The tune was a plaintive one which she had learned in her youth, and it well suited the words. Every syllable was clearly enunciated, and as the old man listened at the shop-door, his eyes grew worse rather than better, and atlength with a vigorous, protesting sniff, he turned in and went to his till.

Fumbling hesitatingly amongst the coins, as if unable to make up his mind its location should not be forgotten. On as to what he should give, he at last took out a shilling, muttering to himself, 'She shall have it for my Patty's | finest views of landscape and offing that sake; the voice is like her's and she looks so decent.'

the song was ended he cried, 'Hist!'

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Hughie pulled at his mother's gown to go across to the shop, but for a moment or two she did not heed him; then she made an effort to move, but staggered strangely and clutched at the boy's shoulder. He looked up, frightened, and seizing her hand in both his, dragged her up to Matthew Pedder, just in time for him to save her from falling fainting to the ground.

Why, I was just goin' to give her a chap?

and trying to keep back his tears; it has commenced and will increase. 'I've never seen her faint but once before, and that's a long time ago, when | connected with its location. It supplies we were very hungry.

Matthew had lifted her into the shop, and after considering for a moment what he should do, he put her gently down on the floor, while he responded to the boy's words, 'Guess she's hungry now, too,' and then added, 'stop you there, and I'll go and call some 'oman

He went out at the front door, and Hughie looked down at his mother with the greatest anxiety. Suddenly he started as if he had been struck, and looked up affrighted as a voice over his head cried out, 'What the dickens have you come her for?'

It was a parrot in a cage overhead peering down at him through its bars with a most enquiring expression. Then Hughie looked round about him, and observed that the shop was stocked with bird cages, little and big, containing a variety of birds.

Matthew Pedder's sign proclaimed him to be a dealer in British and Foreign

To be Continued.)

COLUMBIA, SOUTH AMERICA. - Advices from Panama give details of the sacking of the town of Cali. The scenes rivaled the atrocities in Bulgaria.

In the course of a contest between the Conservatives and the Liberals for power in that state, the former seized the town of Cali and organized a force of about three hundred men to hold possession of the place. On the 24th, a force of three thousand Liberals attacked and took the town, when Gen. Pena, the commander of the latter gave orders, it is said, that no prisoners should be taken alive, and the town to be delivered over to the troops. The consequence of it was that every Conservative that was caught, with or without arms, was cut down. The houses were sacked, all furniture destroyed, and all other kinds of outrages committed. General Pena was drunk, and most of his soldiers in the same condition. These banditti, aided by women camp followers were given complete possession of the city of Cali for five increased liberality for the future. hours to sack, rob, slay, and outrage. Men, women and children were seen staggering in every direction under the burden of their spoil, and were in turn maltreated, knocked down and some of placing Acadia with her Collegiate times even killed, and deprived in turn by their fellow-thieves of the proceeds of their robberies. Barrels and cases of wines and spirits were turned into the rise until all shall give as they have streets, and a saturnalia of drunkenness | been prospered of God, and the situation began that will never be forgotten by those who had the misfortune to witness the scenes it originated. Everything that could not be removed or was not thought worth removing was destroyed. Neither age nor sex constituted the least safe-guard, and murder and licentious acts were committed in all quarters of the city. In the suburbs of the city the picture was even more revolting. There murder, lust, robbery and incendiarism continued unchecked for days together. All the small shopkeepers were deprived of house and home, all the estates ravaged, their cattle driven canefields burned and even the machinery destroyed, so as to render it useless to its owners. When this affair was brought to the notice of the Governdeplore and condemn in the most solemn menner the excesses which fol-

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. Acadia College.

Dear Editor,-

Among many things marking the wis dom of the founders of Acadia College, an eminence gradually sloping to the water's edge; commanding one of the is seen in the Province, the eye is never weary in beholding nor the mind in con-He went to the door again and when templating. A little further up "the Hill" and there bursts upon the vision of the stranger, one of nature's panoramic displays, such as would animate the classic or poet; -The pretty little village of Gaspereaux ; coquetting with hills, dales and rivulets.

Its location has not been destitute of other considerations. Its influence on the community, if not all that it might have been, is marked in many ways. Some of the youth have received an upward impetus and are now reaping and shillin' to keep her 'art up, and now enjoying the advantages of knowledge she've bin and gone and fainted. Well, gained there. There is also a very dethis is a pretty to-do, and I haven't got | cided improvement in matters in genea rag of womankind about the place. ral, as witnessed in the style of building Is she used to go off like this, little dwellings, school-houses, and places of worship, and also in the qualification No, sir, answered Hughie, with a of teachers and preachers. If this white face, looking at her in dismay, improvement has been slow and sectional

But we must not forget another item a large market for the vicinity. Over twenty thousand dollars annually are expended in living, by parties, whose residence in the place depends upon their connection with these Institutions of Learning. A very large share of this large sum goes direct to the farmers of the surrounding country, for potatoes meat, butter, fuel, &c., &c., and has done much to stimulate industry, and reward toil. How much of the growth and wealth of the place has been derived from this source we may not be able to state, but when that growth is compared with what it once was, or with the growth of similar places, without the advantages arising from these Institutions, it is very Clauded site and backer!

This last consideration leads us to our closing remark; - the corresponding obligation to sustain these Institutions by very generous contributions.

While this bears upon all, it bears especially on those who reap more than others, by reason of their proximity. It is so felt by the surrounding communities Nor is it otherwise than just. Here is section of country very largely benefitted not only by finding a market at their doors, without the cost of transmission, for the surplus production of their gardens and farms, but by the privilege of educating their families, without the additional expense and anxiety of sending them abroad. If distant places from ordinary obligation to sustain a Denominational Institution respond in the liberal manner that some have done, and are again doing, how shall those excuse themselves that receive special benefit therefrom? Not a mechanic, trader, or day laborer in the place but is jection, that the pastor's salary is not tion for the pulpit, for visitation, meetbenefitted, directly or indirectly by them. But while we thus write, a recollection of the past, causes us to hope for

Academy in a position of comparative security, as at present. Let the feeling of Acadia shall become more beautiful, and a greater joy to her patrons.

AN AGENT OF 1850. Wolfville, March 20th.

For the Christian Messenger. The Consequences of neglecting the Pastor.

Dear Editor,—

I feel called upon to state, clearly and faithfully the disadvantages and conseaway or shot, the hedges torn down, the quencies arising for irregularity in remunerating pastors of Churches. It is presumed that no apology is needed here, for if, as we believe, the Bible contains ment of Columbia the officials thanked a revelation of the mercy of God intendthe commander of the victorious forces ed for human salvation, it must be the for his victory, but at the same time duty of every one to preach such a ity, support others in doing the same. souls of their fellow men, should be so have withholden the rights of the ser Wolf was observed by all in her society,

The teaching of the word of God and trifled with as to be kept from the enthe whole history of the Church, show joyment of the remuneration they have that some men are divinely called and been led to expect. And yet this will qualified to proclaim the truths of Chris- be the consequence of irregularity, in tianity and to become pastors of this matter, until the contempt of the churches. To this may be added the community falls upon both people fact that there is a general inclination in and pastor, and especially upon those Christ's Kingdom; and so evident is the hand of God in it, that its practical manifestation invariably brings pleasure and satisfaction; and when it is subverted by meanness or selfishness, unhappiness is the consequence.

Although the above assertions may be true, yet there are great difficulties in the way of remunerating the pastor, systematically and regularly, even when there are ample means; and such is the craft and power of the great enemy of Christ and his cause, that many of our churches need to be urged to great effort and great watchfulness, lest there should be increased laxity in the matter; and it may be shown that such laxity is pastor and people.

I. First, THE GLORY OF OUR DENOMINAin fulfilling our obligations to our min-God; and there is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed. Anything that looks like meanness in professors, of of ease and comfort; subject only to the any denomination, is denounced in no arduous labors of study for his public people is an all important matter in the measured terms. The attention of engagements. He should be in a po. working of our church organizations. christians, of other bodies, turns to the sition to pay others to do the drudgery Baptists with the greatest interest and of his house. He should not be oppresanxiety. Distinguished by the ordinance of believers baptism, which we immediately plunge his wife and family consider necessary to the other ordin- into abject poverty, or that a season of ance of the Lord's Supper we claim a degree of spirituality, in our churches, distress. Especially, he should never which implies a greater depth of piety, and a more faithful discharge of our necessities of life. When he visits his obligations in every particular.

most in advocating the voluntary principle in the support of religion, in opposition to state aid. On the other hand, the people's spiritual welfare. Promthe advocates of state patronage and ises should never be made and broken. control, refer to anything like a failure even if it only refers to the contribution of our system with the bitterest sarcasm. of a pumpkin. It perplexes the good They like to fetch their evidences from man to find, that his lessons on the indirectly. Questions are often crossing lead him to suppose that any persons churches. We have no reason to doubt | but thoughts of kindness toward him. either the truth or the practicability religion, in any part of the world. Let a spirit of christian love, and the honour of our cause will be maintained throughout the world.

II. Neglect of the minister will HINDER THE PROSPERITY OF THE CAUSE OF CHRIST. In the minds of all who attend the means of grace, there is a strong feeling that, with regard to their contributions, the pastor's salary is the first consideration. It matters not whether contributions be sought for home or foreign purposes, collectors are met by the obpaid, and that it is necessary that they should be first honest, afterward benevo-We are deeply moved by the fact, that butions to religion.

never before has there been awakened We may have the most devoted min- forego much of the pleasure of these so general and generous a feeling in favor steer, and though he may sometimes services if his salary is not paid, for, on the evening of the 18th inst., Amelia, preach like a scraph, yet it is impossible without a farm, the most of his time will wife of Thomas L. DeWolf Esq., aged to enjoy his services if we have not fulcannot be expected, under the circumstances, that their places will be filled by new attendants. The success of the church will depend, more than is

and treated. hold an honourable position. Most of our pastors spend what money they after year, they prove that they possess It does not seem possible that such per-

the minds of all who attend the means of most in fault. A minister may think it grace to contribute to the support of the more honourable to struggle in difficulcause. This inclination, in the order of ties, than to fly from them. He may providence, subserves the extension of preach the gospel, for the gospel's sake, even in places where it is least received at the time being, looking for his reward in heaven; but he will be misunderstood even by persons of cultivation and intelligence, outside the church, and little success will attend his labors till the hindrance be removed.

(2.) The minister's position should be tolerable and free. I presume there is not much fear about the pastor's freedom. He may sometimes be reminded of the words of Pilate addressed to Christ, John xix. 10; but a Baptist minister is the last man in the world to be turned into a slave, or to wish to see others enslaved. Our glorious forefathers taught us how to bear the cross, destructive alike to the welfare of both but never to be slaves. Now while it must be the first consideration of church to know that the pastor is free TION WILL BE TARNISHED by irregularity to all the members of his congregation, it should be a second matter to see that isters. The eyes of the unbelieving he is comfortable in his freedom. Let world are upon the whole Church of the two things go together-why should they not? Yes liw , stringed to your our

The minister's home should be a place sed by the thought that his death would sickness would be a time of pecuniary be burdened by debt, for the common people, it is painful and discouraging to In Great Britain, the Baptists are fore- be met with the apology that, the subscription has not been paid, when his sole purpose in being there is to seek this side of the Atlantic, where the christian virtue of honesty, have been various denominations exist, uninflu- given in vain. The state of the finances enced by the state, either directly or must not be in such a condition as to the ocean regarding the condition of our | concerned in the matter have anything

The burden of souls, and anxiety for of our principles for all the purposes of the spiritual welfare of his people, is as much as a mortal man can bear; and us seek to carry out these principles in | the labor of seeking, in all possible ways to do good, is work enough, even if the pastor had the strength of a Hercules.

(3.) Thus, in the third place, the work of the ministry claims all the pastor's time. I honour the men who, rather than leave a field destitute of the gospel will take to farming or something else to assist in supporting their families. But a minister should never be driven to this necessity, when a salary can be raised. More than his whole time is needed for reading, study, and prepara ings for preaching, bible classes, moral and intellectual improvement with the lent. Thus, the neglect of the pastor, is | young people of his charge; and the point of departure from all contri- a dozen other necessary enterprizes demanding his attention. He must to others.

thought, upon the minister and the divinity about the relationship of pastors our sister continued till the end. In 1842 manner in which he is generally received and their people than we are apt to she married her now bereaved husband, (1.) It is necessary that he should thoroughly subject (as the case may be) years in New York, and in Cambridge have, at the commencement of their such an extent, that the prosperity, she forgot not her youthful consecracareer, to secure education to fit them- or adversity of a Church often turns on tion to God, and that she might grow selves for their life work; and if they this very point. It is impossible to pray are able as pastors to interest and for prosperity, if we have not fulfilled wherever she resided. Four years ago, instruct the same congregation, year our obligation; and yet we profess to acknowledge our dependence upon God, abilities that would secure a high for both temporal and spiritual mercies. position in the lucrative pursuits of life. I shall not enumerate the consequences, gospel, or, to the full extent of his abil- sons, in their love for the gospel and the but should this meet the eye of any who cided christian character of Sister De-

vants of Christ, I ask him to look around and within his heart for the evidences of the truth of what I affirm.

There may be some unworthy ministers; God save us from the consequences of such a condition, they may be even more terrible than those in which churches or church members are involved; but it is impossible to find, in the whole world, one church, one officer of a church, or one church member who has persisted in ill-using godly earnest ministers and prospered. "Touch not mine anointed and do my prophets no harm," is an admonition, the divinity of which has been proved many times by those who have defied it. We have read of those who have suffered a remorse far more terrible than the censure of the whole Christian Church-I forbear to add all that may be said here, praying that our hearts may be pervaded by that filial fear of God, so needful to keep us faithful to our obligations, each to each; and all together true to our noble principles and to our Saviour. So shall we secure the blessing of the Lord which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow with it. wall rate Jurge only an analy lealing

In conclusion, my chief object in writing this letter is to express my anxiety to maintain the honour of our cause. A quarter of a century's experience and observation, the greater part of which has been spent as a church member, and as a minister, labouring in different parts of the world, convinces me that the mutual obligation of minister and This is also the opinion of our people, generally; and the cold neglecting of a pastor, will be as painful to nine tenths of his flock, as it is to himself; and it must be humiliating to all.

I am aware that the collecting the pastor's salary in a systematical style, is some of the hardest work of the church. But perhaps we should all be better and happier if we came to the conclusion that Christianity has some hard work for each of us. There is a kind of religion which enervates-saps and undermines our manhood. It consists in heat and feeling, without light and labor. God requires work --- constant effort in various directions, according to cur several abilities; and without this there can be no union, no happiness, nor pros-

Generally speaking, a sermon which costs no labor in prayer and preparation is worth very little in deliverence and influence; and it is impossible for a minister to continue, year after year, in the same place, without hard work, Every revival worth having is the fruit of hard labor in the past; and that which may sometimes be called a revival, will be no more than a calamity, if those brought into our midst be not educated in our principles and established in the cardinal truths of our religion. This implies protracted labors, in both pastor. and his people. The resources of our denomination are immense; its advantages, especially on this side of the Atlantic, are second to none; and its prospects brighten in proportion as our principles are carried out.

H. Boot. River Hebert, March 16th, 1877.

In Memoriam.

MRS, THOMAS L. DE WOLF.

Died at Mount Amelia, Dartmouth, be occupied in keeping his house com- 64 years. The deceased was born in filled our obligations to him. Some feel fortable, and its surroundings respect- Horton, and some forty-two or forty-three this until they entirely absent them, able; and doing many things which the years ago, experienced the renewing selves from the house of God. And it duties of a Christian minister delegate power of Divine Grace; was baptized by Dr. Pryor, and united with the Wolfville III. If we have not fulfilled our obli- Baptist Church, then under the pastoral gation to the pastor, WE CANNOT EXPECT | care of the late Rev. Theodore S. Harding. THE DIVINE BLESSING. There is more In the faith and love then experienced, think. Nothing in this world is more and in the course of life resided several to all the consequences of the favor or near Boston. In these cities, and wherthe displeasure of God. This is true, to ever Divine Providence directed herway, therein, united herself with the Church, Mr. DeWolf removed to Mount Amelia, when our sister, connected herself with the Baptist Church in Dartmouth, of which she continued an esteemed and either of the divine favor or displeasure, beloved member till her death. The de-