

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. Blue Mountain.

This is a pioneer settlement on the water-shed of the province, traversed by the mail route leading from Kentville to Chester. It is called Blue Mountain, either from a blue jointed grass which grows wherever the trees are chopped away; or from the peculiar azure of the sky at times; or on account of the aspect of the country from the highest point, where can be seen the beautiful blue of the Gasperaux Lake, studded with islands, which seem in the distance like masted ships in the harbor; or perhaps from the "blue times" experienced by the early settlers; or it may be from these causes combined. Blue Mountain is connected with an irregular-shaped tract of wild country in the middle of Western Nova Scotia, about seventy miles long and twenty miles wide, extending east and west from Halifax and Hants to Shelburne and Digby Counties. It is still unimproved wilderness except along the lines of the mail highways. In the unsettled parts of this country still lie tracts where may be found land for farms which, everything considered, should be as inviting for settlers as any part of the great North-West. It is true that large portions of that beautiful country, studded with hills and intervals and lakes and streams, through mal-administration has been swallowed up by "land sharks." I am told that according to the census reports one man claims 90,000 acres. But probably a yearly tax on these lands, to construct roads and support schools for the poor settlers here and there, would make the owners willing to sell at a reasonable price, and thus those romantic regions might be redeemed and filled with a happy and flourishing population. Here is work for the new Immigration Society.

Some of the people in these regions are Baptists. In Blue Mountain and vicinity, through the labors of Bro. Chas. Norwood some years ago, quite a large proportion of the people hold to New Testament views, and some have been baptized. When the present writer went there more than two years ago with one exception they had not had a religious meeting for about five years. On one occasion Bro. Wm. Spencer passing through had preached once to a small gathering of people from the words, "What shall I do then with Jesus who is called Christ?" One young brother who dated his conversion from that sermon, and five others, all heads of families, were baptized by the writer. Since then they have sustained a Sabbath School and prayer meeting, until these gatherings were interrupted by the prevalence of diphtheria. Thirteen deaths have occurred there in about ten months, mostly from this fatal disease. We have two other stations connected with Blue Mountain, in all three of which I preached last Sabbath. I go alternate Sabbaths to Scot's Bay, which is connected with three other stations. We have no separate church organized in either of these fields, but possibly time may see one in each of them. The supporters in those seven congregations are poor. It is found to be impracticable to sustain the work by subscription papers. Our plan is to appoint a public meeting or sociable in each place once in six months, and give them opportunity to bring in their contributions. We have done this in all seven stations for the first half of the current year, and thus raised in cash and articles the sum of \$114.78. We are now having missionary sermons, and taking collections in all the congregations for the Convention fund. And last, not least, I must not omit to acknowledge receiving, in addition to the above, a beautiful fur overcoat, worth \$20, as a gift to this mission from Mrs. Melistah Kinsman of Kentville.

Yours fraternally, D. FREEMAN. Canning, Feb. 20th, 1883.

*I have not verified this statement by personal examination of the census report, but if any man can claim one quarter as many acres to the exclusion of actual settlers our charge of mal-administration is sustained.

For the Christian Messenger. Reminiscences, No. 3.

Mr. Editor,— It was an auspicious period in our churches, when the MESSENGER was introduced. Our old ministers so-called—venerated alike by old and young—were still bulwarks of strength in the denomination, ripe in age, strong in purpose, mature in wisdom. They were looked up to by those who had long sat at their feet and had in a measure imbibed their spirit. The two Hardings, two Dimocks, Edward Manning, P. Cran-dall, Dr. Tupper, James Munro, and some others were among the active pas-

tors of the churches. These were nobly sustained by a number of younger ministers who had buckled on their armour for warfare, with zeal abounding, piety unquestioned, and with indomitable energy they went forth to labor in the newer churches or less frequented districts, striving to fulfil the great commission to "preach the gospel to every creature." They believed in revivals, and aimed to promote them. No evangelists were then brought from a distance; we had many in our churches in our very midst who felt within them a burning zeal for the conversion of sinners, and wherever they went the spirit of truth accompanied them. As a consequence extensive revivals resulted from their labors. Many of these devoted ministers have passed away, a few still remain. But the names of Burton, Chase, Bill, Vidito, Randall, Crawley, Fryor, McLear, Cunningham, Morse, Rand, Dickie, Chipman, and a few others, will be remembered and cherished by those who knew them and benefited by their labors. May it not well be said that with such a host of devoted ministers it was an auspicious season with our churches.

And these were like the church on the day of Pentecost, of one accord and of one mind. More so than at the present time, for the reason that but one Association met annually where your now exist, consequently a greater acquaintance of ministers with each other arose, measures once adopted received the cooperation of all the ministers and all the churches within the bounds of the Association, reaching from Cape Breton to Yarmouth, from Cumberland to Queens, with P. E. Island included.

The ministers and pastors of the churches of the period referred to were like the "men of Issachar, who had understanding of the times to know what Israel ought to do." Their vision seemed to penetrate the future. At this juncture they felt the importance of supplementing the pulpit labors by the agency of the press, so as to carry forward more rapidly the new objects then presenting themselves to the churches for their consideration and earnest advocacy.

The cause of Temperance, Education, Missions, and Sunday Schools were but newly brought into operation, and when adopted by the denomination needed an organ to bring prominently before the people what could only reach a limited number from the pulpit. To advocate, defend, and spread these schemes of the churches was the MESSAGE brought forth. Nobly has it fulfilled the mission committed to it. Never from its first issue to the present time has it given an uncertain sound on these important matters, which have occupied so much of the voice and public action of our ministers and leading church members for the last half century.

No sooner was "Temperance" in its true sense brought before our churches, than it was laid hold of most promptly and most energetically by our ministers in all directions. As to day so then at the early period named, from our pulpits and our press sounded an uncompromising denunciation of intemperance in all its forms. The liquor seller received no mercy; the moderate drinker and the intemperate were held up as examples to be shunned and avoided. No stringent rules were passed by Associations, no laws enacted by our churches dealing with the subject, but a public Christian sentiment was produced, which made drinking spirituous liquors an un-Christian act, while to sell the same was not to be tolerated in one claiming the privilege of church membership. The result is known. Not a tipping minister of the most moderate type would be listened to in our pulpits as a preacher of the gospel. As to liquor sellers, they have been unknown in the churches for the past forty years. We need not boast of this, but can any other denomination of Christians say as much?

Education was pressing itself upon the attention of the Baptist churches at this time. In this work the denomination has been a pioneer in this Province. Their Academy was in successful working, but the necessity of free Common Schools was now being discussed by the churches, and petitions to the Legislature in that direction were in progress. The first suggestion for a Normal School was made by the Baptist body. To carry forward and create a healthy public sentiment in these measures of education it was quite essential to have the advocacy of the press, so the measure of having a paper to carry forward their views was forced upon the leaders in the denomination—yet they were unaware in bringing into existence in 1837 the MESSENGER, that it would have to sustain so important a part the next year in defending the rights of the Baptists in relation to College Education. The friends of Dalhousie in 1838 wished to have one College, unsectarian for the Province. With this view the Baptists heartily joined, shut out of Kings College by its thirty-nine articles, they hailed the prospect of a liberal institu-

tion untrammelled by creeds or proscriptions, and were ready to join in the attempt made to create this expectation in a Provincial College. But astonishing as it may seem to the present generation, they were refused any participation in its management because they were Baptists. Dr. Crawley who was eminently qualified for a vacant Professorship, was refused the appointment simply because he was not a Presbyterian. By whom was this measure devised and carried out? By the most advanced leaders of the liberal party of that day. Was this a test of their liberal views to proscribe a denomination who had always laboured and suffered for equal rights and liberty of conscience, for all classes without respect to their religious views or national origin?

One of the main actors in this drama is still living so I will touch this feature of the case as lightly as possible. At that time when none but Presbyterians were eligible as Professors in Dalhousie it was stamped with the imprint of Presbyterianism and so it remains to this day. Is it any wonder that Baptists who were forced to establish a college of their own, should feel unwilling to surrender what is so dear to them, and to mingle with those who repulsed and drove them from their doors, because they held principles then dear to them, and no less dear to them now?

The advocacy of Missions, as well as Sabbath Schools, has ever been prominent in the columns of the MESSAGE. In it all information required to assist the enquiring, to instruct the uninformed and to stimulate the indifferent is given from week to week. The standard raised on its first issue in 1837 respecting truth in its various aspects, leading to life and action in connection with all the benevolent schemes of our Denomination has never been lowered. May it never be, is the desire of the writer. Feb. 28, 1883. J. W. B.

For the Christian Messenger. From France.

PARIS, Feb. 17, 1883.

The stranger who may have paid a visit to the Bourse towards the end of last year, and who should chance to return to-day there, would be struck indeed with the marked contrast between the two periods. In the latter part of 1881, and up to the middle of January, 1882, the Paris Bourse was in a perpetual state of feverish excitement. Eager throngs of men and women congregated on the steps and in the main hall. It was a difficult task to force one's way through the crowd. The fortunate, or, as it afterwards proved, unfortunate brokers were besieged with orders from their customers that they often found it impossible to carry them out, the business hours only lasting from half-past twelve to three o'clock. On some days, a certain broker it is said \$20,000 in commissions, representing transactions to the amount of four millions sterling. Everybody dabbled in stocks, time-bargains were the rule, and nobody seem to think that a day of reckoning must come. An insignificant failure at Lyons was the signal of the crash. Down came the speculators' castle in the air, and unfortunately with it the general prosperity of the country. It is easy to see the ruin the crisis has left behind it. The Bourse is empty, compared with this time last year. A few groups stand on the steps, talking of anything but business. Inside it is the same story. The brokers complain that there is no speculative business, and that even the investing public is holding aloof. Speculation is now almost entirely confined to the so-called international stocks dealt in on the larger European Bourses. In French Renten and Suez shares, formerly the pet medium of speculation of the French public, the transactions do not amount to 1-10th of what they were before the crash.

The ruins of the Tuilleries were sold on Monday for \$7,000, the buyer being M. Picard, who pulled down the Exhibition buildings of 1878. The ruins are to disappear within six months. There is thus an end of the Royal Palace, which had so many associations. Part of the site was purchased by Frances for his mother, Louise of Savoy. Catherine de Medicis, some years afterwards, revived the scheme, bought additional land, and ordered Philibert Delorme to draw up plans. The architect dying in 1577, lived to see only a small portion of the design executed, and his successors had neither his genius nor that sense of their inferiority which would have deterred them from tampering with his plans. Additions and alterations went on at intervals till almost the eve of the destruction of the building by the Commune on May 23, 1871.

Prince Napoleon has not achieved greatness but he has had greatness thrust upon him. Little could he have imagined the excitement and alarm his midnight placard would occasion. Like a mischievous urethra with a lucifer match he has set on fire such a mass of inflammable matter as will cause the firemen of the Republic an immense deal of trouble before they will be able to extinguish it. Who would have thought of a personage so far from being wise, and still farther from being popular, stirring up so many elements of mischief with a few sheets of printed abuse? Yet Imperialism seemed to revive for a few hours as if by magic. Old grudges were forgotten for the moment, and even the kindly Empress, who appeared to have given up every Imperial dream after the death of her son, rushed to offer sympathy to the victim of Republican wrath. Other members of the Imperial family clustered round the chief actor in the drama—or perhaps we ought to say burlesque—and whispered sweet hopes of a revival of the Napoleonic dynasty. But it is a shadow without the substance. There can be no sympathy between Prince Napoleon and the great body of the French people. The memory of Sedan and the loss of two of the fairest provinces of France are too bitter to be healed by any promises Prince Napoleon may make. Besides, he has neither dignity, talent, nor influence to support his claims. Nevertheless, the step he has taken is leading to much anxiety. The flutter of alarm caused by Prince Napoleon's posters has extended to other Royal aspirants, and a bill was at once proposed to expel members of past reigning families of France.

France is split up into four great factions. There are the Republicans, the Royalists, the Legitimists, and shall I say, the Communists? The latter, kept under by main force and stern laws, would gladly see their country once more in a state of convulsion and anarchy. Gustave Dore died in Paris after a very brief illness. That he was a man of genius few will be disposed to question, and his wonderful facility of production has probably never been equalled. At one time he was regarded in this country with perhaps greater admiration than any other French artist; and had he died ten years ago his reputation would have stood higher than it does now. Spite of all drawbacks, Dore was a very remarkable artist, bold, inventive, and varied in his ideas. In representing mediæval subjects few have equalled him. The example of Dore is not to be followed with impunity by other artists, and it is generally admitted that, spite of his remarkable ability, rapidity, and unquestionable power, his works will soon be forgotten. AUGUST.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY, 117 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S. (INSTITUTED IN 1867.) REVIEW OF FIFTEEN YEARS' WORK.

PRINCIPLES.

"Let us not think it much to take them for brethren whom God vouchsafeth to take for sons. There hath scarce been any age which hath seen all Churches following altogether one thing in all points, so as there hath not always been some differences, either in doctrines or ceremonies, or in manners; and yet were not Christian Churches throughout the world therefore cut asunder. Let us not suffer the poison of discord to spread; but let us kill the hurtful serpent, that we, being by a friendly league united together in Christ, may vanquish all anti-Christians, and may sing that hymn to the Lord our God, 'Behold, how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.' So reads a part of the preface to 'The Harmony of the Confessions of the Reformed Churches,' and the principles are those which should animate Christians engaged in union work for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom.

RESOURCES.

Donations to Capital Fund, amounting to \$8625, have been received, and this sum is now invested in a stock of books to carry on the work for which the Society was instituted, both by sale from the Depository and also by Colportage. It is found to be inadequate to the wants of the growing work. Subscriptions and donations are therefore respectfully solicited for the Capital Fund, as well as for colportage. The average annual circulation has been upwards of \$22,280. The sum of \$40,100 has been collected for colportage, by which, with the profits from the business, \$141,785. Total sales, \$318,345. Gratuitous circulation by Colporters and from the Depository, upwards of \$16,000. Total circulation upwards of \$354,345.

CIRCULATION.

Many hundreds of Sunday School Libraries have been supplied. Numerous testimonials of their excellence have been received. Millions of periodicals have been circulated. About ten and three quarter million pages of Tracts have been distributed. More than 205,000 copies of the Word of God have been issued. Hundreds of thousands of such books as "Come to Jesus," "Sinner's Friend," "God's Way of Peace," "Pilgrim's Progress," &c., &c., have been installed as Household Pastors in the homes of the people. The sales from the Depository have been—of Periodicals, \$41,857, of Bibles and Religious Books, \$134,703, by Colportage, \$141,785. Total sales, \$318,345. Total sales, \$318,345. Total circulation upwards of \$354,345.

STATISTICS AND COLPORTAGE.

Colportage is the great work of the Society. During the past fifteen years there have been 102 Colporters employed, the aggregate time of their services being about 142 years. They travelled about 220,403 miles, and made 354,754 family visits, including 16,317 visits to Roman Catholic families. They distributed Bibles, Religious Books and Tracts amounting to \$151,805, of which more than \$10,800 worth was scattered gratuitously. They found 1525 families destitute of the Scriptures and supplied them. They had personal religious conversation, reading of the Scriptures or prayer at 14,658 of the family visits made by them, and held or took part in 7980 prayer and other religious meetings.

During these fifteen years many destitute neighborhoods have been explored, hundreds of families without a page of God's Word have been supplied, while thousands of other families having only a single copy of the Scriptures, and a few pages of religious truth, have been more adequately provided for. Parents have been aided in teaching and training their children. Sabbath-schools have been organized. Teachers have been instructed and stimulated in their work. Home Missionaries, Young Men's Christian Associations, and other agencies in the cause of our common Lord, have been furnished with weapons of warfare. Ministers of the Gospel have been assisted in their studies and their pastoral labors by the publications that have been brought within their reach by the Depository. The cause of the Bible has been aided, not only by the wider diffusion of the Scriptures, but also by the circulation of tens of thousands of valuable helps in the study of God's Word. The temperance cause has been promoted by the wide circulation of tracts and books on that subject. Home and Foreign Missions have been assisted directly and indirectly. Thousands of seamen far from home and from religious privileges have had Gospel truth borne to them. The careless have been awakened. Inquirers have been guided to the Saviour, revivals have been promoted, sinners have been saved, Christians have been comforted and quickened.

OUTLOOK FOR 1883.

Our staff of Colporters for 1883 will number thirty, to be located as follows:—Eleven in Nova Scotia; twelve in New Brunswick; three in Cape Breton; two in Prince Edward Island, and two in Newfoundland.

At a cost of \$250 each—the lowest estimate of donations required to support a Colporteur for one year—we will require more than \$6000 in aid of Colportage. This supposes that work equal to that of one man, for about twenty-five years will be accomplished. Christian friends to the number of 4,000, from 175 places in the Maritime Provinces contributed to Colportage during 1882. We wish to increase the number and the amount of donations this year. This leaflet may be read by many persons that have never been asked for aid in this most effective Mission enterprise. Please send your offering, small or large, to the Depository, or give it to the Colporteur in your section. If your Christian sympathy would lead you to seek out the needy and the neglected and carry to them the Bread of Life, and your other duties prevent you from doing so, you can give of your means to enable the godly Colporteur to do this work.

Work undertaken by any one Christian denomination becomes of necessity sectional. Our Society aims at reaching all without distinction of creed, not for the purpose of strengthening any one Church, but in order that the light and joy of salvation, through Christ, may fill every heart. Aid with your prayers also this good work, at once so essential and Christ-like.

HOSPITALITY TO COLPORTEURS.

We would ask Christian friends everywhere in our Provinces, to show kindness and hospitality to the Society's Colporters, whose toilsome work involves much self-denial. The Colporteur pays the expenses of the Colporteur, and any persons that entertain him, without charge, make a donation to that extent in aid of our work. Owing to the large number of towns and villages to be visited by the Superintendent of Colportage in making collections, country sections cannot be overtaken; hence few donations are received from such places, although it is chiefly in the interest of sparsely settled districts that Colportage is conducted. The Colporteur is not only an agent of a purely benevolent Society, but a servant of the Lord, engaged in a mission of mercy to the needy of our land. His salary is very small, not at all sufficient to induce him, without a heart filled with love to God and souls, to leave his home and family. He has many discouragements and trials in his work. Brethren, do all you can to cheer him, and let it not be said that you could not keep him over night or for a day or two, if necessary, without charge. You will have ample reward in the assurance from the Master of the Colporters, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

The sincere thanks of the Committee are hereby tendered to the hosts of friends who have in past years for our work's sake, and for the sake of the Master, treated our Colporters so kindly.

GOD'S PROMISES.

There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.—Prov. ix, 24.

Use hospitality one to another without grudging.—1 Pet. iv, 9. Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.—Heb. ix, 2.

And John answered him saying, Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followeth not us: and we forbade him, because he followeth not us. But Jesus said, forbid him not: for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me. For he that is not against us is on our part. For whosoever shall give you a cup of water to drink in my name, because ye belong to Christ, verily I say unto you, he shall not lose his reward.—Mark ix, 38, 41.

God loveth a cheerful giver.—2 Cor. ix, 7. Blessed is he that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in the time of trouble.—Psalm xli, 1.

Freely ye have received: freely give.—Matt. x, 1. The widow's mite was a sufficient contribution to the Lord's treasury to elicit His commendation in those immortal words,—"Verily, I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast more in than all they which have cast into the treasury."

On behalf of the Committee, T. A. BROWN, President. A. N. ARCHIBALD, Secretary and Superintendent of Colportage.

JANUARY, 1883.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, including Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-LAPSUS UTERI, &c. Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and its regular periods. FEMALES USE IT AND PRESERVE IT FREELY. FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World. KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous results as the Compound. Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.—Oct. 4, 1 y.

KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION. No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. THESE distressing and painful PILES, which are very apt to be complicated with Constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles, PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT. Oct. 4, 1 year.

Nova Scotia Book Bindery, G. & T. PHILLIPS, Cor. of Granville & Sachville Streets. BOOK BINDERS, PAPERS RULERS, BLANK BOOKS, Manufacturers, Performers, Steam Machine PAPER BAG Manufacturers. Cheapest in the Market. Jan. 31.

PATENTS. We continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and to obtain patents in Canada, England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Thirty-six years practice. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation, and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands. This large and splendid illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.20 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress published in any country. Single copies by mail, 10 cents. Sold by all newsmen. Address, Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York. Handbook about patents mailed free. Nov. 1.

EDITORIAL NOTICE FROM THE N. Y. WATCH TOWER.

BUDS AND BLOSSOMS is the title of a neat and attractive illustrated religious monthly magazine, published in Halifax, N. S., and edited by Rev. J. F. Avery, pastor of the Third Baptist Church of that city. It is now in its seventh volume, and does credit to both publisher and editor. It is such a periodical as will prove a blessing in any family where it is taken and read. "J. F. AVERY of Halifax, editor of BUDS & BLOSSOMS, sent us a copy of his magazine. We are very much pleased with it. It is a nearer approach to the English magazines of the same class than anything published here. Its ILLUSTRATIONS are good and its reading matter such as must do good. We wish it success."

THE PRESBYTERIAN WITNESS in its last issue had a word for "Buds & Blossoms." It is a good family magazine. A Baptist Minister writes: "Buds & Blossoms is nearly perfect in get up, the quantity and price is also a great temptation and surprise. If known it must gain subscribers." 12 pictures monthly. A 36 page magazine for 75 cents a year. Specimen copy 7 cents. Jan. 24. A Cabinet Photo of the Editor and his wife is offered for 3 new subscriptions.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms \$66 and 25 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept. 29, 1880.