

noticing, back near the door, four or five men, most of them rather young, but one quite in middle life, who seem more accustomed to the place and to the services, and more at home, so to speak, than those about them. These are the servants in the mission families. They are living under the daily influence of Christian example, and are daily gathered for family worship, and have been carefully taught the love of God and the way of life. The truth seems to fall unheeded on some of them, although they are all listening now; but on some of them we hope it is otherwise. Two of them have long been in the service of excellent missionaries, who are now returned to the United States for their health. Their willing and industrious assistance, at all times, would shame some that are called Christians.

But the regular hearers are not all men. On the other side, near the front seats, are one or two neatly dressed women, who are employed as nurses, or to do house-work in the mission families, though the servants in China are commonly men. Of these, nothing special need be said, except that it is good to see a few, at least, of China's degraded women joining in worship to the living God, and hearing the words of eternal life. These are not the only women present; for here, at the left of the preacher, is a seat where the poor, the aged, and infirm, who are receiving alms from various benevolent people, come and listen to the teaching which commands such care for the needy. One is blind, and one is withered and decrepid with more than seventy years of poverty, left desolate in her old age, to depend on the charity of strangers.

The miscellaneous part of the congregation are scattered over the remaining benches, and on fair days often fill up the body of the chapel quite respectably. They are of various sorts, classes, and conditions, who, passing by the door, were attracted in, and, conforming to the custom of the place, they sit quietly down as long as they have spare time to stay, rise and stand during prayer, and refrain from talking and smoking in the chapel, either of their own accord or at a word of gentle remonstrance. Some stand awhile at the open doorway, but these soon go away. The singing draws others, not by its excellency, but its novelty, and they go away when it is over. Some are neighbors, who know why we are met together; perhaps they secretly wish to try if they may not derive some additional advantages by worshipping the God of the powerful foreigners. Possibly the light begins to dawn, though it be but dim twilight in their minds. Some are respectable men of business, well dressed, intelligent, and very well bred. Most are plain tradesmen, shopkeepers, apprentices, and day-laborers; "not many rich, not many wise, not many mighty." Very well, let them come; they are all welcome; yes, even that poor beggar in rags, who has strayed in to gratify his curiosity, and forget awhile the inward gnawings of the drug (opium) which has paled his sunk and woe-begone cheek, and is fast bringing him to die the death of a dog, cast out in the streets—no home, no friends, no hope. Even he might yet be saved, were he but willing to receive the powerful word which is the savor of life unto life to every one that believeth. Poor wretch! it is with him even past the eleventh hour; yet the night, though its shadows gather fast upon him, lingers still. He could be saved. Shall we not pray for him? He, too, is a brother; ah, how fallen!—brother sinner, brother man!—*Scottish Home and Foreign Record.*

NOTICE!

The holders of Notes due the former Proprietors of the *Christian Messenger* are respectfully requested to collect the same before the 20th day of April, instant, and transmit the amount, less the expenses of collecting, to this office. If any Notes remain unpaid at that date, the parties holding them are hereby requested to return said Notes, or renewals of them, so that further steps may be taken forthwith.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, APRIL 13, 1859.

The French Mission.

OUR Mission to the French Acadians has been of late brought before several of the churches through the western part of the

Province by the visit of the Missionary, Mr. Normandy, and will be also before others shortly.

The position which these people occupy as the former proprietors of the Province of Nova Scotia, gives them a claim on our christian sympathy, independent and beyond the great duty which Christ has laid upon his people of going into all the world and preaching the gospel to every creature.

The fact that the Acadians are inaccessible except through the French language has rendered it necessary that a mission distinct from our ordinary Home Missionary operations should be sustained on their behalf. It is an interesting fact in connexion with this mission that Mr. Normandy was converted under the mission at Grand Ligne in Canada, which has been aided more or less for the past ten or twelve years by Baptists in this Province. He has now come from Canada under the direction of our brethren in the western counties to communicate the blessings of the gospel in his own native tongue. We are gratified to learn that several conversions have taken place as the result of his labours—not that they have merely renounced their connection with Rome and avowed themselves Protestants, but have given good evidence of being translated from darkness into the glorious light and liberty of the gospel. A letter from our worthy friend, the Rev. Charles Randall, received during the week, informs us that another convert has been received since Mr. Normandy left the field of his labour for his tour through the province. Notwithstanding the efforts of their friends and the priests, and the use they have made of Mr. Maturin's renouncing Protestantism, the converts have remained firm in their adherence to the Bible and its teachings.

THERE are unmistakable indications, not only in Great Britain and America, but in many other parts of the world, where the Word of God is known and duly estimated, that a growing desire is being manifested on the subject of Scriptural Baptism. The present state of the question in Northern Germany and Sweden affords convincing proofs of this fact, and we find in one of our English papers an interesting account of a circumstance of like nature which has lately occurred in France. A M. Robineau, a young and talented minister of the French Protestant Church (recognized and paid by the State) and a nephew of the late pious and eminent Adolphe Monod, having been led to entertain doubts as to the Scriptural nature of Infant baptism, omitted in the first place to christen an infant child of his own. On a further and prayerful investigation of the subject, he consented to immerse four adult persons who were converted under his ministry. For this he was called to an account by the Consistory or Ecclesiastical Court of his District, on the ground of his having committed a breach of the Customs of his Church. He vainly appealed to the Bible to justify the course he had pursued. The Consistory proceeded to pronounce his deposition from the Ministry, which took place in November last. His congregation who, it would seem, had gone forward in union with their minister in their search after gospel truth on the matter in question, and who were warmly attached to him, at once relinquished their connection with the National Protestant Church and commenced a new establishment, more nearly conformed, as they believed, to Scripture truth, to do which it appears they were authorized under the laws of France.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Colchester County Temperance Convention was held at Folly Village, on Wednesday, 6th April. Among other matters the new Permissive Bill came under consideration; when, after considerable discussion, the following resolutions were severally moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to:

1st. This Convention regarding the Permissive Prohibitory Bill which has recently passed the House of Assembly—especially after the mis-named amendments which have been engrafted on it—as a "delusion and a snare," disclaims all responsibility in connection therewith, and protests against the result of the votes (when said bill is submitted to the people) being regarded as a test of public opinion on the subject of prohibition.

2nd. This Convention respectfully recommends to the friends of Temperance in each polling district in the County of Colchester, and throughout the Province generally, to disapprove of the recent action of the Legislature by refraining from voting on this question on the day of General Election.

3rd. That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Editors of the *Abolitionist*, *Wesleyan*, *Witness*, and *Messenger*, whom they hereby respectfully solicit to insert said resolutions in their respective papers.

ALEX. RUSSELL, Sec. to C. C. T. C.
Old Barns, Truro, April 7th, 1859.

WE give insertion to the above resolutions from *Folly Village*, but do not endorse the statements or the recommendation contained in them. We quite agree that the amendment made to the Bill providing that "it should not come into operation unless the majority of votes polled at the next election be given in its favour," appears very much like an attempt to destroy the measure, and will probably have that effect. If it should accomplish that result it will be by unfair means—a side-wind whereby a majority will not decide the question unless that majority be more than half the whole number of votes given for Representatives. As regards the Bill itself, however, we entertain a very different opinion. We consider it, especially that part which provides for its being submitted to the people, the result of the wisdom and experience of the best friends of Temperance. We are sorry, however, to learn that the electors will not have an opportunity of voting on "this great moral question." The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance and a Provincial Convention have sought information on the subject, and this bill is the result. If, however, the friends of Temperance in Colchester county can devise any plan by which the views of the people can be ascertained, without allowing the question to be mixed up with party politics, which is more likely to be effectual than the present measure, we shall be glad to adopt it instead of this Bill.

No reasons are given in the above resolutions for pronouncing the bill "a delusion and a snare." We cannot therefore agree with them, although said to have been passed by the Colchester Convention. Whether carried by one party or the other, or by both combined, as this bill was passed in the Assembly, we shall be glad to find that the friends of Temperance, in Colchester and all the other counties, are ready to deposit their ballots, if the Bill should pass the Legislative Council, and thus confirm the measure by a majority as sweeping as that of their Representatives in the House of Assembly. We understand the Bill is under discussion in the Upper House, now as we go to press, but with small prospects of being carried.

THE arrival of the *Canada Mail Steamer* brings London dates to the 26th ult. It is with much satisfaction we state, that the present prospects of Europe are much more cheering than by several previous mails. A General Congress of Diplomats from the Great States of Europe is proposed to meet at some neutral point, (London, Berlin, or a city on the Rhine, are named) to discuss and settle the differences that have arisen on the subject of Italy, between Austria, on the one hand, and France and Sardinia on the other. The Great Powers named are Austria, Great Britain, France, Prussia and Russia. This mode of amicably settling questions which are on the point of involving the whole civilized world in a bloody and ruinous war, appears to have resulted from Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, and a message from the Emperor of Russia to Louis Napoleon. There had been no time to ascertain whether the intended Congress will actually take place, but it appears very probable, and the prospect has naturally had an immediate effect upon the business and the hopes of Europe. In the meantime, however, warlike preparations in France and Austria are vigorously proceeding. We sincerely trust that our next account will confirm the news of this most important and desirable change in European prospects.

In England, the new Ministerial Reform Bill was the absorbing topic of public discussion, both in and out of Parliament. It appears, upon the whole, to be a very unpopular measure, and numerous petitions were coming in against it from all parts of the kingdom. It is very generally believed that it will not pass the Commons, and that, on its rejection, the Derby Ministry will go out of office. What party or persons will probably succeed them is wholly uncertain. Indeed, there seems no political combination at present ready to assume the reins of the Executive Government. Lord John Russell would appear most likely to be consulted by the Queen, to make up a new Ministry, but his task will under any circumstances be a very difficult one.

The Neapolitan Exiles have arrived in London, and have been warmly welcomed by leading men of all parties, and subscriptions opened to aid them, which are obtaining large contributions.

The Bill brought into the House of Commons by Lord Bury, and passed there, to enable a man to marry a deceased wife's sister,—has been thrown out by the House of Lords.

WE have received copies of JUDGE MARSHALL'S "ERRORS REVIEWED," and Rev. Mr. HUNTER'S LECTURE, both on Mr. Maturin's Letter, but must defer our notice of both till next week. We have also three or four other books on hand from the publishers, which we hope to be able to notice in our next.

General Intelligence.

Domestic and Foreign.

GRAND JURY FOR 1859.—William Metzler, Foreman; James B. Oxley, Secretary. Thomas Bolton, James Duffus, George Innis, George Knowlan, John W. Watson, Daniel M. Walsh, Rowland Eustice, Thomas Boggs, Jr., John Gabriel, Henry D. Frost, John Gibson, Thomas Brown, William Hare, William Rennels, Peter McPhee, Wm. Whytall, Michael Bulger, John King, James Rhind, Maurice McIlreith, William L. Evans, E. K. Brown.

The Citadel Hill is again adorned with the flag-staff and signals of whatever is coming into harbour. A tax is to be levied on certain vessels coming into port to meet the expense of keeping up the Station.

MINING ENTERPRISE.—We understand that Mr. Marshall Bourinot, son of J. Bourinot, Esq., Sydney, has leased from Government the right of working the Block House Coal Mines, in Cow Bay, Cape Breton Co. This vein is 11 feet deep. The coal is of excellent quality. We also understand that he intends opening it this season. Here is a chance for some of our merchants to make a spec. This mine was formerly worked by the French; and it is supposed that the city of Louisburg, when in their possession, was supplied with coals from the Block House mines.—*Com. to Recorder.*

THE COLD WATER ARMY had a fine muster of their forces in Temperance Hall on Monday evening. The audience was large. Speeches, Recitations, Dialogues, and Singing by the juveniles, were first-rate. The closing instrumental performance by W. Ackhurst and M. G. Black, Esqrs., on cornopeans, and a young lady on the piano, was quite a treat. We were glad to see Gen. Gray sufficiently recovered to preside. May he be long spared for this good work.

The *Eastern State* has commenced her summer trips. It is cheering to see this one of the indications of summer. The repairs and improvements made in this vessel will give great satisfaction to the travelling public, and will doubtless increase the favour she has already won for herself.

Meteorological Register.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations

TAKEN AT ACADIA COLLEGE.	
In Lat. 42° 6', Long. 64° 25'. Height above sea, 95 ft.	
For the month of March, 1859.	
Barometer, reduced to 32° Max'm., 12th, 2 p.m.	30.216
" " Min'm., 26th, 9 p.m.	29.027
" " Mean for the month.	29.747
Thermometer in open air Maximum 30th, 2 p.m.	59° 00'
" " Minimum 2nd, 7 a.m.	5° 00'
" " Mean for the month.	33° 929
Hygrometer, Mean of Dry Bulb.	30° 929
" " Wet "	32° 042
" " Fraction of Saturation.	79
Mean Cloudiness.	6.5
Number of cloudless days.	0
Mean velocity of wind.	8 miles per hour.
Prevailing winds.	W. & N. W.
Number of days on which rain or snow fell.	12
Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	13.98
Depth of snow, in inches.	3
Number of evenings on which the Aurora was visible.	3
C. F. H.	

New Brunswick.

A warm debate has occupied the attention of the Legislature on the College Question. It appears to have assumed the form of a vote of want of confidence. The resolution is condemnatory of the act of His Excellency sending a private despatch, in consequence of which the Royal assent was withheld from the bill of last session.

The Attorney General's amendment merely asserting the right of the Executive Council to see all private despatches was carried after nine days debate by 22 against 18.

The *Christian Visitor* gives an article expressing great dissatisfaction with the Government for the course they have pursued, in the following language:—

"The spirit of party which now governs the Province is a perfect 'Moloch' upon which are being sacrificed our best interests and dearest rights."

Where is the *Prohibitory Law* which cost us years of toil and struggle? Offered up upon this altar by its own friends! Where is the College Suspension Bill—to remove from our Statutes a graceless imposition which covetous ecclesiastics and unprincipled politicians have levied upon us for fifty years! Where the pledges, the consistency, the honour of the men whom we have exalted to be rulers in the Land? Where the reforms, the retracements, the improvements, promised loud and long? All, all, sacrificed to party."

A PLEASANT TRAVELLING COMPANION, and one that no traveller should be without, is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarrhoea dysentery, or morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it. It is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c. Sold everywhere.