., and broke out, "Is it possible? Will, make out my bill for advertising and expenses, for, I wouldn't sell the place now for three times what it cost me."

Our exchanges from all parts on this side the Atlantic, are filled, and news-comes with the Beecher-Tilton scandal. We have not cared to copy the so-called evidence given before the Committee of the Plymouth Church. There seems but little discrimination on the part of the committee as to what should be heard by them—written statements and papers, not being the original ones, containing the basest charges against Mr. Beecher, which however, he pronounced utterly false, were allowed. Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton have, however, made statements before the Committee which seem to harmonize with his entire innocence.

Foreign Missions.

BANGKOK.

Mr. Churchill, in a letter to Dr. Cramp, dated April 23rd last, thus speaks of Bangkok:—

The banks of the river, all the way up to Bangkok, are very low, and the country for miles back is completely level, and much of it is covered with water in the rainy season. Along the river the land is devoted to fruit culture, and further back are the rice plains. There are sugar plantations at some points on the river, but we did not see them. There is quite a large quantity of sugar raised here, and with more enterprise on the part of the people its production might be increased to almost any extent.

The river is about a quarter of a mile in width, the city extending along either bank some five or six miles, though the principal part is on the East side. The population of the whole city is estimated at five or six hundred thousand; and when it is understood that the river is the principal highway for this vast multitude, it will not seem strange to call it the main street of Bangkok. Looking up or down stream for two or three miles, it certainly does bear some resemblance to a broad, busy street. Multitudes of boats of all sizes, from the large up-country boat, laden with produce, roofed in and forming a dwelling house for a whole family, to the merest skimming shell hardly large enough to hold a child, are passing and repassing each other in every direction.

It would seem almost impossible for people to go about in such small boats as some of them use. Often you will see a person at a little distance, apparently sitting in the water, but on coming nearer you will see that he is in a boat that is scarcely an inch above the water. These boats are paddled about in the same way as our Indians paddle their canoes—the women doing far more of this work than the men.

While the river may be called the main street of Bangkok, there are multitudes of creeks and canals at short distances from each other, which run through the city in every direction, and from the cross streets and alleys. It is true, there are some streets and roads through the city already, and others are being laid out, but the principal travel and traffic is carried on by water. A boat is an absolute necessity, and one cannot go about without owning one, and having from two to four men to row.

Next to the boats the floating houses are novelties that attract attention. These are built principally upon large rafts of bamboo, moored along the river at a little distance from the shore. Some of them are quite large and roomy. They are generally built of bamboo, and in two parts—the back serving for a dwelling house, and the front as a store. There are great numbers of these houses; perhaps they form the majority of the native stores in Bangkok. It seems so strange to go shopping in a boat, and row right up to the door of the shop. When the owner of one of these houses wishes to "move," he has merely to unmoor his raft and float with the tide, up or down the river, as the case may be, to a new location.

On Tuesday morning, April 15, we started off at six for a tour with Capt. Ames, Chief of the Bangkok police, who kindly took us in his boat. Leaving the river, we went back several miles from it, by a creek, to visit the king's lotus garden. This consists of several acres, from which the earth has been dug up to the depth of three or four feet, and thrown up in a large mound in the centre and high banks around. Into this excavation the water from the creek is allowed to run, and the lotus plants are set out in the water. The garden has been very much neglected of late, and allowed to grow up to grass and rushes, so that it very much resembles some of our lily ponds at home. The lotus plant is much prized here, both for its beauty and use. The flowers are carried in large numbers to the temples as offerings to the idols, while the seeds of one kind and the stems of the other are eaten as food. There are several varieties. One kind has a large white flower, very much like our white water lily, but is not so fragrant. The most common variety has a beautiful pink blossom, somewhat resembling our very largest tulips except that it has three or four times as many petals. This variety is quite fragrant. The seeds somewhat resemble green peas in appearance and taste.

Close by the lotus garden is a palace belonging to the king, and a large "Wat," or Buddhist temple. The palace was not open. We went into the temple and remained for some time. There we saw idol worship in Siam for the first time. There were about a dozen persons present, mostly women, who brought in their offerings and performed their devotions while we remained. Their offerings were principally flowers, small wax tapers and rose water. There is in all the temples a large image, usually in a sitting position, facing the door, with a smaller image on the right and left hand, a little in front of the large one. Coming in, the people place their offerings upon the floor, and prostrate themselves by kneeling and covering the face with the hands, and bowing their faces to the floor several times. Then rising, they place their flowers and other offerings upon the altars before the image—light their tapers, and set them upon tables—sprinkle the images and other things with rose water, and retire to a short distance, and go through their prostrations as at first. Besides these worshippers there were eight or ten priests present, who sat and chanted for a half-hour or so, in a peculiarly monotonous, half-melancholy tone. Altogether the impression made upon one by idol worship is very disagreeable. While one cannot but feel sad, and pity them for their ignorance and blindness, you cannot help feeling half indignant at their stupidity, and were it not for the Lord's mild teachings there would be a desire to pitch the whole idolatrous affair into the creek, and drive the people out to learn better.

Leaving this temple we came down the creek to another very large one called "Wat Se Keet." I will try to describe this, and so give a general idea of the temples, as they are all nearly alike. The temple inclosure is usually very large, varying from one to five or six acres, and generally square. Near the centre of this the temple proper is usually built. This building is large and finely decorated, and contains the idols. The walls inside are completely covered with paintings representing different scenes—many of them European. These are all painted by the Siamese, generally by the priests, and some of the painting is tolerably good in some respects. Outside the temple, and extending completely around it is an open court several yards wide, containing all sorts of outlandish figures and images. On the outside of this yard is a low building extending quite around the yard. The side towards the temple is quite open, thus forming an open verandah, around which are arranged a large number of images. In this building at Wat Se Keet we counted one hundred and sixty-seven. They were all in a sitting posture, except the four at the corners, which were standing. They are considerably larger than life size—are said to be of brass, and are completely covered with gold leaf. Outside of this building are others for the priests, of whom there are said to be six hundred belonging to this temple. There are two temples in this inclosure of Wat Se Keet—the new one and the old. The principal idol in the new one is in a sitting position and is about

ten feet in height. The one in the old temple is at least thirty feet high, in a standing position, made of brass, and covered with gold leaf. The old temple is quite deserted except by rats and bats.

Outside of the temple inclosure at Wat Se Keet is the "Tower of Babel." This is an old pagoda, commenced forty years ago, but abandoned before completion on account of the settling of the ground beneath it. It is an immense pile of brick and mortar, a hundred and fifty or two hundred feet square at the base, and I should think two hundred feet high. There is really something grand and imposing in the appearance of this immense structure. We ascended to the top by means of a winding stairway on the outside. On the summit is a small white pagoda, some twenty or thirty feet in diameter, with two arched passages through it at right angles to each other. An one of these we spread and ate our breakfast. There were many of the natives coming up and going down all the time. There was a small image in the centre of the passage which received a great deal of attention. Nearly all had something to offer. Most of them had rose water with which they drenched the image again and again. The men tore off pieces of their robes and bound round it, as if to keep it warm.

The view from the summit of the tower is very fine, giving one an excellent idea of the general features of Bangkok.

(To be continued.)

OUR FOREIGN MISSION.

To the Editor of the Christian Messenger. DEAR BROTHER,—Permit me to acknowledge through the columns of your valuable paper, the receipt of the following sums for Foreign Missions:

- From G. J. Creel, Esq., Executor of Estate of late Ann Parker, of South Rawdon, N. S., (her bequest to Foreign Mission.) \$16.87
" Antigonish, N. S., per T. M. King, Esq., 42.17
" Hopewell, N. B., per Rev. Wm. P. Everett, 28.80
" 1st Horton, N. S., being monthly collection for year ending June, 1874, per J. S. MacDonald Esq., Treasurer, 90.00
" Eastern, N. B. Association, per Rev. T. Todd, 253.30
" Baptist Church, North River, P. E. I., per James Des-Brisay, Esq., 28.00
" The Mount Pleasant Upper Sackville, N. B. Mission Band, per Mrs. W. R. Basser, 9.00
" The Amherst N. S. Baptist Church, per B. L. Douglas, 90.94
Total, \$604.08

Yours truly, Z. G. GABRIEL, Treas. F. M. B. St. John, N. B., July 22, 1874.

Notices.

CORRECTION. Dear Brother,—In my article of last week, A sad accident at Digby, you made me say "resulting in the death of bro. Wm. Farnham" when I wrote, "resulting in the death of Frederic R. Farnham, aged 18 years, the son of bro. Wm. Farnham." Please correct this. Yours very truly, J. H. SAUNDERS, Digby, July 24, 1874.

GOING TO THE CONVENTION AT PORTLAND, ST. JOHN, N. B. I have arranged with the manager of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for persons going to the Convention. Return tickets will be issued on Friday 21st August, good to return until the 29th August, for one first-class fare from all Stations from Halifax to Annapolis. Kentville, July 24th. JAMES PARKER.

Rev. Joseph H. Saunders has removed to Digby and wishes all letters and papers for him to be so addressed. We trust that this settlement may be for the permanent benefit of the church at Digby and the abundant usefulness of its pastor.

NOTICE. The BAPTIST CONVENTION OF NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND P. E. ISLAND, will meet with the Baptist church in Portland, St. John, N. B. on Saturday, August 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All persons who expect to attend, are requested to send in their address as early as the 10th of August, when cards will be returned, introducing them to the parties by whom they will be entertained during the Convention. S. M. McLEOD, Chairman of the Com. of Arrangements. Indian Town, St. John, N. B.

LUNenburg AND QUEENS CO., MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE will meet at North Brookfield, Tuesday, August 4th, at 2 P. M. Full attendance is requested. J. A. DURKEE, Sec'y. Milton, July 11, 1874.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY BOARD will meet at the Mission Room, No. 17 King Street, St. John, N. B., on Monday, 3rd August, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order, W. P. EVERETT, Sec'y. Rev. D. W. Crandall has accepted a call to Pugwash, Wallace and Goose River.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

- John A. Chipman, Esq., 1 sub., \$1.
Rev. D. A. Steele, F. Bishop, 2 subs., \$2.
J. H. N. Higgins, 1 sub., \$1.
C. W. Sanders, \$5.
R. Chambers, Esq., \$12.
Rev. E. N. Archibald, \$24.76.
J. W. Ross, 1 sub., \$2.
Rev. J. H. Saunders, P. M. McLeod, J. Dimock, 1 sub., \$1.10.
T. H. Patton, It was acknowledged in C. M., June 24.
Rice & Spencer, \$8.10.
T. M. King, Esq., G. V. Rand, A. Wilson, J. Lantz, \$2.25.
J. B. McNutt, Esq., \$5.
Z. H. Hewett, M. Hunter, \$2.
J. McPhail, \$2.
A. Rice, T. Barboe, \$2.
J. Noonan, \$1.
G. Tufts, F. H. Rushton, J. Bigelow, W. B. Chandler, Esq., 1 sub., \$2.
Rev. W. H. Ritchie, \$4.25.
N. Kinney, \$5.
Rev. M. P. Freeman, M. R. Shand, M. Kinsman, G. B. Muir, Esq., \$4.
M. Ringer, 1 sub., \$2.
Rev. W. L. Parker, Rev. J. Brown, G. Oram, D. F. Higgins, Rev. G. E. Day, Rev. D. W. Crandall, L. E. DeWolf, Esq., \$4.
G. W. Freeman, Esq., \$9.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

HORTON COLLEGIATE ACADEMY. The next term will begin on the 1st of September, with the following Teachers:

- 1. Male Department. J. F. Tufts, M. A., Principal, and Teacher of the advanced Classics. A. Coldwell, M. A., 1st Assistant and Teacher of Mathematics. The names of other Teachers for English branches, and the Elementary Classes will shortly appear.
2. Female Department. Miss Maria Woodworth, Preceptress and Teacher of English branches. Miss Augusta Dodge, Teacher of Music and French. Persons intending to enter either of the above Departments the coming term will please send in their names at once to Dr. Sawyer, who will give any information that may be required. It is very desirable to be present when classes are formed. J. M. CRAMP, Chairman of Executive Committee. July 29.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING MONDAY, 27th July, 1874.

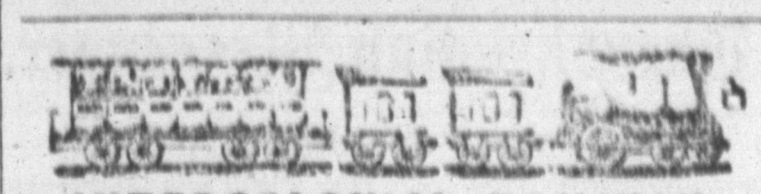
Table with columns: Stations, Exp. Pass., 1st and Class, Pass. and Frt. Includes routes from Halifax to St. John and St. John to Halifax.

ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX.

Table with columns: Stations, Pass. and Frt., Exp. and 1st Class. Includes routes from St. John to Halifax.

N. B.—Express Trains run daily. Steamers "Enterprise" or "Sold" leaves St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 a. m. for Annapolis, and returns every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, on arrival of 8.15 a. m. Express Train from Halifax. International Steamers leave St. John, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 8 a. m. for Eastport, Portland, and Boston. European and North American Railway Trains leave St. John, at 9.30 a. m. daily for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and all parts of the United States and Canada. Through Tickets at reduced fares by above routes to all parts of the United States and Canada may be obtained at the Company's Office, 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, at Richmond, and the principal Stations on the Railway. P. INNES, Manager. Kentville, 23 July, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1874. Summer Arrangement. 1874.

On and after Monday next, the 27th July, Trains will run as follows:—

Through Day Express Trains Will leave Halifax for St. John, and St. John for Halifax at 7 a. m. These trains will connect at Truro with trains to and from Pictou and at Panscoe with trains to and from Shediac.

Night Express Trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars attached, will leave Halifax for St. John at 5.45 p. m., and St. John for Halifax at 8.30 p. m., making close connections at St. John with the steamers of the International Line, and Trains of the Consolidated European and North American Railway.

Passenger Accommodation Trains will leave Pictou for Truro at 2 p. m. Truro for Pictou at 10.20 a. m. St. John for Hampton at 5 p. m. Hampton for St. John at 8 a. m. Point du Chene for Panscoe at 10.40 a. m., and 2.20 p. m. Panscoe for Point du Chene at 11.30 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Mixed Freight and Passenger Trains will leave Halifax for Truro at 11.45 a. m. Truro for Halifax at 10.20 a. m. Truro for Moncton at 7.45 p. m. Moncton for Truro at 6.00 p. m. Point du Chene for St. John at 6.30 a. m. St. John for Point du Chene at 10.15 a. m. Truro for Pictou, Landing at 4.50 p. m. Pictou for Truro at 6.00 a. m.

Freight Trains will leave Truro for Halifax at 6.30 a. m. Halifax for Truro at 2 p. m. Moncton for St. John at 1 p. m. St. John for Moncton at 2.30 p. m. For particulars and connections see Time Tables. ERWIN C. JEWELL, General Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, 21st July, 1874.

HALIFAX & ST. JOHN, VIA ANNAPOLIS.

Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

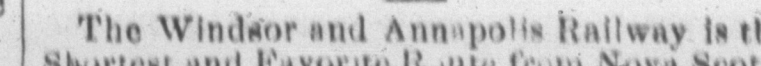
FARES—First Class \$5.00; Second Class \$3.50.

The Windsor and Annapolis Railway is the Shortest and Favorite Route from Nova Scotia to New Brunswick and the United States. July 29.

\$12,000.00 GIVEN AWAY!! ONLY ONE MONTH.

\$12,000.00 worth of prizes to be distributed on the 20th of August next to purchasers of Books. The last chance to secure an invaluable book and prizes worth from \$500.00 for \$800.00 for \$3.50. Orders for books are pouring in by hundreds daily increasing; and unless you subscribe early you will miss the golden opportunity. The time is short. See our agents at once, or if none are near you, upon receipt of \$3.50 or \$1.00, we will mail to your address a book, postage prepaid with the accompanying See our special circulars for list of books and premiums. AGENTS WANTED. ROGERS & BLACK, Amherst, N. S.

P. S.—Plan of drawing—the Scottish Art Union principle, or similar to Academy of Music St. John, N. B. Specimens exhibited and orders received at G. E. Morton & Co's., 105 Hollis Street, Halifax, July 29 1 mth.



UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE MAILED will be conveyed by the NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Daily, each way, between Halifax, Truro, Amherst, New Brunswick, the Upper Provinces and the United States. Under present arrangements, no postal card is to be attached to this train, so that matter will be delivered along the line of Railway by the Morning Express Train only. Mail connections with pieces not on the line are also made only with the morning Express. The above mails will be closed at the Halifax Post Office daily (Sundays excepted) at 4.45 p. m., and will be due for delivery on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 10.30 a. m., and on Monday at 6 a. m.

A. WOODGATE, P. O. Inspector. Halifax, 27th July, 1874. July 29. Cl.

The "Florence"

Is the ONLY Sewing Machine that sews backward and forward, to the right and left. It is easy running and noiseless, and the best for family use, or for light manufacturing where extra quality of work is required. It makes the ordinary look simple and also a knot stitch. Every Machine warranted to give satisfaction. J. H. OSBORN, Agent, 30 DUKE ST., HALIFAX.

Also, Agent for THE "HALL TREADLE" for Sewing Machines.

SAVE LABOR AND HEALTH.

Many are enabled to use Sewing Machines by foot-power with this Treadle, who cannot do so without injury to their health with the ordinary Crank Treadle. Send for Circular. July 15.

BOOK AGENTS, READ!

I offer a choice selection of popular and useful works—exclusive territory—extra terms. Offer Free. Apply immediately, JOHN KILLAM, SENR. 3 Falmouth, N. S. July 1. Im.