

Correspondence.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, March 19, 1855.

MR. EDITOR.—There is an interesting occurrence relative to Foreign Missions to which I have thought for sometime calling the attention of your readers. It is one of those occurrences which verifies the saying, "Fact is stranger than fiction." It is at the same time one of those events which shew how easily the Lord may overrule what we in our short-sightedness call misfortunes to the advancement of his kingdom among men.

Some years since a lad, I believe from the interior of this state, shipped in a whaler for a three or four years in the Pacific. His name I believe is Mills. If the reader will look upon the map he will see in the Pacific, some eight or ten degrees South of the Equator, and one hundred-and-forty degrees West from Greenwich, the position of the Marguessa Islands. Near these, Mills and others in a boat in the pursuit of a whale, one day, was so far separated from their ship that they could not reach her till night overtook them. A storm the same night so far separated the ship and boat they never met. The boat landed on one of these Islands, and the crew were treated more kindly than they had reason to expect at the hands of cannibals, for such were the inhabitants of the Island upon which they landed. The company plotted together, however, to make their escape from their new home the first opportunity that might be presented by the approach of a whaler. At length an opportunity came when all but Mills escaped, and he failed because in the flight the inhabitants pressed so closely upon his companions they were compelled to go without him or to be recaptured by the savages. So Mills, left alone and after many fruitless attempts to escape, tried fortune Yalkee like by entering into the service of the Chief, or King. At length he married the King's daughter whose first son, now in this city a bright lad, is heir to the throne, to use the language of civilized nations.

Mills succeeded in his efforts to improve the habits of the Islanders so far as to cause them to leave off their cannibalism and to open trade with the whaling ships. Some 70 or 80 ships a year now call there for supplies of water and provisions. Various other improvements have been introduced as steps in civilization. There is about 6000 inhabitants on the island and its dependencies. The climate is not bad, and the soil is very superior.

Not long ago the king died and the son of our Yankee being declared by the appropriate authorities the successor, the power of Mr. Mills very naturally increased. He was not content to do for the people what he could in the way of such improvement as we have mentioned. He wanted the aid of missionaries and set sail with his wife and son to Australia where he hoped to find and enlist some to return with him to his island; but failing there he directed his course to his native land and arrived a few months ago in our city. He applied to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for missionaries, and again met with discouragement and failure, owing to an understanding between the above named board and a similar one in England assigning the islands south of the Equator to the latter board. At least the American Board does not wish to undertake any mission South when there is so much unoccupied territory North.

At first Mr. Mills supposed his only remaining hope was to go to England, but becoming acquainted with some friends of the American Missionary Association of which I spoke in my former note on Missions, he was induced to apply to it for help. The case is now under consideration by the Association and will doubtless receive a favorable answer, so at least their Corresponding Secretary thinks, from whom I received the facts above stated. He says one young man, a member of the Union Theological Seminary in this city, has just offered himself as a missionary to the Association, and that he will probably be sent to this promising field which God has been so mysteriously preparing. What young man, who is a Christian, does not wish he himself might have been chosen to unfurl the banner of the Cross? Dispar not, young man, because you are not God's chosen instrument to introduce the Gospel to that island. There are thousands of places as destitute as that which God is preparing and to which he will send you if you will hear his voice. The world is to be Messiah's.

I have spoken of the manner this field was prepared and of the young man now ready to go and allow me to mention how the requisite funds seem to be at the command of the Association to meet this call. The funds of the Association have been rapidly increasing from year to year ever since it was organized. Still its work increases faster than its funds, yet just now the following proposition is made by a church in Illinois: "To join with any other two churches, east or west, in raising yearly, \$6000," that is \$2000 each. Mr. Whipple, the Secretary, read me the letter containing this proposition. The letter also stated the number of members belonging to the church that makes the proposition, and also the condition of the church in other respects. You will expect to hear of a church having three or four hundred members, a good house of worshippers, rich men, &c. Not so. The country is very new; the members far from being rich; the church without a place of worship; the members not one hundred and ninety, but simply nineteen. Just read these facts over. If all Christians should tax themselves proportionally with these for Foreign Missions the Gospel would soon be preached to all the world. Of course this church contributes to Home Missions, to Education, to Sunday Schools, supports a pastor, and is to build a house of worship. What is the secret of this matter? Simply this, it is in earnest. After all how heavy is this tax for Missions? About \$10 each—not more than a quarter or a third of what many professed Christians smoke and chew for what end other than to render themselves—not "conformable to Christ's death," but conformable to the world. Luther says Satan and his emissaries once held a missionary anniversary in Pandemonium. One of the

missionaries reported that he had been the means of slaughtering a numerous band of Christians. "What of that," said the devil; "all their souls are saved." Another reported that he had caused many Christians to perish by shipwreck. "What of that—souls all saved," said the devil much grieved. Another of Satan's missionaries recounted his trials and exertions through a long series of years to get one Christian to sleep. At length he succeeded and came away and left that Christian asleep. The devil and all his imp set up a great shout and the successful missionary received the highest honors hell could bestow. G.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. MARCH 30, 1855.

School Books!

On retail at the "Religious Intelligencer" Book Store, Spelling Books, Reading Books, Arithmetics, Grammars, &c., &c., in variety, such as are used in Schools in the City and Country. Also Pens, Pencils, Ink, &c. A further supply of these will be received by Steamer next week. March 30th.

Just Received!

Per "Eastern City," and "Garland," a supply of Sabbath School Libraries, Class Books, Hymn Books, &c. Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of Paul. Josephus' Works; Revival Miscellanies; Cruden's Concordance—Harris' Works, &c., &c. Winchester's "Watts' Hymn Book. History—Gibbon's Rome; Macaulay's England. Rollin's Ancient History, &c. A large Stock of Miscellaneous Works now for sale at low rates, at the Intelligencer Book Store, next to Anning's corner. March 23.

God's ways are above Man's ways.

The news from Europe as may be seen by reference to our General Intelligence confirms the death of the Emperor Nicholas, and announces that his eldest son Alexander has succeeded him on the Imperial throne. Whatever his predilections may have been for peace, he has issued a manifesto declaring his policy in relation to the war the same as his late father's, hence but little prospect of a settlement of the difficulties now existing. It is more than probable that the war will be prosecuted with more vigor than ever, that the present season will be one of great carnage and blood. For ourselves as much as we deprecate war—great as the miseries of national strife are—we nevertheless believe that war is a part of God's moral government, and in the present state of the world it is a necessity, which with all its horrors and distresses—if obviated, would leave the world in a much worse state than its existence produces. It is one of the modes by which God corrects the iniquities and pride of nations, chastises them for their impiety, and removes the obstacles which hinder the progress of religion and the spread of evangelical truth. We do not believe, however, that all war has the sanction of Jehovah, any more than we believe that the execution of all human law, is according to divine appointment; but that the hand of God is apparent in the present affairs of the nations, cannot surely be denied. The wisdom of man has utterly failed in the predictions of the future. In the estimation of those who do not look upon things in the light of revelation, every thing a short time ago, had the aspect of a long and happy peace; nations and people seemed blended together in one happy community, and but few beheld the gathering storm which has since come down in such fury. A sagacious and far-sighted British Christian in referring to this subject says:—"When the great exhibition rose up like a magic palace, some years ago, it was hailed as the symbol of peace, not only to Europe, but to the world. Wars were to cease, discord was to vanish between nation and nation. Henceforth it was only to be the rivalry of art—the peaceful competition in the bloodless strife of human skill. So many thought—So our wise men boasted. Ignorant alike of the real cause of war and the true source of peace, they spoke as if the world's last battle had been fought, and the world's last temple was dying away. The knew not that sin was still on the earth. They would not believe that Satan was still the god of this world. Men with the Bible in their hands—and especially men with that Bible open at the prophetic page—forewarned them of their delusion. The wise of earth asked, 'Is it not peace?' The believers in God's Word and purposes could reply, 'What peace, so long as the wickedness of thy mother Jezebel and her witchcrafts are so many?' What peace so long as Babylon, still stands—Babylon the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth?' What peace so long as sin still covers the earth, and the curse blights creation, and man's selfishness is still rampant, and Satan is lord, and Christ is rejected as the King of kings? How soon has God shewn us the follies of these predictions of the wise! How soon has he dashed to pieces their groundless hopes! How thoroughly has he exposed their ignorance, their miscalculations, their weakness their vain-glory! Instead of peace, there is war. Instead of the trumpet of jubilee, there has sounded forth the fierce notes of the battle trumpet. Instead of man meeting man, and nation meeting nation in love and brotherhood, there is the angry defiance of battle and the garments rolled in blood."

What language could be more graphic than this—what more true? The nations are gathering for "the great battle," and the din of arms is only the precursor of the fulfillment of Jehovah's predictions. Every word of God is true, and the present is only preparatory to the future. The present war is designed in the wisdom of God to open the way for the further manifestations of his truth, and to open the door to that region which has been so long overlooked. While the brave allied armies are fighting on land and water, and repelling by physical power the aggressions of oppression and despotism, other soldiers besides these—men enrolled under the banner of Christ—are making glorious conquests for the cause of civilization and religion. Turkey—long the pent up field of a false religion—the seat of the false prophet—is receiving the gospel. That country, rendered somewhat hallowed by those names so familiar to the Bible student is becoming christianized. The ancient Caesarea, Thyatira, Smyrna, Tarsus, Ephesus, Damascus, &c., will doubtless have restored to them the true worship of God.—

An able foreign correspondent to an American paper says in reference to the cause of truth in the land of Islam:—"Protestantism was almost entirely unknown to the Orientals until the few last years. Romish Christians, those of the Greek church, and the descendants of a few sects of the Lower Empire alone possessed the right of citizenship in Turkey. Protestants had no legal security, or official supporters, under the Mahomedan government. This sad position is completely changed. Protestantism is admitted and protected equally with the other Christian denominations. It has its places of worship, its schools, its means of resisting acts of oppression and obtaining redress for its grievances. It is even worthy of remark that the Turks are more favorable to the members of the Reformed Churches than to the papists or Greeks, because they are averse to idols, and our worship, in this respect resembles their mosques."

The same British writer above referred to says:—"Upwards of thirty years ago, our missionaries were driven out of the Crimea, and since that time that large peninsula has been neglected. Our eyes have been turned to India, to Africa, to China; but that wide circle of which Constantinople is the centre, has been too much lost sight of. It has seemed sealed up against the gospel. It has been looked upon as all but hopeless. Russian tyranny, Turkish bigotry, and Grecian superstition, seemed to lay their triple grasp upon the region; or rather, we should say, to build round it their triple wall of exclusiveness, beyond which even the Book of God, or the gospel of his Son, was not permitted to make their way. But now the state of things is greatly changed. God has not dealt with Turkey according to our unbelief and faithlessness. He has thrown it open to us most marvellously, and now Christians feel themselves rebuked for their prayerlessness. Their eyes are turned to it. Their prayers go up daily for it."

Now while British soldiers are sent forth to battle and to death—even their mission does not cease with mortal strife—they carry with them the Word of God, and on the East will be impressed the character of Christian England, while the seeds of civilization and religion will be widely scattered. God is in all this—his right hand doeth marvellously—he chastises the proud—and makes a way for his own truth. That he has commenced a work in the East despite the wisdom of men, is unquestionable, and though judgment is his "strange work," yet will he accomplish his own purpose—vindicate his own government—and ultimately make manifest that all has been done well. Never was there a time when men should be more awake than at present. God may make a "short work"—and suddenly fulfil the last prediction of his truth. Time is short. The signs are thickening. Jehovah is preparing his chariot. Its wheels are already flinging their echoes before them, and making the hills of earth resound with the solemn thunder. Men of earth, prepare! Get you to the hiding-place. Church of God, awake! Gird up thy loins and with eager loving heart stand in the attitude of waiting for him who comes to pour out upon thee all the fulness of a bridegroom's long pent-up love, and to bestow upon thee the glory of an everlasting crown.

POSTAGE.—We are sometimes taxed with the postage of letters when we ought not to be. Persons sending us a death to insert, or requesting their paper changed from one Post Office to another, should certainly pay the postage on their letters. All letters addressed to us should be prepaid except those from our Agents containing money. The price of our paper is so low, that we cannot afford to be taxed unnecessarily, and although each letter is but a trifle, yet in the year it amounts to a large sum. We fear we shall be obliged to allow all letters to lay over unnoticed that are not prepaid, in order to correct the evil referred to.

MURDERERS ARRESTED.—The three men charged with the murder of Spencer, in Carleton, a few nights since, and for whose apprehension a reward of £50 was offered by the Government, were arrested on Tuesday morning last by Capt. Scoullar and a party of the City Police. They were found in a camp about four miles from the city, and about half a mile from the highway. The names of the men are William Mahoney, John Ring, and Martin Ring.

WE would direct attention to the advertisement in another column of Forester's Boys and Girls Magazine, published by F. & G. C. Rand, Boston. We noticed this excellent monthly a few weeks since; it is an interesting work, designed to instruct and benefit the young. Subscriptions for it are received at the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER BOOK STORE, where single copies may also be had in a few days.

THE Legislative Council of Nova Scotia have agreed by a vote of 10 to 8 to defer the Prohibitory Liquor Bill in that Province, until it be examined by the people, and have ordered for this purpose 300 printed copies to be circulated in each county.

THE new Maine Law in Maine, which is exceedingly stringent in its character, has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 90 to 29, and the Senate unanimously.

IN the Massachusetts House the new Prohibitory law passed by a majority of 285 to 42.

AMERICAN PAPERS.—We can still supply the American Messenger and the Child's Paper to persons wishing them. Back numbers from January are on hand.

ON Tuesday next, the election for Civic Officers will be held in this city.

An Inquiry.

MR. EDITOR.—I wish to be informed through the medium of your Intelligence, if a Church Member should be sustained as such while he supports Universalism by argument, by attending meetings of that kind, and by corroborating their sentiments?

A FREE BAPTIST.

REPLY

WE refer our correspondent to "the law and testimony" on this subject, found Titus 3rd Chapter 10th verse.—Ed. Intelligencer.

Revival Intelligence.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the following letter from Brother Allen, Wesleyan Minister at Woodstock, informing us of the work of God which is going forward there, and in Wakefield. We rejoice at this good news, and earnestly pray that the work may widely extend.

WOODSTOCK, March 27, 1855.

MY Dear Brother M'Leod.—The Lord is visiting the Churches in this vicinity with a season of refreshing from His gracious presence, especially the Free Christian Baptists, and the Methodist Churches in the village of Woodstock. The work is progressing blessedly. Last Sabbath five were baptized for the Free Christian Baptist Church—and yesterday I baptized eleven at Victoria, and received sixteen into Church fellowship, many others are seeking God with their whole hearts. The spirit of Christian union has marked this revival beyond what I ever witnessed before, to God be all the glory. We are looking for more abundant displays of Divine Power. Yours in Christian love, WILLIAM ALLEN.

THE revival interest still continues in Portland. Five were baptized last Sabbath by Brother Taylor.—We learn that two were baptized at Indian Town by the Rev. I. E. Bill, and eleven at Lower Cove, in the City, by Messrs. Robinson and Bill. We believe several more will be baptized next Sabbath in Portland.

Revivals in Nova Scotia.

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 10th, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER M'LEOD.—I have just received a letter from Scot's Bay, which informs me that the little church there is holding on its way, even under many disadvantages; and another from Cornwallis which gives the joyful intelligence that God is reviving his work in Habitant, Medford, and Upper and Lower Poranx. These have so comforted my heart, and awakened the memory of the deep interest I felt in the welfare of that people a few months ago when I laboured with them, and had the privilege of seeing a number of their youth bow the knee to Jesus, that I feel I want to be among them, for I love to see the fire of reformation burn, and feel it too. I have also thought, perhaps our brethren abroad would like to know how the revivals flourish in Yarmouth. I trust we who labour in this part of the vineyard have not been entirely asleep, though we have not shown ourselves much to the public eye.

From the time the new meeting-house was opened in June last, there has been indications of good, and some meetings very encouraging. Our protracted meetings last autumn were deeply interesting; many a weary pilgrim got refreshed, a few were baptized and the cause began to revive. From that time meetings have been more frequent, and of late we have been blest with a good revival at Cranbury Head, where ten have been baptized—mostly heads of families. There is also a good revival at Beaver River, where I have baptized eleven of late. Other places also, share largely in the revival.

It is good to see heads of families in the midst of life's cares, come forward boldly, and publicly confess Jesus before their children and the world. My prayer is that they may pursue a straightforward, consistent course—conduct their worldly business with christian propriety—worship God in their families—take a deep interest in the Sunday school and public worship of God, and to speak and to live as to exert a healthy influence on those around, and that God in all things may be glorified by them through Christ Jesus. How delightful too, to see blooming youth give their hearts and early years to God. O, that they may shun the world's bewitching snares, and flourish like trees in the garden of the Lord forever.

C. KNOWLES.

Canada.

BLENHEIM, C. W., March 1, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER M'LEOD.—Knowing that the friends of Jesus are always interested with the advancement of his cause, and love to hear of the conversion of sinners, which is even a cause of rejoicing to angels; I therefore beg to inform your readers of the progress of the cause of Christ among the Free Baptists of Canada West. The Lord has recently revived his work among us. Rev. S. Griffin commenced a series of meetings about the first of December last, near the town of Cincin, which resulted in 78 souls professing conversion to God. In this work the divine spirit rested with such power on the people, that it melted into contrition the most hardened and callous hearts, and they were led to cry out "men and brethren what shall we do to be saved?" Six miles from Cincin another protracted meeting was held—a Church was organized which now numbers 59 members; the most of these were baptized during this meeting. Four weeks since I commenced a meeting in the Nissouria Church, and have been assisted by other ministers; the Lord has revived his work; and last Sabbath five happy souls were baptized in the name of the Lord. I trust the work will continue. May we have grace to "sow in tears and reap in joy." WILLIAM CLARK.

A REVIVAL IN SOUTH AFRICA.—It is stated, in a recent missionary paper, that the missionaries of the London Missionary Society, have witnessed a precious and long continued revival at Lekatong, one of their stations in South Africa. As the fruits of it, sixty-five, chiefly young persons, have been added to the Church, besides eighteen from an out-station. There are also many inquirers at another out-station, some of whom were soon to be received. At Cradock, the native church and congregation have built a house of worship, fifty-seven feet by twenty-two, with a tower and belfry; almost entirely at their own expense.

THE Emperor Nicholas has left four sons, Alexander the eldest who succeeds him on the Imperial throne, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, Grand Dukes, and three daughters.—Alexander, the present Emperor is 37 years of age.

AUSTRALIA.—Serious disturbances have occurred at the Ballarat Diggins, caused by the refusal on the part of the diggers to pay the "license." Sidney dates to Dec. 20, received by the "George Law" at New York, reports that it had resulted in a conflict between the troops and the miners in which twelve miners and twenty-three soldiers were killed.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Important News!

THE American Steamer *Atlantic* arrived at New York from England on Tuesday the 27th, with European dates to the 10th inst.—one week later than those received by the *Africa*.

THE death of the Emperor Nicholas is confirmed. He expired on the 2nd inst., and his eldest son the Grand Duke Alexander, has quietly succeeded to the throne, under the title of Alexander II. His brothers, with all other high officers in the Empire have sworn Allegiance to him; and he has issued a manifesto, declaring that he will adhere to the policy of his late Father in relation to the War,—hence all hopes of peace for the present may be abandoned. The first preliminary conference at Vienna had been held. Some severe fighting is stated to have taken place at Sebastopol, but particulars not received. The Allies had directed their Generals to press forward the War. The French had stormed a Russian redoubt, and several hundred of the latter were killed. Prince Menschikoff had been recalled, and Gortschakoff had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces. The news now due at Halifax will no doubt contain something important from the Seat of War!

THE following is the latest list of the new Ministry:— Lord Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor. Lord Clarendon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for the War Department. Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir C. J. Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control. Sir W. Molesworth, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Works. Lord Granville, President of the Council. Lord Canning, Postmaster-General. Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal. Lord Carlisle, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Horsman, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Lord Duncan, Lord of the Treasury (in the room of Lord Elcho). Lord Stanley of Alderley, President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Danby Seymour, Secretary to the Board of Control.

THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.—The following is estimated as the value of the jewels in this magnificent diadem:—Twenty diamonds round the circle, £1500 each, £30,000; the two large centre diamonds, £2000 each, £4000; fifty-four smaller diamonds, placed at the angle of the former, £1000, four crosses, each composed of twenty-five diamonds, £12,000; four large diamonds on the top of the cross, £400; twelve diamonds contained in fleurs-de-lis, £10,000; eighteen smaller diamonds contained in the same, £2000; pearls diamonds, &c., upon the arches and crosses, £10,000; also, one hundred and forty-one small diamonds, £5000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, £3000; two circles of pearls about the rim, £300. Cost of the stones in the crown, exclusive of the metal, about £111,900.

Policy of the Late Emperor Nicholas.

THE Emperor Alexander having declared his determination to pursue the policy of his Father in relation to the War, the following Imperial Manifesto by the late Emperor a short time before his death may be interesting:—

"We by the Grace of God, Nicholas I., Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russias, &c., made known:—

"Our faithful and beloved subjects know how much we desire to obtain, without recourse to the force of arms, without a greater effusion of blood, the object which we have had constantly in view,—that of defending the rights of our co-religionists, and in general of all the Christians in the East. The desire is also known to all those who have followed with attention and impartiality the progress of events, as well as the inevitable tendency of our acts. We have been and will still remain strangers to any other mainspring of action, to any other view in matters of faith or conscience. Even now, true to those principles which we have adopted, we have announced our consent to the opening of negotiations with the Western Powers, who, with the Ottoman Porte, have formed a hostile alliance against us. We think that we are entitled to the same sincerity on their part, to the same disinterestedness of intentions, and we do not lose the hope of obtaining the re-establishment of peace, so much desired, and so precious for the whole of Christianity. Nevertheless, in the presence of the forces which they array against us, and of the other preparations which they are making to contend with us, preparation which despite the measures taking for the opening of negotiations, are not discontinued, but, on the contrary, daily assume larger dimensions, we are constrained, on our side, to think of measures to increase the means which God has given us to defend our country, to oppose a firm and powerful barrier to all attempts hostile to Russia, to all projects that menace its safety and its greatness.

"This, the first of our duties, we accomplish, and invoking the support of the Most High, with entire faith in his grace, with full confidence in the love of our subjects, animated like ourselves with the same sentiment of devotion for our faith, for the orthodox church, and for our beloved country we address this new appeal to all classes of our subjects, ordaining:—

"The formation of a general militia of the Empire.

"The measures relative to the formation and organization of this militia have been examined and confirmed by us, and are embodied in detail in special regulations; they will be everywhere carried out with punctuality and zeal.

"More than once Russia has been menaced,