

For the Christian Messenger.

MISSIONS.

Donation. Legacies &c.

DEAR SIR:

Allow me through the columns of your journal to acquaint the Board of Foreign Missions connected with the Baptists of this province that there is a donation left under my trust, to aid them in their operations, by Mr. Joseph Allen, to the amount of twenty pounds, to be paid to their order in four equal quarterly payments. The first to be made at the commencement of the ensuing year. The money will be forwarded to your office or any other place in Halifax most convenient for them, (as they may direct) according to the terms specified above.

Mr. Allen is far from being a wealthy man, but to use his own words he says, "I know of nothing better to do with that sum than to help send the Gospel to the heathen and appropriate the same while living." being somewhat at a loss who is the Secretary of the Board I have taken this medium to communicate the intelligence to them, having some faint hope that others may be induced to do likewise. If this should meet the notice of the donor I hope he will pardon me.

Since I have commenced writing, the thought has crossed my mind that it would not be out of place to request you to publish the Legacies left for religious objects by our late esteemed and warm hearted friend, John E. Melvin, although dead he speaketh loudly to those he has left behind. The Legacies are as follows:—Ten pounds to the Baptist Foreign Mission, ten pounds to the Baptist Home Mission, ten pounds to the Chester Branch Bible Society, and twenty pounds to the Baptist Society at this place to assist them in building a parsonage. Our much lamented friend was always ready to assist in every good work while living, either by counsel or money, and in the division of his small estate he did not forget that cause that was most dear to him. May many more be induced to follow his noble example is the desire of your obedient servant.

DANIEL DIMOCK.

Chester, July 28, '57.

[The writer of the above requested us to extract the substance of his communication for publication. We could find nothing in it but "substance" and that of the very best kind, and therefore as he will perceive we have inserted the whole.—ED. C. M.]

For the Christian Messenger.

The Margaree C. B. English Mission for 1856 and '57.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Dear Sir,—Through your valuable paper I wish to acknowledge the indebtedness of this Mission to its supporters.

The Rev. R. R. Pailp was appointed to this mission, and I am happy to say that he very diligently performed the labour, and was successful in his work.

During the year ending in June last, he visited over 80 families, many of them several times; preached over 160 sermons; established two Sabbath schools; held 16 conference meetings, and baptized 17 persons. The Mission included Mabou and Porthood. The Mission was supported from the following sources, from the people on the ground:—

Margaree,	£40 0 0
Mabou and Port Hood,	25 0 0
Western Mission Board,	5 0 0
Central " "	5 0 0
Eastern " "	5 0 0
Wm. Burton,	7 10 0
J. W. Barsa,	1 0 0
T. S. Harding,	1 0 0
Hon. Dr. Tupper,	1 10 0
D. G. Shaw,	1 0 0
Hon. J. W. Johnston,	0 10 0

£92 10

Seven Pounds ten shillings are yet due the Missionary—some subscriptions not yet paid. A few other generous hands would make the mission all straight, and the Missionary honourably paid.

Further donations will be thankfully received by

WM. BURTON,

Secretary of the Mission.

Hantsport, July 29, 1857.

KNEELING AT WORK.—A clergyman observing a poor man by the road breaking stones with a pickaxe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark, "Ah! John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as easily as you are breaking those stones." The man replied, "Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees."

What we are afraid to do before men, we should be afraid to think before God.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 5, 1857.

In referring last week to the approaching Convention at Yarmouth, we made some brief remarks on the subject of Education, as connected with our Collegiate Institution, as one of the principal matters that will come under the discussion of that meeting. The other question of chief importance is the business of Foreign Missions, in which the Provinces are also jointly concerned.

The past history of our Foreign Mission affords ample proof of the depth of feeling on the great subject of the conversion of the heathen, which has long prevailed throughout both Provinces. We may safely say that that feeling has been in no wise diminished or affected by untoward events. A general and earnest desire to extend the Redeemer's Kingdom wherever the gloom of pagan ignorance prevails, is still a leading characteristic of our churches. It is much to be regretted that the failure of our first hopes, led to the state of inaction which has so long prevailed. We ought never to have relaxed our operations in the foreign field, however much we were compelled to contract them. More constant and systematic efforts should have been kept up, and the liberality of our churches invested in assisting the Missionary enterprises of our English or American brethren, wherever the most urgent need was manifested. One could hardly look at a Missionary report on either side the Atlantic without finding the most urgent appeal for men and means to carry on the great work of heathen evangelization. If in either of these respects we might contribute our aid, what excuse can we make for withholding our hands. It was surely no: a sufficient one that we could not do all that we would, or upon as large a scale as we had once undertaken. We are glad that of late a better understanding of the matter has prevailed, and that for the past year at least we have not been wholly idle. But it may be questioned whether we have at all come up to the point of duty! Whether in the coming year much more in accordance with our past professions, and present obligations, and what are, in fact, our real desires, may not be effected, is a highly important question.

The whole matter will present itself for consideration before our assembled delegates at Yarmouth. May they be guided to a right conclusion.

We observe by a notice in a late number of the *W. & R.* that the Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D. for some time Pastor of the Baptist Church at Bath Me. has addressed a letter to a leading member of the Unitarian Body, signifying his separation from the Baptist communion and his entire assent to the Unitarian views and principles. Dr. Sheldon's opinions, which have been pretty generally known for some time past, as possessing strong Unitarian tendencies, have at length reached their legitimate goal, and ended in his renunciation of the doctrines of the Atonement and the Trinity. It will be remembered that Mr. S. was some few years ago, for a short time, Pastor of the Granville Street Church in Halifax, immediately after his return from France, where he had for several years been fulfilling a Mission from the Am. For. Miss. Board. He was a man of extensive Theological reading, acute mind, and fond of speculative disquisitions on doctrinal points. His separation from the Granville Street Church arose from his enunciations in his preaching of some very questionable opinions in regard to the Atonement.

By a late act of the Imperial Parliament, authorizing the members of the Episcopal Church in Canada, to hold Synods for the better government of the Church, in which they are to be represented by the clergy and a lay delegation for each Parish, the right is given to the Synod hereafter to choose their Bishops. The Diocese of Toronto having been just divided, the first Synod was lately held in London C. W. the seat of the new Bishopric, for the election of a Bishop. A large number of clergy and a very full delegation of the laity attended, when after a free and spirited discussion, Dr. Cronyn was elected by a majority in the proportion of about two to one of both the clergy and laity present, over Arch-Deacon Bethune, the other candidate. This choice was then proposed to be confirmed in the form of an unanimous vote, which was done accordingly. Much good feeling, combined with a spirit of free action, appears to have characterized the

proceedings. The new Bishop is said to be a man of Evangelical sentiments and working talents. We are gratified in seeing our Episcopal brethren beginning to appreciate the value of Gospel liberty in so important a point as the choice of those who are to have the management of their spiritual concerns. To ourselves as thorough voluntaries, this of course, seems a step in the right direction.

Post Office affairs.

THE best intentions of governments, as well as of individuals, are often frustrated in consequence of the details not being properly attended to. Vast sums of money are expended in our postal affairs, but if carelessness exists in sorting the letters and papers, so that some are put into a wrong bag; or in the delivery, so that they are not taken to their proper destination, the whole becomes a delusion and mockery. Considering the large number of papers we mail every week, we have but few causes of complaint on this score. Much of the efficiency of the post office department depends on the couriers in the more remote districts. The road-side boxes, referred to by one of our worthy agents below, were objects of curiosity to us as we passed several of them some time since. Where proper directions are given to the courier, it can be nothing but culpable carelessness to pass them without leaving the papers in them.

One of our respected agents writes:

"Frequent complaints are made to me, by subscribers, that the courier does not deliver the Messenger to them, but leaves it where it must remain for some time before they can see it. Some of your subscribers who live away from the high road, have put up boxes by the road-side to receive their papers, but the courier chooses to pass them by. What shall be done to remedy this evil?"

Generally speaking, we believe the Couriers to be men of honour and respectability. We hope where any are found otherwise they may speedily be replaced by more careful men.

The disappointment is all the more annoying when we find such a high estimate put on our efforts to serve our patrons. The same writer observes:—

"Competent judges say that the Christian Messenger is decidedly the best paper that comes into this village. I think I shall be able to increase our list of subscribers here soon."

We are glad to find that our "LONDON CORRESPONDENT" was so well employed previous to the leaving of the last mail. His apology for not sending us a slice of wedding cake, is quite satisfactory. We take the will for the deed. But for the same obstacle we should feel much gratification in returning the compliment, by calling for the purpose of paying our respects to his worthy lady and himself. We wonder that, in addition to his professional labours, and other literary efforts such as usually precede the formation of similar alliances, he has found time to write so fully and regularly. We know that we express the feelings of our thousands of readers, as well as our own, when we wish for him and his, the full measure of happiness their new relationship is intended to afford, and that both being "heirs together of the grace of life," their joy may abound yet more and more, so that this remnant of the institutions of Paradise may yield to them its blessings to a good old age, and that then they may have an inheritance where they "neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in Heaven."

The Steamer Europa brings London news to the 18th ult. The news from India is deeply exciting. The mutiny among the native Indian troops is very extensive, but chiefly confined to the Presidency of Bengal. As many as 33 native regiments at different points have been disbanded, disbanded or were in open mutiny. About 28,000 men. The chief seat of the movement is at Delhi, the ancient Mogul Capital, where a number of the mutinous regiments were concentrated. A number of Europeans and their families had been massacred although numbers also had escaped. The extent of lives sacrificed had not been ascertained. Great barbarity had been committed. It was hoped the crisis of danger was over, as the mutineers had been defeated near Delhi with much loss and the capture of 26 guns.

Sir Colin Campbell has been appointed to the command of the Indian army, and is now on his way out, and about 25,000 men are en route or under orders for India. The causes of the mutiny are not well ascertained. The alleged causes are the fears said

to be entertained by the Hindoo Soldiers of being compelled to change their religion. By many it is thought that secret Russian influence has fomented the discontent in the Indian Army, as well as the difficulties with China.

In Parliament the most important question of late has been the discussion of the admission of the Jews into the Legislature, which was lost in the House of Lords by a large majority. Parliament it is said, will be prorogued on the 10th inst.

Several insurrectionary attempts have been made in Italy, but have failed. A serious conspiracy in Genoa, connected with similar movements in Naples and other parts of Italy and France, has been detected, and a large number of arrests made. These ill-conceived and ill-managed plots, so continually occurring, seem as yet only to render the cause of popular liberty more unpopular, and to help to strengthen the hands of despotic powers, great and small that rule the destinies of Italy.

The Emperor and Empress of the French are about paying a visit to the Queen at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight. Their visit will be strictly private, and will not be extended to other parts of the Kingdom.

Some insurrectionary movements have taken place in Spain, but have been suppressed by the government, which is taking all means to ensure a return to the old despotic and irresponsible system, in which it would appear probable, they will be too successful.

A report is contained in the English papers, of a collision having occurred between the insurgent leaders of the great Chinese revolutionary movement, in which great excesses were committed, and thousands butchered in cold blood. It however wants confirmation. No later news has been received from Canton.

New Publications.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW for April came to us some time ago, by some error, with a charge of 6s. 8d. for postage. We were unwilling to pay that sum, and left it in the office. The Post Master surely ought to have power to correct such a palpable mistake. The number for July has come to hand as usual, and contains the following articles:—1 Nature of the Argument for the Divine Existence. 2 Society's Future. 3 The Immaculate Conception. 4 Thornwell on Inspiration. 5 Missionary Explorations in Central Africa. 6 The Testimony of the Rocks. 7 Notices of new Publications. 8 Literary and Theological Intelligence, Ecclesiastical Record.

We have been able as yet only to take a glance at any except the 2nd article, which exhibits talent of the first order. We have not space for a more extended notice, or should be glad to refer to it as fully as it deserves.

We have received a parcel of valuable new publications from the enterprising firm of Sheldon, Blakeman, & Co. We have been unable to give them such an examination as would enable us to notice them as they deserve. We shall not fail, however, to acquaint our readers with some of their merits at our very earliest opportunity. We may just mention the titles,—Olshausen's Commentaries, vol. 1, 2, 3. Life in Israel, or portraits of Hebrew character. Childhood: its promise and training. Life-pictures from a pastor's note-book. Spurgeon's Sermons, First and Second Series. Bowen's Missionary labours in Central Africa. Life of Spurgeon. Grace Truman, or Love and Principle.

MONK'S NEW STANDARD AMERICAN MAP.—We have been requested to call the attention of our readers to this very superior work of art, and do so with much pleasure.

Mr. Monk has for several years been publishing a series of American Maps, which have received the highest recommendations of the press and talented men throughout the United States and British Provinces. This new one extends 500 miles further north, showing a million more square miles of Her Majesty's dominions, and a thousand more names of towns and places than any similar work, exhibiting on one large scale over ten million square miles of the surface of the globe, embracing the vast expanse of our Continent. It includes Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, most of Labrador, New South Wales, and Hudson Bay lands, all of our Pacific Coast, all the new territories of the United States are shown, with their divisions according to recent Congressional Acts, and the important discoveries brought to light by the late government surveys. All of Mexico and Central America complete, including part of New Grenada, the West Indies, Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, the Bahamas, &c. All of the above named Countries and Islands are shown on the same scale, indicating at once their true position and comparative size, and the boundaries of each State, Province, Territory, and even the counties and districts distinctly defined.

A work of this kind is especially important, since the travel both for business and pleasure to and from the different sections of our continent is so vastly increased. The railroads throughout the country, those finished and most of those in progress are distinctly shown. It may well be considered the best map of this continent ever published.

On the same sheet is a map of the whole world on a new plan, showing the comparative size and position of each nation, with the American Continent in a central position. The whole work is executed in a style which renders it a fit ornament for any dwelling, where it would be of great service to both young and old by giving them a correct knowledge of the Geography of America. The statistical information which it contains renders it highly important for the office of every merchant and professional gentleman. We hope to see it introduced into all our schools.