

them were concealed from the public, and they doubted it themselves the greater part of the time. Fourteen or fifteen, I have no doubt, are converted to God, and I have hope of a number more. But I must say, I never saw so much of God and so little outcry, although I have seen almost all the assembly in tears. I do not remember that I ever heard one under conviction or soul-distress cry out in meeting; but the most poignant feelings were evident in many faces."

July, 1798. "I preach six, seven, or eight times every week. But O the solemnity of our meetings! The people appear as though they were arraigned at the bar of God and saying in their hearts, 'O Lord, how will it fare with me, and what will become of me?' This makes it easy preaching indeed, when every countenance preaches to the minister."

July 21. "A number of our friends felt rather afraid that there would be some disturbance, as one man declared that he would prevent me from going into the pulpit, or take me out if I had got in. But as the Lord had ordered it the man was taken very ill in the morning, and was obliged to send for a physician."

Aug. 12, 1798. "Preached at Wellington out in the fields, under a shady grove, to a very large auditory, and it was evident that God was there of a truth. I felt uncommon enlargement in doctrine. The truths were accompanied by power divine."

"Tuesday, at Uncle Dimock's, I felt a weight of truths that flowed right from the eternal God into my soul, which he enabled me to communicate to others, a sense of God and eternal things was visible in many countenances. Some were much affected, and for my own part I must believe that what God has wrought to-day will not be forgotten in days and years to come."

Sept. 2. "Preached again in my former grove, and O, this day I believe I shall long remember. A little girl that has just entered the kingdom of God now speaks boldly of what God hath done for her soul. She came and bade me farewell at noon, because, she said, as soon as meeting was done there would be so many speaking to me that she would not have a chance. She wanted me to pray for her. A number hung round her, with great tears rolling down their cheeks. I feel as strong a testimony that God is calling a number as that I was called by his sovereign grace to be a partaker in those immortal joys which spring from his eternal throne."

"In the afternoon God was in the midst of a truth, by his holy and blessed spirit. I cannot express the feeling of my soul that day, while I beheld about five hundred people to whom I never expected to speak again. * * * Many wept much—saints for joy, and sinners for sorrow. After meeting, the little girl before mentioned came to me and said, 'Oh Mr. Dimock, I can't have you go away. I can't tell how to bid you farewell, never to see you again! I told her I hoped I should but if not in time, I expected to meet her in glory. But, said I, here is a number of your young companions who, I fear, will never be converted; and if they are not, we shall never meet them in peace. Who can describe the affection of the dear babe (almost) that stood by weeping! The scene was so affecting that I looked twice for a retreat, but could not leave the place where I stood; for the many that crowded around me, both old and young, while deep affection floated in their eyes, prevented my moving one way or the other. It seemed as though every word I spoke was received as from the eternal God, and I found as great freedom as ever I found in this place in my life. O how did the waiting assembly draw forth the desires of my soul to God for them!"

Yours truly,
May 24, 1860. MENNO.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JUNE 6, 1860.

Our Foreign Mission.

The interesting letter from Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, and the extract from the one sent by him to the Juvenile Missionary Society in St. John, which will both be found on another page, have brought to our mind a feature of this subject we intended to have presented to our readers two or three weeks since.

At the last monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting in the Granville Street Meeting-house, Capt. Sanderson of H. M. 62nd Regiment gave an able lecture on Burmah, and the Baptist Mission to that country. Having resided there some years ago, during the time in which Judson laboured, Capt. S. was able to present some exceedingly interesting sketches of that idolatrous land. Not the least gratifying of which was his

relation of his own experience of the saving power and grace of God, and of his baptism by one of the American Missionaries in that far-off eastern country. This testimony from an officer of the British Army, and the high estimate he placed on the character and labors of our brethren there, afforded highly acceptable evidence of their efficiency, and of devotedness to their Master's work.

If our space permitted, we might attempt to place before our readers some of the graphic pictures of the Burmans, their gorgeous temples on the hill-tops, their priests, and the mode of their consecration,—of Judson and his devoted and excellent wife, &c. &c., drawn by this christian soldier; but we must pass over all these as we desire to bring to the attention of our brethren and readers in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as well as in this province, a view of our foreign missionary work given by Capt. Sanderson, shewing it to be one of the most important fields of labor which could be chosen by any christian body.

It seems somewhat remarkable that our foreign missionary operations, began so auspiciously by the sending out of our lamented Burpe, should have been so soon brought almost to a stand-still by his removal to the better-land. The efforts to secure a successor having failed, our Society was unintentionally led to appropriate its funds to the employment of Native Preachers, under the direction of Brother Crawley, a work which had been almost, if not entirely suspended, in consequence of a deficiency in the funds of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Great difficulties have been experienced in the efforts by various bodies to penetrate China with the Gospel of Christ. The labours of many years have been expended upon that densely populated country, and yet only a few places on the sea coast can be said to have heard the sound of the gospel trumpet. The vast interior is still almost as little known as the central parts of Africa. Now, by looking at a map of Asia, it will be seen that China stretches itself into Burmah and there presents a frontier of some hundreds of miles, so that there must be a very considerable intermingling of the inhabitants. The River Irrawaddy too, the great high-way into Burmah—receives a large portion of its waters from China. Is it not apparent then that the effectual means of reaching China with the gospel, is to get its truths disseminated amongst the thousands of Burmah? who we may hope, will communicate with China, taking Christianity to those who have been sunk in the infidelity and degradation of Buddhism. Well-qualified Native Preachers would seem to be those best adapted to carry forward this work into the midst of that vast Empire.

These suggestions, coming from one well acquainted with the country and people, are too valuable to be lost sight of, and may well afford encouragement to our friends in prosecuting the work of sending the light of God's truth, where, by His over-ruling Providence, they have been directed.

We cannot enlarge, but reflecting minds may take up these briefly expressed thoughts and extend them. By an examination of the geography of Asia, they will perceive that the Missions of the Baptists of Nova Scotia and the other provinces, open up a future in the evangelization of the world, the extent of which can scarcely be estimated. It might be well in some future communication with Mr. Crawley to make some enquiry of him what relation there exists between the languages of the two countries, and what probabilities there are of these anticipations being realized.

The Preparations for the Prince's Reception.

This has been the principal topic in the City for the past week or two. Considerable difficulty has existed in so adjusting matters that the object professedly aimed at by the two political parties—laying aside for the time the existing party feeling may be accomplished, without either compromising themselves in their political positions. All profess, and we believe sincerely desire to give His Royal Highness a truly loyal and hearty reception. If one party endeavours to make political capital out of the occasion, it would not be surprising if the other did the same. It is to be hoped, however, that such things will not be attempted, or allowed to prevent the harmonious combination of all parties on such an occasion of general rejoicing. Where genuine loyalty exists, as we believe it does in all parties, it would be most humiliating if the suspicion of each other taking advantage of the opportunity, should alienate any from fully participating in the celebrations, and prevent them from aiding all in their power to render the visit of the Prince of Wales one of satisfaction to the people of Halifax, and of honour to Nova Scotia generally.

The Committee met last week and appointed a Sub-Committee to carry out the suggestions offered. This Sub-Committee consists of Messrs. Howe, Young, and Wier, on the part of the Government; the Hon. M. B. Almon, and A. M. Uniacke and John Tobin, Esqrs., on the part of the Citizens; and three Aldermen on the part of the City Council: These have been since chosen.—His Worship the Mayor, Alderman Twining and Alderman Bell.

The City Council have named £1,000 as a sum deemed such as might be expended by that body, leaving it undetermined at present how the money shall be raised. They have also determined on inviting the Mayors of the principal cities in the British Provinces, &c. Both branches of the Legislature are summoned to meet for the purpose of presenting an address to His Royal Highness.

The Governors of the Provinces and the New England States are also to receive invitations to partake of Nova Scotia hospitality, and meet the Prince here. The Railway Fares are to be reduced probably for a week. Levees, Flower Shows, Regattas, Illuminations and Processions, are likely to be the order of the day. Thousands, doubtless, will pay a visit to the city during the stay of the Prince.

Information has been received that the Prince of Wales will leave England on the 15th of July; he may therefore be expected here before the end of that month.

It is supposed that he will visit Windsor and pass on through the Annapolis Valley, to the ancient capital, thence to Digby, and will pass on from there to St. John, N. B., and after visiting Fredericton, proceed to Shediac, where he will join his steam squadron, thence to Quebec.

WORTH KNOWING.—One of our Subscribers informs us that the article headed "To make butter in five minutes without a churn" on page 333, *Christian Messenger*, October 19th, 1859, has been to his family quite a valuable discovery. They proceed according to the directions there given, and have invariably succeeded in getting good, sweet, firm butter. They wish to recommend the process to others. We have had an opportunity of trying the quality of the butter ourselves and never wish to taste better.

At a late Bible Meeting the Rev. Mr. Arthur, of Albany, said:—"The Bible was the only thing which did not explode or become effete; missionaries and societies wore out, but the Bible was ever fresh and working. Go circulate the Bible, without note or comment."

"All the Irish he said were originally Baptists; St. Patrick was a Baptist; and the original Gaelic Bible used the word *Bosthe*, meaning 'to put under the water.'"

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY; a hand-book for Biblical students and guide to Family Scripture Reading. New York: Dick & Fitzgerald. Halifax: E. G. Fuller.

This volume consists of nearly £1,500 Questions and answers to them, on subjects connected with the Bible. A large amount of information is given from various sources. Numerous incidents from the page of history, and opinions of Biblical critics intended to throw light on some of the literary difficulties of the Sacred Scriptures are brought together in this volume. There is much in it which we doubt not will be new and interesting to most readers.

News Summary.

The insurrection in Sicily seems by the latest accounts to have assumed a very serious aspect, as regards the retention of that rich and populous Island by the King of Naples. General Garibaldi, the great leader of the revolutionary movement in Italy had landed in the Island with a small force. His name, however, and his character as a leader of enterprise and daring, will operate with great effect in favor of the insurgents in Sicily, and if he commences with any amount of success, it is not at all probable that any force the Neapolitan Government can bring against him, will avail in putting down the insurrection. The population have already shewn their determination to throw off their allegiance, which a long course of misgovernment and oppression on the part of Naples has fully justified them in doing. Their present purpose appears to be to join themselves to the enlarged Dominion of Victor Emmanuel, as it is the evident wish of the Italians throughout the Peninsula, to become united as one Government under a Constitutional King, assuming all the forms and privileges of popular representation and settled laws. Whether under present circumstances they can achieve their purpose, a very short period will probably shew. The greatest obstacle they have to contend with, is a religion which acknowledges no freedom. Until fully aware of this fact they are hardly in a position to acquire constitutional liberty, or if acquired, to retain or enjoy it.

"QUESTIONS OF F. C. W."—On the fifth page of our present issue will be found a letter from the Rev. Dr. Tupper containing answers to questions given over the above initials on page 138, C. M., May 2nd. These answers we think will be pretty generally deemed satisfactory, and on behalf of the writer and others interested, we tender our thanks to Dr. T. for the attention he has given to them.

It has occurred to us that several weeks have elapsed since the questions were published and some might like to have them again with the answers, we therefore reprint them.

1. Is it right for a Baptist Minister to immerse a candidate for membership into a Pedo-Baptist Society?
2. Is it right to immerse (re-baptize) a believer who has been immersed by an unbaptized Minister, and becoming dissatisfied, wishes to join a Baptist Church?
3. Is it right to retain a member in the Church who will not observe the ordinance of the Lord's Supper?
4. Is it right for Christians to have recourse to the law of the land when they cannot otherwise publicly worship undisturbed.

General Intelligence.

Domestic and Foreign.

A CAUTION.—A boy named Rourke was caught disfiguring the boxes around some of the trees in Gottingen Street, last week, and on being brought before His Worship the next morning, was sentenced to a week in the City Prison.

The Officers of the Volunteer Engineer Company received their swords by the last steamer. It is said they are manufactured of Nova Scotia steel.

Kings College, Windsor, is shortly to be the scene of some athletic sports. A foot race for a prize of £5 is advertised to come off on the 28th inst. Other prizes are expected to be contended for by boys between 14 and 16.

From the *Sun* we learn that—"The first annual Report of the Wesleyan Total Abstinence Society is published. The object of the founders 'it states' was to check the use of intoxicating drinks among the members and congregations of the Wesleyan denomination. The report expresses thankfulness for past success, and invokes the Divine blessing on its future efforts. This Society was formed in 1859, and now numbers 75 members."

FANCY FAIR FOR THE HALIFAX VOLUNTEER BATTALION.—We perceive by the morning papers, that an effort is to be made to give permanence to a Volunteer Band in the City. A meeting of ladies interested in the Volunteer cause, was held in the National School, on Thursday last. A. M. Uniacke, Esq., explained the object of the Fancy Fair. Some discussion took place as to the most suitable time and place for holding it, which will be decided by the General Committee then nominated, which was as follows:—

Mrs. Wm. Young, Mrs. Kenny, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Cunard, Mrs. Smithers, Mrs. Almon, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Esson, Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. George Drillico, Mrs. Wier, Mrs. Duffus, Mrs. P. C. Hill, Mrs. James Cochran, Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. N. Binney, Mrs. W. Lawson, Mrs. Thomas Tobin, Mrs. Vaux, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Hartshorne, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. George Piers, Mrs. A. McKinlay, Miss Bulger, Mrs. Kinnear, Mrs. Keith, Mrs. Shaffer, Mrs. Hosteruan, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Bullock, Miss Willis.

We have much pleasure in noticing that a resolution, introduced by Dr. Cogswell, who is always about some good work, was passed yesterday in the City Council, to put a stop to the destruction of robins within the limits of the city. Henceforth a fine of one dollar or a week's imprisonment will be inflicted on conviction, for each bird killed.—*Colonist*.

The Cunard Steamship *Arabia* made her last passage from Halifax to Boston in the unprecedentedly short time of twenty-nine hours!

We learn that Messrs. Sutherland & Son have taken the contract for finishing the Shubenacadie canal, and will proceed at once with the work.

His Worship the Mayor has issued a proclamation declaring the 8th of June a public holiday in the city.—*Col.*

The Gloucester Advertiser says: "Late advices from our mackerel fleet at the South bring the intelligence that they are doing very well; they will probably return in a week or two with tolerable fares."

The New York markets are now abundantly supplied with strawberries, melons, cherries, new potatoes, asparagus, peas, and other luxuries.

Earl Dondonald was dangerously ill at last accounts.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup never fails to give immediate relief.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.—Voluntarily, conscientiously, and with much pleasure, we recommend to our readers the above named medicine. We speak from our own observation and experience when we say that it removes pain as if by magic from all parts of the body, and is one of the best medicines in use for checking diarrhoea, and removing the premonitory symptoms of cholera.—*Cin. Nonpareil*.