## Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. TO YOUNG MEN.

speak and learn from the uncle, who, as

God's messenger first sought to lead him to

life and truth, was his delight. The quick

hard breathings convinced him and others

that his time was short. As weakness in-

creased, again darkness gathered round his

Reader can you say it is all right, or are

But, 'why will ye die' and suffer lose?

Young men and maidens, seek health and

ness of joy and pleasures for evermore.

gift of God, through Christ, who said,'

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Churches of Annapolis County arranged in

the order of their organization:

NAME OF CHURCH.

Lower Granville..... Annapolis & Upper Granville...

Nictaux. A. .....

Wilmot.....

Dalhousie West.....

Sherbrooke West.....

Parker's Cove.....

Litchfield.....

Upper Wilmot..... Lawrencetown & Valley West...

Annapolis Royal.....

brethren.

From the number of Churches and

preaching stations it will be supposed that

the ground is nearly all occupied. Such

supposition is, we believe, correct. Few

who are really desirous need be without the

privilege of worshiping with their Baptist

present without pastoral labour, viz:

Of these Churches the following are at

Lower Aylesford and South Wilmot,

Upper Wilmot, Springfield, New Albany,

Parker's Cove, Litchfield, Dalhousie West

and Sherbrooke West. The four last named

together with Annapolis Royal, Greywood

and Milford may be regarded as the mission

gently in his old field, the L. A. and S. W.

The Rev. Dr. Tupper still labours dili-

Springfield has been without pastoral

labour for some time, and now that brother

W. G. Parker goes to Pine Grove, New

Albany is also left destitute. The location

of these Churches seems to suggest that

they together with Sherbrooke West should

unite in the support of a pastor. Spring-

field could probably furnish one half of the

support, New Albany one fourth, at least,

and Sherbrooke could do something. Thus

with some aid from the Home Mission

Board a good support could be given. It

is true that the distances between these

places is considerable, but by no means so

great as to render the union proposed im-

practicable. Besides it is the only plan by

which these Churches can be supplied

Dalhousie West, also situate on the

South Mountain is apart from all other

Mission fields. It is easiest reached from

Bridgetown; but that field is already suf-

ficiently large. It must therefore continue

to depend on occasional missionary visits

or short missions. Bro. Plumb is at pres-

Cove and Litchfield, on the shore of the

Bay of Fundy. These are, as may be

with regular pastoral labour.

ent with them.

Churches of the County.

The following is a list of the Baptist

J. F. AVERY.

No. of Stations.
No. of Members.
Contributions.

0 237 \$86 18 3 208 104 21

201 49

315 12

253 129 77

3163 \$1074 41

For the Christian Messenger.

" He that seeketh findeth."

soul, comfort fled, his room seemed filled TO LIVE IS ONE THING TO DIE IS ANOTHER with terror, he could not remain, but came Listen whilst I tell the dying experience down stairs, when his uncle came in haste of a young man. Born in a village of to see him, and prevailed upon him to re-Devon, England, amid the scenes of a turn to bed. After conversation and prayer, country farmstead was W. Sparks. His when about to depart, a smile played upon. early life was spent among the lowing of the sick youth's face, he said, ' It is well cattle and the daily round of farm life. -all right." Ere morning light his soul Blessed with kind parents and friends he was blithesome as the squirrel that gamboled in the copse hard by, as free from care as you seeking wealth and fortune, to the the sparrows that burrowed deep into the neglecting of your soul's salvation? If so, thatch of the old barn. His cup of boyish you have need to cry, "Woe is me, for I delights was full to overflowing and doubtless he said in after years, as many others have said, as they paused in the hurry and strife of life, to watch the "children going home from school," " Happy days of childof days' gold seven times purified' 'fulhood, how soon ye pass away." As he merged into manhood, and looked upon school days as things of the past, his stalwart frame, and manly feelings led him to launch out with true diligence into the trade and occupation of his choice, soon he found-or fancied be did-a country town too dull, and wishing for improvement he " gathered all together" and started for the great metropolis, the mart where all nations buy and sell. Here he still continued to push his way onwards and commercially speaking upwards; being bright and intelligent, and not less diligent, his hopes and prospects for the future expanded, all seemed fair to fulfil his ambition, which was to become a salesman in a firm where money would be liberally bestowed.

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But his golden harvest received a check, a withering blight came to his fond expectations. For that young man with ruddy cheeks and broad shoulders, found amid his toil and labour, that even his strength was only mortal. Others hinted, but he heeded it not,-the paleness and wasting were nothing, only a little rest was needful. So he took a trip to the country-home, full of aspirations for the future.

Rest and fresh air somewhat recruiting his strength, he again returns to toil towards the goal, once more he seeks the place of childhood, he knew not that it had lost its power to bind his shattered onergies, and as fond friends daily made anxious enquiries, his reply was "I am better, shall soon be well.' Although he tried to deceive himself, friends and doctors knew his time was short. His delight was to tell of the busy scenes of a city life, and to lay and draw plans for the future ; dreaming, like a child, of fairy palaces and greatness which can never be grasped. Strange one so quick in business, should be so dull to comprehend, that his stock and capital was being daily depleted, and that his earthly house of this tabernacle was dissolving, and crumbling in the death grip of consumption. His uncle a follower of Jesus, felt that he must no longer trifle with one so near to eternity. After long trying to obtain his ear, and to turn him from earthly to heavenly subjects, at last he said, 'I fear you must soon die.' These words struck hard, the spell was broken, the dream of years was gone, the strong spirit seemed to break, and then the young man said, 'I know it.' ' Are you prepared?' was the next anxious enquiry, ere the uncle departed. The young man sought his Bible, he read, and soon his carelessness gave place to a spirit of anxious enquiry, and he said, 'What must I do to make it right?' Darkness filled his soul and terror seized hold of him. For although he had as a nominal christian, taught in the Sabbath School, yet he knew not Jesus as the Enlightener, the true light of life and peace. Satan the prince of darkness had been so long in possession that he seemed determined not to let one so near dissolution escape. After many prayers and much searching the word, light and peace drove out the darkness, night gave place to morning dawn, the power of Christ's atonement was realized, and he could eay,

" I can believe, I now believe That Jesus died for me, That on the Cross he shed his blood, From sin to set me free."

Feeling that.

. If all the world his Saviour knew. All the world would love him to.'

He resolved to see his old companions and to tell them of God's great love. For he could now say,

" My old companions fare-you-well, I will not go with you to hell, I long with Jesus Christ to dwell; Will you go?"

His ungodly relatives and friends' company be wished to dispense with, and to for that important strip of country.

From the foregoing it will be seen that four more men are needed to fully supply the vacancies in this county: two for mission fields and two in other Churches.

But it is now time to inquire what this Baptist County is doing for the advancement of denominational interests. The best answer will be obtained by refering to the last column of the above table. This column shows the total contributions of the Churches during the last Associational year for Missions, Education and other objects of the denomination. It has been compiled with great care from the two tables of the Minutes of the Association and from the report of Bro. Freeman, and with the exception of contributions by the Aid Societies of two or three Churches, presents we believe the entire contributions for the above named objects. The total amount of these contributions is \$1074 41. wealth aright and you shall find, ' length The membership is 3163. This gives an average of a little over 33 cents per mem-But this treasure is not of earth, it is the

Look at these figures brethren of Annapolis County. This county which contains of the entire membership of the province, gave last year a little over \$1000, for denominational purposes. At that rate we should only raise about \$7000 in the whole province.

We cannot plead that the Churches of bring in. Annapolis County are poor. As can be seen by the above table most of the membership is in the rich valley. The membership of the Churches in the poorer dis- serious if not insuperable objections to it, tricts is small. Besides it should be borne in mind that in most districts the members of the congregation contribute something

towards these objects. from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for Foreign Missions; nearly as much more for Home Missions; from \$6000 to \$8000 for our Educational institutions, and \$2000 or raise at least \$6000 if we would bear our share in the work of the denomination. Say not this is too large a sum. Let organized effort, extending throughout the him, and it can and will be done. "The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. " remember the Lord who giveth us power to get wealth."

A. COHOON. Paradise, Sept. 27, 1875.

For the Christian Messenger. UNION IN HOME MISSIONS.

Having from the beginning of the agitation felt a very deep interest in the question of the Convention embracing Home Missions, and having little hope that I will ever again be able to participate in our public gatherings, I trust I will be pardoned for presenting in this way a few and Upper Wilmot Churches, but each of thoughts on the subject. these Churches are in great need of a

Personally, I would have been glad had the Convention seen fit to adopt some modification of the Constitution that would have encouraged such union. With this, the Mission Boards and Societies could have put themselves under the control of the Convention as they became ready for it. The objection which I have understood was made that it was unnecessary and inexpedient to put it in the Constitution before we were prepared for any practical action, it seems to me was hardly a valid one. The Constitution permitted a union in Academic work three years before that union was effected, and it now requires no modification to render possible a common Ministerial Education Board. I think an amendment that will place the Infirm Ministers' Fund in similar relation to the Convention will soon be in order. Such a change in the Constitution respecting Home Missions would be simply removing an obstacle to a union that can never be effected till it is desired, and never ought to be till it can be done harmoniously. And the objection that the agitation will "produce a condition of unrest " is really an argument in favor of the change. Certain it is that The other destitute Churches are Parker's now nothing less will ever put the denom-

ination at rest. Nor is it matter for discouragement that seen by reference to the above table, small it is so long in coming. Although it has Churches; but they should not be negbeen three years before the Convention, lected. If Hampton Church which now there has not yet been a square vote on the unites with Wilmot Mountain Church in main question. But there has been supporting a pastor would unite with these (Wilmot Mountain Church taking in the Handly Mountain Section on the East instead), the three together, would be able, with some assistance to support a pastor. forms do not go backward." Not one that the appointment of certain military officers. Thus the present destitution would be pre-

vented and an additional labourer provided has been proposed among us has ever receded, and others are on the way. But it does not follow that there shall be no delay. An Independent Foreign Mission such as we now have was not the work of a day. Our Union in Academic work was long in preparation. And years were occupied in effecting the combination in Home Missions our Provinces are now enjoying. But that union has from year to year taken has been preparatory to this. Each step it has been right in this direction. And any opposition there has been, has all along been the same. We only need as much progress in the next three years as there has been in the last, to have this union formed and in successful, and harmonious operation. Indeed, far less will effect it.

But it is something gained if it has been agitated to the extent it has, and is now fairly before the people. Had there been nothing in it—as some have seemed inclined to think,—the agitation would have long ago died out. But instead, it has at last been approached in a dignified manner and is to receive the consideration its importance demands. The case is soon to go more than 3000 Baptists, about one seventh | to a jury of twelve picked men, representing every shade of opinion upon the subject, and closely connected with every interest that is dear to us. I have confidence in those men. And I shall have full confidence in any verdict they will agree to

And now, it seems to me, is the time to plead the case, for and against. We have from time to time been told that there are that though some of the arguments urged in its favor " seem plausible, some of them are not worth a pinch of enuff," and that the whole idea is simply absurd. But so The denomination will need this year far as I am aware, little that is definite or tangible has yet been presented in opposition. "Unitas," "Merle," Rev. George Armstrong and others have calmly and somewhat fully argued it on one side, and \$3000 for the other objects. We ought to Dr. Day and others in favor of a Home Mission Union embracing all these Provinces. Now let us have a clear and explicit statement of the defect in these arguments, and the real objections to such whole year, he put forth and let every a measure, I think the public do, and have Christian give as the Lord has prospered a right to expect this. And I think it will be generally admitted that the subject is worthy of it, and the position it now oc-We have a goodly heritage." Let us then cupies demands it. Certainly it cannot now e disposed of in any less serious

way. The best searce of Figure French Ty Meanwhile the argument in favor of the change has by no means been exhausted. Numbers are thinking the subject over, and some I believe, will present to the public their thoughts. Would it not be well for all who are or should be interested to give to it just now the attention it deserves. In the mean time we wait to see what will be the next step in the direction of such union as will give us a Baptist body in these Maritime Provinces wholly and beartily joined in all that appertains to their best interests.

T. H. PORTER. Fridericton, N. B., Sept., 20, 1875.

> For the Christian Messenger. FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, Sept. 27th, 1875. More than a month ago many of the Georgia newspapers were filled with very excitable despatches, with long flaming headings, after the modern style of sensationaliem, of a great negro insurrection about to be commenced at Sandersville and some other points adjacent. Had some foreign enemy arrived with a heavy fleet at Savannah or Brunswick and effected a landing in the State, no more pains, apparently, could have been used to create an excitement. But at first by scanning closely those despatches, their general make up, and the unreasonable material contained in them, it was plainly discernable that they "lacked confirmation" at least before any reliance could be placed in their verity. The numerous arrests were made by the civic authorities, the military while many companies were offering their services, were not brought into requisition. No mention was made about what design the negroes had in their contemplated uprising against the whites. Since, however, the alleged leaders have been brought to trial before the courts, and acquitted without any evidence for their conviction, the whole affair turns out as at first might have been expected, mere twaddle. It appears growing feeling in its favor, and every however, that there was a meeting contemagitation has advanced it. It has never plated by the negroes, in altogether a lawlost a friend, but it has gained many and ful way, for some special purpose of uniting the number is not slowly increasing, " Re- in making a request of the governor for

In this effect, bungling as it might be, their white friends took the advantage to thwart them by placing altogether a very different construction upon their movement than what was intended by them.

The present year's crops in Georgia are below an average. In the Northern part o the State, among and near the mountain ranges, the grain crops are fully equal to any year; but through the middle and southern part, excepting isolated localities, they fall below. The extremely hot, dry weather in July, the heated relaxing winds, resembling the Sirocco, which prevailed during the month had a very injurious effect upon both corn and cotton crops. The latter shed off many of its farms, and the yield will not be so good. Added to this the late heavy rains have had a very damaging effect upon what has opened in the field ungathered.

Very few unacquainted with the state of the Southern agriculturists can rightly appreciate their straitened circumstances. The close of the war found them with scarcely anything except their neglected farms. To repair and cultivate these very many were forced to go in debt, often promising to pay from 30 to 40 per centum upon loans, or as it may be provisions etock, etc; while their incomes have rarely been sufficient to enable them to retrieve their former condition, or even get out of debt. To no classes, with the exception perhaps of certain day laborers, have the late monetary panics entailed more burden, and distress than the class of people above named. But a change, a radical change, is bound shortly to take place. Agriculturists are studying a better and more frugal system of farming; more rigid economy will be used; much more attention will be given to raising home supplies, such as grain, domestic manufactures, etc., and debt shunned.

The "Constitution" newspaper, published in this city, one of the most enterprising journals to be found in the Southern States, has, at its own expense, fitted out an expedition to explore the Great Okefinokee Swamp, the interior of which is as little known to the civilized world as the unexplored parts of Africa. This swamp lies in the Southern part of the State, covering an area equal to a county, and embracing about five hundred thousand acres. Its interior is thought to abound in numerous fertile islands, biautiful lakes of water which are no doubt alive with fish, aligators, and bissing serpents; besides there are in the swamp numerous herds of wild swine, deer, bears, and wild cats. The expedition consists of scientific men, and men of adventure, who have now entered this terra incognita thoroughly equipped to surmount surrounding difficulties that may impede their progress. How this expedition will terminate, successfully or unsuccessfully, will shortly be known. Whatever discoveries worthy of note may be made in this swamp, where it is said the Indians themselves never very deeply penetrated, and as to what success the expedition may have, I shall, in other communications, inform the readers of the Mes-

P. L. H.

For the Christian Messenger. Folly, Fawleigh or Folleigh. Which is right? Who can tell?"

Christian Messenger, Sept. 15.

Mr. Editor,-It is no wonder you ask Which is right, or Who can tell, seeing what liberties have been taken with the name of our pretty village the last few years. The following are a few of the cognomens applied to it; Fawleigh, Folleigh, Fauleigh, Fouleigh, Forlay, Forley, Foley, Folay, Fourlay, Fourleigh, besides several others which I cannot remember just now. The proper name of the Village is Folly; it received its name from some of the first settlers. It is situated on the Folly River about a mile from its mouth, having its source in FOLLY LAKE and running through the FOLLY MOUNTAIN and empties into Cobequid Bay. The Railway department gobbled up the name Folly and produced FOLLEIGH as the name of the station at the Lake.

The name Fawleigh originated in some gassing at a tea-meeting over "What's in a name." The village consists of about thirty dwelling houses. Three stores, two blacksmith's shops, one carriage shop one church (Pres.) and one school-house, and Post Office. Hoping this will answer your question satisfactorily, and that you will not be troubled with those new-fangled terms any more.

I remain yours, A DENIZEN OF FOLLY VILLAGE.