

Rather let us give more largely, pray more earnestly, and labor more devotedly than we ever have done; and let us expect great blessings on the labors of our Missionaries among the Telugus.

Yours very sincerely,  
F. E. Boggs.

For the Christian Messenger.

#### Acadian French Mission.

SAULNIERVILLE, Feb. 1st, 1877.

To the Baptist Churches,—

DEAR BRETHREN,—

I have the honor to address you in behalf of the Acadian French Mission. It is well known to you that, as a Missionary among the French population of the West, I have labored during the past seventeen years. Through that period I believe God has given me your sympathy and support. Thankful first to the Giver of all blessings, I am also grateful to you. Has your benevolence, and have my labors been spent for nought? With the deepest sense of my insufficiency I yet confidently assert that much good has been done. In the face of opposition—stronger than that of Roman Catholicism—the enmity of the natural heart, and the powers of darkness, the Lord has been pleased to give some humble measure of success. Our church, prospering under divine influences, has a membership of forty-two. We have frequently had occasion to rejoice and weep by turns over those who, released from Popish error and Satanic bondage, have fallen asleep and gone to be with Jesus.

Brethren, the outlook of this Mission was never so good. The preaching of the gospel is better received and more generally attended. The homes of the people are more accessible. The Bible has freer course, and religious tracts are comparatively unmolested circulation. Good has been done. Truth has been disseminated. False teachings have been fairly met, souls have been saved.

To this work I have given myself—"body, soul and spirit." I ask no other privilege—can have no higher honor, no more loved employment, than to be permitted to carry the "good news" to this enslaved people. Shall I continue in this work? Shall I abandon the field, and so lose the ground already possessed? Shall the French converts, members of the church of Christ—our Baptist Church—needing so much the teaching, encouragement and protection of a missionary be left to the tender mercies of Rome? These, brethren, are grave questions. They are so to myself. They must be to all who love the kingdom of Christ. Well the case stands thus: The past six months, my wife, and myself, have labored as your missionaries. During that time we have had no support. The Home Missionary Union has not had funds for this object. There have been no appropriations, none that have reached the mission. I am not complaining. In justice to the cause of God I must state the facts. This pressure of circumstances has forced me to consider the propriety of abandoning the field. Death would be easy, a release from all obligations to suffer toil, but to give up this mission is hard—shall I say, reasonably, impossible. Tell me what I shall do? Now I am about from home, soliciting my support from the churches. Is this right? Must not the interests at home be neglected and so suffer? Will it not answer as well if this circular, my representative, embodying briefly my position, inadequately explaining my feelings be read in your hearing, will it not elicit your sympathies, and secure your liberal support. Don't you think, in all common honesty, that some plan should be adopted that would place the pecuniary interests of this important mission on a more certain basis? This is the plan which, upon mature consideration and the advice of friends, I am resolved to submit to the churches throughout the three Associations. Some churches have more ability than others. According to their several ability we ask them to try—for the Master's sake to try, and raise the amount solicited. Will you, brethren come to our help? Will you undertake to raise for this year to help support the missionary—furnish Bibles and religious literature, and forwarding the same to Dr. G. E. DAY, of Yarmouth, stating your wish concerning it? This brethren is not much for you to do. Will you do it? Forward to me your

decision. I ask this in the Master's name.

I am dear brethren,  
Your obedient servant,  
M. NORMON DAY.

For the Christian Messenger.  
Concert at Chester.

Dear Editor,—

We were very highly favored on Tuesday evening last by a concert, consisting of recitations, dialogues, solos, duets, and choruses in great variety, by the Sabbath School at Mahone Bay, under the able management of Bro. H. E. S. Maider of that place. Our Basement was filled to its utmost capacity, and the audience was held for two hours with unabated interest. The programme was well got up and carried out in a manner highly creditable to the youthful performers as well as to those who had trained them. The proceeds amounting to over \$27.00 were kindly handed over to the building fund of our new meeting-house. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Brother Maider and the school and other friends from the Bay who had favored us with their presence.

The next morning an aged sister told me that in Father Dimock's time no Baptist minister could get a hearing at Mahone Bay. That Mr. Dimock himself would have been stoned, or pelted with eggs, if he had attempted to preach there. Now a Baptist Sabbath School comes from that place to the scene of his former labors, showing that God can work in spite of the opposition of men. They have now a flourishing Baptist Church, with a splendid house of worship, and the cause is progressing. Verily, if the sainted spirit of Father Dimock is permitted to look down upon the scenes of his toils and persecutions, in this world, and see what "God hath wrought" and is still doing, his hand will strike anew the quivering strings of his golden harp, while they vibrate to the exultant song of "Moses and the Lamb." Bro. Williams is still laboring with the Church at the Bay with good acceptance. May the Divine blessing rest upon the comparatively new interest there, that many souls may be saved in that region.

Yours truly,

I. J. SKINNER.

Chester, Feb. 10th, 1877.

[Such fraternal visits as the above have a special charm about them, and afford real enjoyment to the parties making them no less than to the recipients. Who comes next? Ed. C. M.]

#### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WINDSOR.—Dear Editor,—During the last month we have enjoyed some very pleasant and interesting meetings here. The Union services were continued two weeks, and since then we have held meetings in our own house. The attendance has been uniformly large, and many Christians have expressed strong desires for a renewed consecration in the Master's work. Those who united with us last winter are still looking to Jesus as the Author and Finisher of their faith. The Lord has blessed us in our meetings during the past year; they have been refreshing seasons to us all. At our Conference on Friday night sixty spoke and six were received for baptism. I had the privilege of baptizing these yesterday, five of them are heads of families. Some others have requested prayers, and we trust the Lord will add more to the church "of such as shall be saved."

Yours,

E. W. KELLY.

Feb. 5th, 1877.

[The above came to hand just after we had gone to press last week. We were sorry it had not come a little earlier.—Ed. C. M.]

NICTAUX.—Rev. W. J. Bleakney writes:—"Dear Messenger,—We commenced holding meetings at Torbrook on the first week in the year. God has appeared in his saving power. Christians are rejoicing; sinners are crying for mercy. It is a day of God's power in our midst."

Rev. J. C. Bleakney has just made a visit to his brother, the pastor of the Baptist Church at this place, and thinks there is the prospect of a large ingathering to the church.

HANTSPORT.—Rev. J. C. Bleakney baptized three persons here the last Sabbath in January, and received five into the church. It is expected that others will be baptized next Lord's Day.

#### DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—The Parliamentary Session was opened on Thursday with the usual ceremonies. The Governor-General's opening speech is some what lengthy. His visit to British Columbia is alluded to. He further says the surveys of the Pacific Railway have been prosecuted with the utmost vigor, and at a larger cost during the past than in any previous year, but it has not been found possible as yet to complete the location of the line.

"I am happy to state that the Intercolonial Railway was opened for traffic throughout its entire length early in the summer, with as favorable results as could have been expected. One of the immediate advantages of the completion of the railway was the delivery and reception of the British mails at Halifax after the closing of the St. Lawrence, and I am happy to say that up to the present time mails and passengers have been successfully carried over the line without any interruption.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the expenditure was kept well within the estimate.

I regret that I am still unable to announce any progress in obtaining a settlement of the fishery claims, under the Washington Treaty, though my government has made every effort to secure that result.

Notwithstanding the deplorable war waged between the Indian tribes in the United States territories and the Government of that country during the last year, no difficulty has arisen with the Canadian tribes living in the immediate vicinity of the scene of hostilities.

The desirability of affording additional security to policy holders of life assurance companies has engaged the attention of my Government, and I trust that the measure which will be submitted will accomplish the desired object."

Mr. Mackenzie moved that the speech from the throne be taken into consideration on the following day.

The earnings of the Intercolonial Railway show a decrease of twelve thousand seven hundred dollars for the year ending 30th June last, while the increase of expenses was \$26,700. The total expenditure on public works last year was eleven millions and a half.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Guthrie moved the Address in reply to the Speech. He paid a high compliment to Lord Dufferin for his conduct in Canadian affairs. The Centennial Exhibition he was glad to learn had resulted in great benefit to Canadian manufacturers, and led to the opening up of trade with Australia. He referred to the falling off in the revenue, and was glad the Government had been able to reduce the expenditure so as to keep within the public income. The people have to retrench, and why not the Government too? Poverty among the people should not furnish reasons for increasing their burdens. He was willing that the Intercolonial Railway should be run and kept open, for a few years, at a loss, in order to bring the Provinces closer together personally, and in trade and commerce. He was proud, also, of having a Canadian winter port at Halifax, by which we were rendered independent of our neighbors.

Mr. Bechard seconded the resolution in French.

Sir John A. Macdonald complained of the meagreness of the Speech, saying it was length without breadth. He warned the House against general acts for dealing with such questions as insurance, but hoped the proposed act would have the effect of protecting the people at large. He joined in the eulogium paid by the mover of the Address to Lord Dufferin. He was sorry no regret was expressed that it was found necessary to discontinue the construction of the Pacific Railway. Concerning the clause of the Speech relating to the possible suspension of the work of enlarging the canals, he suggested a change, or else he would be compelled to move an amendment to the Address. He contended that all public works should be pushed forward now when labor was cheap. He complimented the Government on the success of their Indian policy, and concluded by asking an explanation of the ministerial changes since last session, promising that he would give no factious opposition.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie replied. He reminded the House that at a former session he stated that it was possible that some portions of the works on the canals would have to be suspended in order to relieve the pressure on the public treasury. He proposed to alter the clause in the Speech objected to, for amendment by the member for Kingston, so as to meet the point at issue.

Sir John agreed and Mr. Mackenzie continued: That the Centennial had demonstrated the fact that Canadian farmers and mechanics were not inferior to those of the other side, but in many things superior. He declined to give ministerial explanations till the usual time after the passage of the Address.

Mr. Decosmos stated on Friday that British Columbia would secede, unless Lord Carnarvon's terms were adhered to.

In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Hope moved the reply.

Mr. Haythorne followed. He admitted that the Intercolonial Railway

was a good public work, though he had previously opposed it, and assumed that the commercial depression was over, or had greatly modified as there had been no allusion to it in the speech.

Senator Campbell followed with a sharp criticism on the speech, and the inability of the Government to deal with the Pacific Railway question.

The report of the Marine and Fisheries Department shows a total amount of expenditure on the various branches of the service, during the year, of \$1,088,405, leaving an unexpended balance of appropriation of \$40,558.

The trade returns show a falling off of \$2,528,000 in the duties collected in 1876, as compared with 1875.

The reports of the Dominion Penitentiaries show an increase of crime.

It is understood at Ottawa that no "better terms" arrangements will be made hereafter with any of the Provinces, and that they must bring their expenditure within their income.

A special cable despatch from London says that at the annual meeting of the Direct Cable Company the motion for amalgamation, was carried by a majority of the votes. The Chairman, however, ruled out under the bye-laws of the company, certain votes of the Globe Insurance Company, which gave a majority of votes against the amalgamation of 598, thus destroying the scheme of the Atlantic Company to restore the old monopoly with its private tariff of rates.

The Manitoba Legislature will send an address to Ottawa asking extension of time for the repayment of grass-hopper relief advance of last year.

The Grand Trunk Railway men have been put on full time in all the workshops. It is rumored that the company has secured a contract for the construction of 700 cars for the Western Railroad.

Two men were wounded, it is believed fatally, on section eight of the Lachine canal.

A heavy snow-storm occurred at Montreal on Monday.

Two thousand dollars were subscribed for the Pope at one sitting at St. Patrick's Church Montreal on Sunday last. On Sunday night a man was shot dead at a wake at Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Legislative Session was opened at Fredericton on Thursday last.

Lieut. Governor Tilley, in his Opening Speech, said:—"During the course of the summer I visited various localities in the Province where I had not previously been since my appointment as Lieut. Governor. Everywhere I found a loyal, and to all appearance a prosperous population, and from whom I received, as the representative of their Sovereign, a cordial and hearty welcome."

In accordance with a resolution passed by the House of Assembly during the last session of the Legislature, I sent a delegation from my Government to Ottawa to confer with the Dominion Government respecting the continuance to the Province of the special subsidy of sixty-three thousand dollars per annum, and the settlement of the equitable liabilities of the Dominion to the Province upon unadjusted claims was likewise urged by the same delegation. I trust that the just expectations of New Brunswick in regard to these demands may be realized at an early day.

The municipal incorporations already established in some of the Counties, having been found to work satisfactorily, and largely to conduce to more efficient administration of local affairs, I would ask you to consider whether this system might not with advantage be extended to other counties of the Province.

On Tuesday last a child of three years was drowned at Rothesay, in a tub containing a few inches of water.

On Wednesday a Frenchman named John Blondin, stabbed Robert Logan in the face, in a Ward Street bar.

The N. B. Provincial Farmers' League at their recent meeting unanimously passed the following:

"Whereas, At the present time there are great doubts as to the present utility of the Dominion Government increasing the protective duty; therefore

"Resolved, That we do not believe that in the interests of the farmers of this Province it would be conducive to the general interests and welfare of our Province to increase our tariff by a protective duty."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The schooner "Jolly Tar, of Peggy's Cove, Halifax Co., has been lost at Bonne Bay, with all hands.

The schooner Centennial, was also wrecked at Bonne Bay, and word was sent from that place on the 22nd December, and only reached Halifax last week, owing to the difficulty of travelling in Newfoundland in winter.

UNITED STATES.—The Electoral Commission on Saturday decided by 8 to 7 to give four electoral votes in Florida to Hayes and Wheeler. The count of the other States was then resumed.

The convention of the two Houses, afterwards failed to accept the report of the Electoral Commission in the case of Florida. Subsequently the report was adopted by the Senate, 43 to 25—a strict party vote.

The consideration of twelve States is in order before Oregon is reached, Louisiana being considered the most uncertain issue.

Rear-Admiral Wilkes of Mason &

Slidell notoriety died at Washington on Saturday.

The business portion of Swanton, Vt., was burned on Saturday Loss \$100,000.

The death of Col. John O'Mahoney, last week removes the last link of active Fenianism.

The President and Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, Conn., are under arrest for misdemeanor and embezzlement. The Bank's losses exceed \$600,000.

The steamer Batavia, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was burned at sea February 6th. The passengers and crew escaped in boats and were picked up by the barque Dorothy Thompson. The steamer and cargo, principally cotton, were valued at half a million dollars.

The banking firm of Buck & Hunting, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., is bankrupt; liabilities \$500,000. They held the savings of all the industries in the place, and much suffering will result.

At the annual meeting of the Graphic Company (N. Y.), the annual report showed it had not been successful, and recommended that arrangements be perfected to sell the paper to the Goodells. The report was adopted under protest. It is rumored that criminal proceedings are to be taken against the President and directors.

In the House of Representatives at Washington on Monday an attempt was made to recommend the Florida decision to the Electoral Commission, which was overruled by the speaker. A warm debate followed.

ENGLAND.—The British Parliament was opened on Thursday last by the Queen in person. The weather was fair and mild. Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace in the royal state carriage attended by a brilliant suite. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present. All the foreign ministers and the Chinese and Japanese embassies were also present.

The Earl of Beaconsfield carried the sword of State before the Queen. After Her Majesty had taken her place on the throne the Lord High Chancellor read the royal speech. After the introductory paragraphs the Queen said:

"Hostilities which, before the close of the last session of Parliament had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, engaged my most serious attention and I anxiously awaited the opportunity when my good offices, together with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed. This opportunity presented itself by the solicitations of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte."

Her Majesty said her object had been throughout to maintain the peace of Europe and of the disturbed Provinces without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. She regrets that the proposals have not been accepted by the Porte, but the result of the Conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among European powers, upon the condition and government of Turkey.

Her Majesty alluded to her assumption of the imperial title at Delhi, which was welcomed with professions of affection, and to the famine in India, to arrest which every resource will be employed.

In the House of Lords on Thursday night, during the debate on the Queen's address, the Earl of Granville said the treaty of Paris, imposing on the powers the duty of protecting the Christians in Turkey, ought not to be abandoned.

The Earl of Beaconsfield said the Eastern question was not alone a question of amelioration of the condition of Christians, but of the existence of Empires; we must treat it as statesmen.

Earl Derby declared the policy of the Government was not changed—only modified. He defended the Government. It is too soon to say that the Conference is a fiasco; we must speak with reserve of the probability of the maintenance of peace, which depends upon the decision of a single man, but we hope peace will be maintained.

The Eastern Question was also briefly discussed in the Commons. Both houses adopted the Queen's address unanimously.

The speeches of Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and the Marquis of Hartington in the Commons, show that the Liberal party intend to uphold the views that England should co-operate with other powers for the coercion of Turkey and even co-operate with Russia alone if the other powers declined to act.

The British steamer, Ethel, from Bilbao for Newport, Wales, went ashore on Tuesday on Lundy Island, and is a total wreck; nineteen persons were drowned.

By a colliery explosion near Bolton on Wednesday last, ten men were killed.

The London Times' editorial, commenting on the full text of the Russian circular, says: "There is no suggestion of anything which can properly be called a threat. The circular is a continuation of General Ignatieff's policy during the Conference. The Russian Government is determined that Russia shall not be placed in the wrong; we for ourselves may declare that we are satisfied with what has been done, but we cannot blame Russia if she proceeds to accomplish what we all joined in desiring."

The Times says the worst apprehensions are felt of a strike by the Durham colliers in consequence of differences with the masters concerning the enforce-